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Anglicisms and Their Depiction: A Critical Dictionary-Based Account

Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Josef Schmied
Dr. Christoph Haase

Vorgelegt von: Katrin Höppner
Elisenstraße 1
09111 Chemnitz

Matrikelnummer: 24524
MA Anglistik/Amerikanistik & Berufs- und Wirtschaftspädagogik

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List of Abbreviations

Dictionaries

AWb	<i>Anglizismen-Wörterbuch</i> (1993 – 1996)
COD	Concise Dictionary of Current English (1995)
DEA	Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001)
Duden	<i>Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung</i> (2004)

Languages

angloind.	Anglo Indian
AM	American
CHI	Chinese
EN	English
FRE	French
GE	German
GR	Greek
HI	Hindi
JAP	Japanese
LAT	Latin
PERS	Persian
POR	Portuguese
SCO	Scottish
SPA	Spanish

1 Introduction

1.1 Topic and Outline

Dirk Hoffmann (2002: 236) wrote that “[e]in verstärktes Auftreten von Anglizismen [...] sich schon seit Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges beobachten [lässt], jedoch ist die Fülle und die Geschwindigkeit für das Auftauchen der Anglizismen in den letzten Jahren bedenkenswert.“ Without doubt, due to English’s status as a world language, a tremendously high amount of English words has entered the spheres of probably all European languages, and “the growing international relevance of English has [also] left its traces on the German language.” (Onysko 2004: 59)

Certainly, German represents one of those languages where the influence and omnipresence of English linguistic items are continually observable and hence undeniable. These impacts of the English language on German are assuredly due to a variety of reasons. Amongst the most important aspects of interference, however, one can certainly name occurrences such as the American occupation after World War II, large-scale input from modern media such as film and the internet as well as the growing status of English not just on a European level but on a global one, too. English has become the international lingua franca with regard to business communication, in politics, within the media and else. Thus, English is used by foreigners, who may experience, for example, that the English term expresses an issue much clearer than any word or phrase of their own native language could ever do. Hence, English words and phrases are borrowed into several languages. Undoubtedly, these borrowings can affect any part of a language but it can be said beyond question that the lexicon of a language is most sensitive to those intrusions of alien words. These foreign words, which are explicitly of English origin, are called Anglicisms.

However, by adopting Anglicisms into a language system, daily communication might become more difficult. People are confronted with those foreign words in everyday newspapers, on television, on the radio, and what is more, even in conversations with colleagues, customers, family and friends. And yet it is expected that everybody is familiar with those ‘imported’ words and knows how to use them. However, it is certainly difficult for many native speakers of German to use every single Anglicism correctly and properly. Therefore, it is the task of linguists, especially those investigating the German and the English language, as well as lexicographers to analyse the occurrence of Anglicisms and to order as well as discuss them sensibly in either general reference books or more specific dictionaries. Nonetheless, at the same time it appears difficult to

decide which dictionary proves to be the right one for which purpose, since they are not equally designed and address miscellaneous kinds of readership.

This paper intends to examine three different dictionaries, which deal with the presence of Anglicisms, namely the German *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (Duden), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (AWb). The aim is to show how Anglicisms are represented in these very reference books. Thereby, the dictionary entries' form and their complexity as well as their intention will be reviewed in order to demonstrate which dictionary serves which purpose and user.

Following this introduction, the paper is divided into six broad chapters. The subsequent chapter will deal with the paper's objectives and aims. Additionally, the methodology applied will be explained and certain key issues and terms are going to be clarified. The following part will give insight into some theoretical aspects concerning the study of Anglicisms. Thus, a light will be thrown onto the language contact of German and English in order to explain the phenomenon of the existence of Anglicisms in this very language. Furthermore, linguistic borrowing in its overall sense as well as with special reference to Anglicisms will be scrutinised. The succeeding chapter will provide qualitative analyses of the dictionaries in question. Therefore, the focus will lie on the methodological aspects applied in each wordbook so as to demonstrate how the respective authors gathered data in order to create their dictionaries. The main intention of this chapter, however, will be the investigation and analysis of each dictionary's lemmata and a comparison of the findings accordingly. The next chapter is dedicated to a purely quantitative account of each wordbook with regard to the Anglicisms listed and explicitly tagged as such. This is meant to demonstrate a tendency for the entirety of Anglicisms used in present-day German. Additionally, this chapter is to show that there are divergences as well as overlaps when recording the quantities of Anglicisms in the relevant dictionaries. The last remaining content chapter will then summarise the findings of the structural analyses and the quantitative account. Assumptions about which dictionary would serve whom best as well as how the three dictionaries could be combined to one interactive dictionary tool that is applicable for any purpose and any user will be focused on, too. The very last chapter will conclude the paper briefly.

1.2 Previous Research

The German language has always experienced certain influences resulting from linguistic contact with other languages. Amongst them are Latin and Greek as well as French and English. Consequently, changes and modifications of the German language have

been commented on in various, though not always scientific, papers. Some of them were purist in nature; others defended the impacts and judged them as beneficial. Yet, what is undeniable is the fact that much research has been carried out in the field of language contact and the lexical changes resulting from it. However, as English is continuing to influence many of the world's languages, and thus German at large, too, analyses in this very field will continue to play a role for longer.

So far, most research has been carried out in the fields of media and advertising language as well as the diction of the press. Thus, works that contributed to the study of Anglicisms within the German press are Wenliang Yang's *Anglizismen im Deutschen – Am Beispiel des Nachrichtenmagazins DER SPIEGEL*, published in 1990, as well as the paper *Anglizismen in der Pressesprache der BRD, der DDR, Österreichs und der Schweiz: eine vergleichende, typologische und chronologische Studie* by Dunja Schelper from 1995. However, despite the importance of the press due to its representing present-day language, the media and advertising sector has, especially recently, enjoyed great popularity among researchers. It would be impossible to name all the papers conducted on this very linguistic field but a few should be mentioned. Probably one of the first works with regard to advertising and media was Dagmar Schütte's *Das schöne Fremde: anglo-amerikanische Einflüsse auf die Sprache der deutschen Zeitschriftenwerbung* from 1996 in which influences of the English language with regard to newspaper and magazine advertising are commented on. In 2000 Richard Glahn analysed the impact of English on spoken present-day German in his work *Der Einfluß des Englischen auf gesprochene deutsche Gegenwartssprache: eine Analyse öffentlich gesprochener Sprache am Beispiel von 'Fernsehdeutsch'*. Nicole Plümer's *Anglizismus – Purismus – sprachliche Identität: Eine Untersuchung zu den Anglizismen in der deutschen und französischen Mediensprache* from 2000 as well as Sabine Kupper's *Anglizismen in deutschen und französischen Werbeanzeigen: zum Umgang von Deutschen und Franzosen mit Anglizismen* from 2003 contrast the use of Anglicisms in German and French media and advertising language. Additionally, they discuss the problem of purist ideas in general and attitudes towards the application of Anglicisms in the very field of media and advertising. Furthermore, Manuela Adler's dissertation *Form und Häufigkeit der Verwendung von Anglizismen in deutschen und schwedischen Massenmedien* from 2004 counts among the more exotic works while contrasting the usage of Anglicisms in Swedish and German.

Another field studied relatively frequently is that of various jargons. Among works on this topic count Youngick Chang's *Anglizismen in der deutschen Fachsprache der*

Computertechnik: eine korpuslinguistische Untersuchung zu Wortbildung und Bedeutungskonstitution fachsprachlicher Komposita, published in 2005, which deals with the language of computer technology, as well as Ulrike Röhrenbeck's *Dottern, dippen oder strippen...: Anglizismen in der deutschen Medizinersprache* from 1988 in which Anglicisms in medical terminology are focused on. Furthermore, the field of economics should be mentioned with *Das Verständnis wirtschaftsspezifischer Anglizismen in der deutschen Sprache bei Unternehmen, Führungskräften und Mitarbeitern der neuen und alten Bundesländer* by Andrea Effertz and Ulrike Vieth from 1996. In contrast to those various jargons general present-day language with regard to the application of Anglicisms was also investigated. There are overview works such as *Denglisch, nein danke*, edited by Hermann Zabel in 2001, or *Deutsch – Englisch – Europäisch*, published by Rudolf Hoberg in 2002, which contain articles by various scholars on the inflationary usage of English in Germany, Austria and Switzerland with regard to sports, travelling as well as other fields of general language use. Ilse Sörensen's *Englisch im deutschen Wortschatz: Lehn- und Fremdwörter in der Umgangssprache* from 1995 counts among the publications on Anglicisms in general present-day German. However, milestones with regard to this very field were certainly set by Broder Carstensen and his extensive preoccupation with Anglicisms in German. Apart from various talks and publications he published a multipart dictionary on Anglicisms in German, the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* that also represents the main focus of this paper. This wordbook, which consists of three parts, was first started by Broder Carstensen and later finished by Ulrich Busse.

Also within the field of cross-linguistic research Anglicisms, their perception and use were scrutinised. This was partly shown above where advertising and media language were compared in different languages. However, research has also been carried out with a focus on the languages as such. Wolfgang Viereck, for instance, devoted himself to publishing studies on cross-linguistic comparisons with regard to the impacts of English on the respective languages. Thus, the compilations *English in contact with other languages* as well as *Studien zum Einfluß der englischen Sprache auf das Deutsche* were published in 1986 and 1980. However, also Rudolf Filipovic's work on an *Etymological Dictionary of Anglicisms in European Languages* as well as Manfred Görlach's effort of producing *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* should be listed among the milestones in cross-linguistic analyses with regard to Anglicisms.

Another issue, which can sometimes be seen as almost cross-linguistic, is the comparison of the existence and usage of Anglicisms in Eastern and Western Germany. While Martin Lehnert's works *Anglo-Amerikanisches im Sprachgebrauch der DDR* and *Der*

angloamerikanische Einfluß auf die Sprache der beiden deutschen Staaten rather deal with differences between Eastern and Western Germany before and during the reunion, Hermann Fink's *Anglizismen in der Sprache der Neuen Bundesländer: eine Analyse zur Verwendung und Rezeption* from 1997 discusses a linguistic present-day situation in Eastern Germany then.

Yet, it appears as if most research has merely been carried out on the word level in various fields of language use. This, however, can be confused with works that focus on other linguistic issues, such as Broder Carstensen's contributions to gender application of Anglicisms as well as other morphological issues concerning the integration of Anglicisms into the German language system. Other scholars were preoccupied with the orthography of English words used in German. In 1995 Heidemarie Langner contributed to this very problem with her publication *Die Schreibung englischer Entlehnungen im Deutschen: eine Untersuchung zur Orthographie von Anglizismen in den letzten hundert Jahren, dargestellt anhand des Dudens*. Research has also been conducted on the lexicographical level. An exemplary paper is Ulrich Busse's dissertation on *Anglizismen im Duden. Eine Untersuchung zur Darstellung englischen Wortguts in den Ausgaben des Rechtschreibdudens von 1880 – 1986*. However, other publications on phonological, morphological, semantic as well as pragmatic problems with regard to Anglicisms have been conducted but to name more than those already mentioned would go beyond the scope of this paper.

2 Objectives and Methodology

2.1 Objectives

As already stated, the representation of Anglicisms in three selected dictionaries will be evaluated. For this purpose, three reference books have been chosen which range from rather general perspectives on language use to more specific wordbooks designed for the presentation of Anglicisms and foreign words only. The 2004 edition of the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* was selected in order to demonstrate a rather general German point of view. The analysis of the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001), edited by Manfred Görlach, is supposed to serve as medium ‘in between’ as it discusses Anglicisms but from a more European perspective. Those two dictionaries were chosen deliberately and explicitly as they represent a sort of chiasmus:

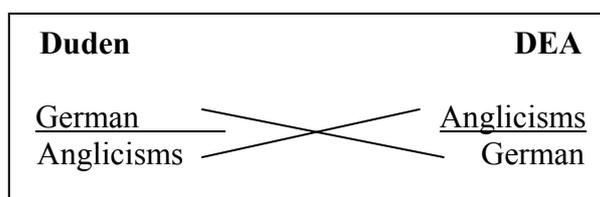


Figure 1 Chiasm of the Duden and the DEA

The Duden exclusively deals with the German language and contains Anglicisms, other foreignisms as well as ordinary German words. The Dictionary of European Anglicisms, however, operates vice versa: it is laid out to solely demonstrate Anglicisms and no other foreignisms. The DEA examines the English influence in sixteen European languages, German is one of them. Thus, the Duden concentrates on German but includes Anglicisms whereas the DEA deals with Anglicisms but mentions the German language, too. These two reference books are a chiasmus and therefore they were chosen to be part of this analysis. Finally, the Duden and the DEA combine exactly those issues, namely the words being German and Anglicisms, which form the core theme of the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*, on which the analysis’ focus shall lie. It was first started by Carstensen and later continued by Busse and it represents the most extensive account of Anglicisms used in the German speaking parts of Europe after 1945. Thus, the analysis stretches from general German to overall European and finally peaks at the representation of Anglicisms used in the German language.

2.2 Methodology

The methodology of this thesis will be descriptive in nature for the chapter on theoretical issues. Chapters four to six will deploy an empirical and analytical methodology. The work as such is to be located within the fields of lexicography but issues of English as a global language will play a role as well.

As already mentioned in the introductory chapter, the paper's focus lies on the investigation of different wordbooks and their ways of representing Anglicisms. In order to be able to deliver an objective judgement, it was decided to carry out two different kinds of analysis.

The first one will be a structural analysis. In the course of which the reference books' methodology in data sampling will be examined and the media the editors used in order to obtain the respective Anglicisms listed in each wordbook are to be analysed. Furthermore, an investigation of the structure of the particular lemmata will also be provided in order to show their usability and applicability. For this purpose the lemmata of three parts of speech, i.e. noun, verb and adjective, will be analysed. The examples will be items that are listed in every dictionary in order to be able to clearly detect differences and similarities in the way Anglicisms are represented by each reference book. Those items are *Aftershave* as a nominal item, *clean* for the adjectival part and *campen* serves as an example verb. The structural analysis will demonstrate how detailed the respective lemmata are and will thus contribute to our final assumptions about which dictionary serves which purpose and which kind of readership.

The second analysis is empirical and purely quantitative in nature – an account of the Anglicisms discussed in each dictionary shall be provided. For doing so, all the relevant entries, meaning those which are explicitly labelled as being derived from some variety of English¹, or as being part of the German language respectively, were counted among the category of Anglicisms. However, it was decided to use words listed from A to C in order to compile a reasonable list, which may represent a tendency for all the dictionaries in question as well as partly for the German language. However, it will display a trend only, but no definite results for the complete dictionaries or even the whole complex of the German language. This trend of results shall be compared and overlaps ought to be identified.

¹ [B]eing derived from some variety of English [...] denotes all kinds of English speaking backgrounds. Sometimes this will affect 'American English', 'Scottish English', 'Australian English' or else and even words from native languages (i.e. Aboriginal languages) – as long as these words are used in English speaking environments the word will be considered an Anglicism.

On the whole it can be said that due to the structural and the quantitative analysis applied both the properties of the deployed dictionaries as well as their comprehensiveness will be scrutinised and statistics on the wordbooks' complexity will be developed.

2.3 Terms and Definitions

In the course of this paper some technical terms with respect to lexicography, language contact and linguistic borrowing will be deployed and not explained further. Therefore, a few terms and definitions shall be provided in order to create an understandable paper for every reader. This is meant to help following the outline and topics of the thesis.

As already mentioned earlier, the paper is mainly to be located within the field of *lexicography*. According to Crystal (1997: 222), "lexicography [...] is the art and science of dictionary-making. Lexicography could [...] be seen as a branch of 'applied lexicology'." As this paper mainly aims at detecting the representation and description of Anglicisms in selected wordbooks, it seems imperative to take a closer look at the definition of this field as part of applied linguistics. Hartmann (1985: 4-5) writes that there are general postulates with regard to lexicography among which can be counted that "[l]exicography is concerned with the description and explanation of the vocabulary of a language or language variety" as well as the fact that "[d]ictionary-making has to develop a 'metalanguage' for handling and presenting the information". Lexicography forms the basis of the present analysis since the focus is on the representation of the data as well as on the question which dictionary serves which kind of readership and purpose. The definitions provided justify the paper belonging to the branch of lexicography.

Another item, which clearly requires definition, is the term *lemma* (plural *lemmata*). Crystal (1997: 217) states that the term is used in lexicology as well as psycholinguistics. In lexicology, and thus lexicography, it denotes "the item which occurs at the beginning of a dictionary entry [and is] more generally referred to as headword. It is essentially an abstract representation, subsuming all the formal lexical variations which may apply [...]." (ibid: 217) Hartmann (1985: 7) concludes that it forms "the lexicographer's basic unit [...] as a distillation of the word from which all non-essential features have been eliminated". Furthermore, it is to be mentioned that *lemmata* are ordered and arranged in terms of macro- and microstructure. While the macrostructure of a reference book is to be seen as the systematically ordered sequence of dictionary entries, which usually pursues an alphabetical segmentation, the term microstructure refers to the linear ordered amount of data, which follows the headword. Among this information users

find definitions, syntactic and semantic dependencies, synonyms and antonyms. (cf. Hartmann 2001: 58-59)

As this paper aims at detecting Anglicisms² – words, phrases or else of some sort of English origin – the terms foreignism and loanword will play a role. Therefore, it appears necessary to clarify those two items, too³. A foreignism denotes a word which, was taken over into someone's mother tongue from a foreign language. Thereby, the word as such has not yet been changed phonetically, morphologically or orthographically. (cf. Kettemann 2004: 56) A loanword, on the other hand, is a “[...] linguistic unit [...] which has come to be used in a language or dialect other than the one where it originated.” (Crystal 1997: 227) In contrast to foreignisms, loans are not perceived as foreign terms any longer but they are integrated into a language complex, for instance the German linguistic system.

The last term to be explained ought to be that of *etymology*. Despite the term belonging to the branch of historical linguistics and being “[...] traditionally used for the study of the origins and history of the form and meaning of words [...]” (ibid: 140-141), it plays a significant role in lexicography since etymological aspects are often integrated in certain dictionaries, such as the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* in the case of the present thesis. Some wordbooks, especially elaborate ones designed for linguists and else, apply an extensive amount of etymological information such as date of first occurrence and the etymon it derived from. Other dictionaries, such as the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* or the Dictionary of European Anglicisms, simply mention the language of origin. This information, however, is part of etymological research, too.

² Elaborate statements on the term Anglicism will be provided in chapter 3.4, where a denotation in terms of the present paper will be given.

³ Foreignisms and loanwords will also be thrown a light on in chapter 3.3. However, before any further comments can be provided, it appears important to simply name and differentiate between them first.

3 Theoretical Aspects

3.1 Language Contact – General Facts

It can be said beyond question that almost all languages worldwide feature foreignisms and loanwords. Consequently, if these lexical characteristics are existent, language contact must have played a role to some extent as this linguistic phenomenon is to be seen as the source of language change and linguistic interference.

Language contact, according to William O'Grady et al (1997: 718), is “[a] source of language change that involves the speakers of one language frequently interacting with the speakers of another language”. However, this is a rather one-sided definition which limits language contact to the spoken level of language use. Sarah G. Thomason (2001: 1), on the contrary, cites a rather broad and simple description which reads that “language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time”. Yet, most studies concentrate on situations of language contact in which speakers are able to use more than one language. Thomason also refers to the fact that language contact does not necessarily require bilingualism or multilingualism but some degree of communicative ability between speakers of different languages. Additionally, it should be mentioned that language contact can occur in terms of written text forms, too. The expansion of Christianity, for instance, was responsible for the spread of Latin due to the distribution of respective texts throughout the world. Nowadays, the internet and modern media offer new possibilities for long distance language contact between English and German or Dutch, for example. (cf. *ibid*: 1-3)

However, when considering issues of linguistic contact one should also ask where this language phenomenon plays a role. Language contact is certainly present everywhere and there is no proof that languages exist isolated and unaffected by linguistic interference. There are definitely languages, or rather speech communities, which hardly contact with other groups but one can also find languages, which are in constant or stable contact situations with their sub-⁴, super-⁵ and adstrata⁶. In the case of German this would neither be rare contact nor a stable situation but rather something in between. However, this will be discussed in the subsequent chapters.

⁴ Sub-, super- and adstrata are terms used in sociolinguistics and historical linguistics. A substratum refers to “[a]n indigenous language which comes under pressure from a more prestigious language moving into its territory, possibly to the extent of disappearing, but not before exerting a noticeable influence upon that other language. [...]” (Trask 1997: 211-212)

⁵ According to Trask (1997: 372), a superstrate refers to “[a] more prestigious language which coexists with a less prestigious one and exerts noticeable influence upon that less prestigious one.”

⁶ Trask (1997: 7) writes that an adstrate describes “[a] neighbouring language which influences some other language but which is neither more nor less prestigious than the other language.”

The result of language contact is language change. This can affect only one language but typically it influences all languages involved in the contact situation. However, the question which parts of language are affected seems imperative to ask. Undoubtedly, “all aspects of language structure are subject to transfer from one language to another, given the right mix of social and linguistic circumstances”. (Thomason 2001: 11) In the course of studying language contact one would come across phonic, grammatical as well as lexical interference of which the borrowing of words from one language into the other can be regarded the most common type of influencing. Thereby, different lexical items, such as simple words, compound words and phrases, can be transferred from one language system to the other. Phonic interference can be seen in the transfer of sounds from one language to another, grammatical influencing becomes clear when considering the adoption of certain syntactic structures. However, what becomes more than obvious is the fact that language contact happens on all linguistic levels but simply not to the same extent. In the worst of all cases language contact can cause language death but this phenomenon shall not be of importance in terms of the present paper. (cf. Weinreich 1968: 14-62)

With regard to the thesis only lexical interference will play a role, as the adoption of Anglicisms in German is to be regarded a phenomenon of linguistic borrowing. However, the fact that Anglicisms are borrowed words and phrases implies that in the past as well as in the present and presumably in the future some sort of language contact between German and English must have taken place, and will occur respectively. This issue will be the central topic of the subsequent chapters where contact and interference phenomena with regard to English-German interactions shall be focused on.

3.2 English – German Language Contacts

3.2.1 Before 1700

The lexical exchange between England and Germany has always been extensive. However, it was not until the 18th century that “Anglo-German language contacts became closer and were followed by six main stages of lexical borrowing.” (Görlach 2002: 13) Latin, Greek and French were of much greater importance than English at that point of time. Thus, there were not many borrowings from English before 1700 but those that have been found in various studies shall be mentioned. (cf. Viereck 2004: 3317)

During the Middle Ages the influence of English on German was more than low. Early in this period some words from the language of the church, such as *gotspell* (meaning

gute Botschaft/Evangelium) or the Holy Ghost (*der heilige Geist*), were being transferred to the German language system. Later during the Middle Ages technical terminology from seafaring were also used in German. Among these we can count words like *Boot* or *Dock* – words which are not even recognised as having an English origin any longer. However, this kind of terminology was merely used in the northern parts of Germany, as contact with English seafarers was common there but nowhere else in Germany. Back then the borrowing of words was restricted to certain domains such as church and seafaring. Also during the 16th century merely five loanwords were discovered which Viereck cites in detail. (cf. *ibid*: 3317)

The 17th century does indeed not represent the period in which everything changed dramatically and lexical borrowing from English to German increased tremendously. However, since the English Revolution in 1649 the interest in England grew, and thus, due to massive waves of philosophical papers and new political ideas, some borrowing occurred with regard to these domains. Hence, a few political expressions such as *Unterhaus* und *Hochverrat* were taken over. Also the field of theatre and literature left its traces on the German language due to English actors travelling through Germany citing Shakespeare's and Marlow's plays. According to von Polenz the contact between the German and the English language had grown immensely since the 1680s as translations of various works increased. Another issue, which contributed to a greater impact of English on German, is the beginning of teaching English in several German universities such as Greifswald and Wittenberg. However, it cannot be denied that the following century, namely the years after 1700, can be labelled the first phase in which the contact between the English and the German language increased dramatically. (cf. von Polenz 1994: 101-102)

3.2.2 18th century

According to Görlach (2002: 13) as well as Viereck (2004: 3318) and von Polenz (1994: 102-104), the 18th century can be considered a century in which the language contact situation between German and English changed dramatically. One reason can be seen in the extended literary exchange which occurred during this very period. From 1713 onwards literary translations grew in significance – important philosophical text during the phase of Enlightenment, such as those by John Locke and others, as well as writings on new scientific findings by Isaac Newton, for example, were transferred from the Island to continental Europe and thus required translation. Also with regard to literature, works such as those by Pope, Swift and Defoe, were brought to the lands of Ger-

many, and consequently translated. The main centres for these kinds of translation and adaptation work were Hamburg, a region which had always had the strongest contacts to people from Britain, Zurich, Leipzig and Göttingen. The importation of literary as well as societal and philosophical pieces of writing contributed immensely to the adoption of new words, meaning English words, into German. Thus, words such as *elektrisch*, *Nonkonformist*, *Rationalist*, *negativ* and *positiv*, *sentimental*, *Tatsache*, *Koalition* as well as *Kolonisierung* became an integer part of the German linguistic and societal system.

Another issue, which contributed to the contact between those two Germanic languages, and hence the spread of English words in German, was the increase of English language teaching throughout Germany. As already stated earlier this tendency had started the century before, namely during the years between 1600 and 1700, but it can be claimed without doubt that it was during the 18th century that English language teaching became more widespread and thus improved the knowledge of this foreign language in Germany. Hence, while understanding this language much better, more and more English words came to be used in German. (cf. von Polenz 1994: 102-105)

However, it should not be forgotten that, despite an influx of language contact between German and English, the French language was still the major source of linguistic borrowing in German. This was due to France's leading role as Europe's cultural nation. (cf. Lucko 1995: 14-18) Among the fields that experienced recognisable English impacts count those of economics, politics, science, technology, medicine, philosophy, literature, arts, seafaring and journalism. It appears evident, however, that, in comparison to previous centuries, many more fields were conquered by English vocabulary. (cf. von Polenz 1994: 104)

3.2.3 19th Century

During the 19th century English impacts on the German language were immense. The Norwegian linguist Einar Haugen (1988: 3) notes that

[t]he nineteenth century changed all [...], firstly thanks to the rise of the British Empire and secondly through the rapid settlement of the United States. From having been one of the most hospitable languages of the world in its acceptance of foreign loans, English became a donor of words to other languages, a model which infiltrated them as the influence of Anglo-American spread world-wide.

The very period between 1800 and 1900 counts as one of the main phases of linguistic contact between German and English. According to Wolff, the German lexicon ex-

panded extensively during this period which was due to three major aspects: first of all, technical terminology was taken over from other languages of which English was one of the main input languages. Secondly, loanwords from other languages were used in German, and thirdly, especially after the foundation of the German Empire, the tendency to germanise foreignisms increased. (cf. Wolff 2004: 189)

The first factor, which played an important role with regard to the expansion of the German lexicon, was that “the Industrial Revolution was led by Britain worldwide, and British technological methods in shipbuilding, railway technology, mining, steel production, weaving and cloth-making became universally accepted, together with their designations, in the greater part of Europe.” (Görlach 2002: 13-14) The 19th century was a – if not the – century of technological advance, of innovative political tendencies as well as alterations and new perceptions in terms of scientific knowledge. Railways began to operate, the early steamboat was developed, the first automatic loom was invented, countries expanded their fields of influence beyond their national borders, international cooperation increased and scholars like Darwin, for instance, founded new scientific explications with regard to evolution. During the 19th century Europe was in motion – and Britain led this industrial, political, scientific and societal upheaval. Hence, with all the innovations mentioned, new lexical material was transferred to continental Europe and an influx of loanwords, loan translations, foreignisms and else slopped over to Germany, too. In addition to that, Britain was the most powerful nation worldwide due to its being able to influence nations all over the world. Britain had colonised large parts of Africa, Asia and the whole of Australia, for instance, and still held political power in its colonies. Worldwide, nations looked up to this relatively small but immensely powerful kingdom – not only did countries across Europe and elsewhere adopt technological innovations with their respective vocabulary but also ideas and concepts of politics, science, societal life and other spheres of life. Thus, the transfer of vocabulary concerning these aspects was a logical by-product. (cf. Tschirch 1989: 273-275)

As already indicated, with regard to a changing German lexicon the most intensely affected field was that of technology and industry. Therefore, words such as *Dampfschiff*, *Dampfmaschine* and *Lokomotive* found their way into German. Other spheres where English influences were overt were those of politics and science which can be seen in the transfer of lexical items such as *Parlamentarier*, *Demonstration*, *Darwinismus* and *Evolutionstheorie*. However, since Britain enjoyed great prestige throughout Europe also societal aspects including sports and economics were looked upon and thus adopted. Consequently, we find words with regard to these fields, too, of which some

are listed by Viereck and Tschirch. (cf. Viereck 2004: 3318-3319; cf. Tschirch 1989: 273-275)

However, towards the end of this century and with the establishment of the German Empire in 1871, a new nationalism and thus a tendency towards language purism and language cleaning arose. In 1885 the German language association (*Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein - ADSV*) was founded, which henceforth endeavoured to clean the German language from any foreign constituents by substituting them with allegedly adequate German words. This action against foreignisms and loanwords was meant to invigorate a refreshed national pride and confidence. (cf. Viereck 1980: 9-11) However, this paper is not going to investigate the topic of language purism any further as this would be out of scope in terms of the present thesis. Detailed descriptions concerning this topic are provided by Plümer and Adler. (cf. Plümer 2000: 71-75; cf. Adler 2004: 17)

3.2.4 20th Century

According to Viereck and other scholars, the 20th century can be subdivided into several different periods of linguistic borrowing from the English language into German. The most common classification defines three different phases: the time before World War I, the period between the two wars and finally the time after 1945. (cf. Viereck 2004: 3319) However, Görlach (2002: 14) argues that the period from the 1990s onwards witnessed “the huge impact of American culture and linguistic reflexes [becoming] more intense.” In the subsequent lines, despite this additional subdivision by Görlach, we shall consider the three main phases more intensively. The 1990s will be included in the next subchapter as this time span and its features in terms of language contact stretch into the 21st century.

In spite of the all language purism and criticism, the German lexicon was still being influenced by English vocabulary and else during the time before World War I. Due to the industrialisation, which had taken place the century before, a flood of new words had entered – and was still entering during the years following 1900. It was not until 1914 and the beginning of World War I that this tendency started to disappear. Anglicisation was apparent in all fields of life and it was even feared by some scholars that the intrusion of foreignisms and loans are dangerous to the German language. (cf. Viereck 2004: 3319) Thus, works by scholars such as Dunger⁷ were published. Therefore, it can

⁷ Hermann Dunger was a German professor who objected to the overuse of foreignisms and hence published two books on the topic “Wörterbuch von Verdeutschungen entbehrllicher Fremdwörter” (Dictionary

clearly be claimed that publications and other actions favouring language purism “[...] demonstrate [...] that the advent of imperialism and industrialisation at the dawn of the last century had left its mark on the German language.” (Onysko 2004: 59) With the beginning of World War I in 1914, however, there was a decrease in the volley of foreign words and loans as Germany and Britain were at war.

In 1918, when the World War had ended, not only the importation of British vocabulary rehabilitated but also American English words were slopping over the lands of the German language. The United States were on the way to become the most powerful nation worldwide due to their dominant role with regard to economics, science and technological advance. As with Britain in the previous century, nations all over the world started to orientate towards the American way of life, and hence took up fashions from this very country overseas. Especially fields such as motoring and aviation as well as music and dance experienced an entry of American English words. (cf. Tschirch 1989: 274-275)

The most important wave of language contact between English, British as well as American, and German can be regarded the period after 1945, that is after World War II. Due to the fact that Nazi Germany had been defeated, the United States and Britain became occupying powers in the western parts of this country. During World War II and under the leadership of Hitler, Germany had tried to be economically as well as culturally self-sufficing. The logical consequence of this behaviour implies rare contact with people from other countries and cultures. Therefore, the German population at the time remained fairly isolated of any real linguistic contact as “the Nazi ideology saw the impact of American lifestyle, mainly in the fields of music, literature and liberal thought, as particularly dangerous to the German psyche.” (Görlach 2002: 14) However, with the occupation through British and American armed forces German people experienced a revival of language contact with English speaking people – in written as well as spoken form. Another important issue concerning the adoption of new English words together with the British and American way of life, those nations’ innovations and novel ideas, was a general orientation of the western German state towards American political, economic as well as cultural ideals. Thus, the vocabulary from general language contact between English and German, in combination with the transfer of the American

of Germanisations of unnecessary foreignisms) and “Engländerei in der deutschen Sprache” (English in the German language). He was also one of the main representatives of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Sprachverein*. (cf. Onysko 2004: 59)

way of life with all its advances in general, contributed to changes concerning the German lexicon – and still does. (cf. Wilss 2001: 15-17)

3.2.5 21st Century

As already indicated by Görlach, the 1990s ring in a new phase of English-German language contact which stretches into the 21st century. According to his writings, “[w]orldwide communication via the Internet, globalization of national economies resulting in multinational corporations, and commercial television with its advertisements and videoclips have led to a new dimension of lexical borrowings and code-switching [...]”. (Görlach 2002: 14) It appears evident that, due to all the reasons and aspects provided by Görlach, English is an important linguistic means worldwide. Through the impacts of British and American English on certainly almost every language in the world, tendencies of internationalisation rather than mere Anglicisation or Americanisation become obvious. (cf. Wolff 2004: 242-243)

With regard to Europe, or continental Europe as some would like to put it, English has come to be the most important and most influential foreign language. Thus, English has the chance to evoke changes with regard to other languages’ lexis and else. Authors like Jenkins (2001: 16-19), Modiano (2001: 13-14) and Seidlhofer (2001: 14-16) even go as far as to cite a new variety, namely Euro-English which seems to become “linguistic reality”. (Seidlhofer 2001: 14) Without doubt one can agree with Onysko (2004: 60), who concludes that “[i]n recent times, increasing globalisation, tools of mass communication such as the Internet, and, specifically in Europe, the expansion of the European Union have all strengthened the position of English as an international language. Indeed, English has turned into a universal language [...]”. Long before this, Braun had already argued that the Anglicisation and Americanisation were a trend within European languages which results in immense stocks of loanwords that are similar to a great extent. Due to the European languages originating from the Indo-European language family and their tendency to borrow words from each other by exchanging information via common platforms, the development of internationalisms, which describe words that are understood without translation in nearly every language, is a logical consequence. Hence, Braun describes the development of Euro-English, and since German is one of

those languages which holds a great amount of these internationalisms⁸ it belongs to this variety. (cf. Braun 1987: 190-207)

Thanks to all the facts provided by the scholars cited above, it can certainly be assumed that language contact between English and German has been present since the Middle Ages and it will continue to play a role in the future. English has become the most important language not only in Europe but worldwide. This tongue has left its traces on many languages of which the lexicon is probably the most sensitive structural level as these impacts are most obviously to be seen in the existence of huge stocks of loanwords, foreign words and internationalisms. Due to its extensive language contact with English, German counts among those languages which hold quite some quantities of foreign material.

3.3 Linguistic Borrowing

3.3.1 General Aspects

As it has been indicated in the previous chapters, linguistic borrowing is a feature of language contact between two or more languages. It has been said before that all linguistic levels can be subject to this very borrowing – it can affect single sounds, syllables, morphological structures, semantic interrelations as well as whole phrasal, clausal and sentential compositions. However, linguistic borrowing is essentially important with regard to the lexicon of a language, as it appears to be most sensitive to language contact and its phenomena. Thus, in terms of the present paper, the borrowing in this field will be crucial to examine as Anglicisms, Americanisms, New Zealandisms and else are part of this linguistic borrowing affecting the lexical level of a language. The taking over of Anglicisms is a form of loanword adoption.

Yet, while talking about the borrowing of words one should note that not all words are simply taken over from one language into the other but that there are different forms of loan processes. Not all words remain unchanged and represent the same features as in the donor language – some words remain, some are translated and some are transferred by meaning. In the subsequent chapter a light will be thrown on different forms of lexical borrowing. The focus will lie on the categorisation by Werner Betz as his classification is the one most often cited by scholars. However, additional remarks as well as some critical aspects mentioned by other authors are to be mentioned, too.

⁸ Internationalisms are expressions which occur in exactly the same or a similar form in several languages. An example would be the word *factor*: German *Faktor*, Italian *fattore*, Russian *фактор* and French *facteur*. (cf. SISB 2006)

3.3.2 Forms of Lexical Borrowing

The most common and most often quoted classification of loanwords in a language is the one by Werner Betz. Despite this categorisation dating back to 1939 it is still seen as relevant and valid and should thus serve as basic terminological description with regard to the present paper. Betz developed the following categorisation⁹:

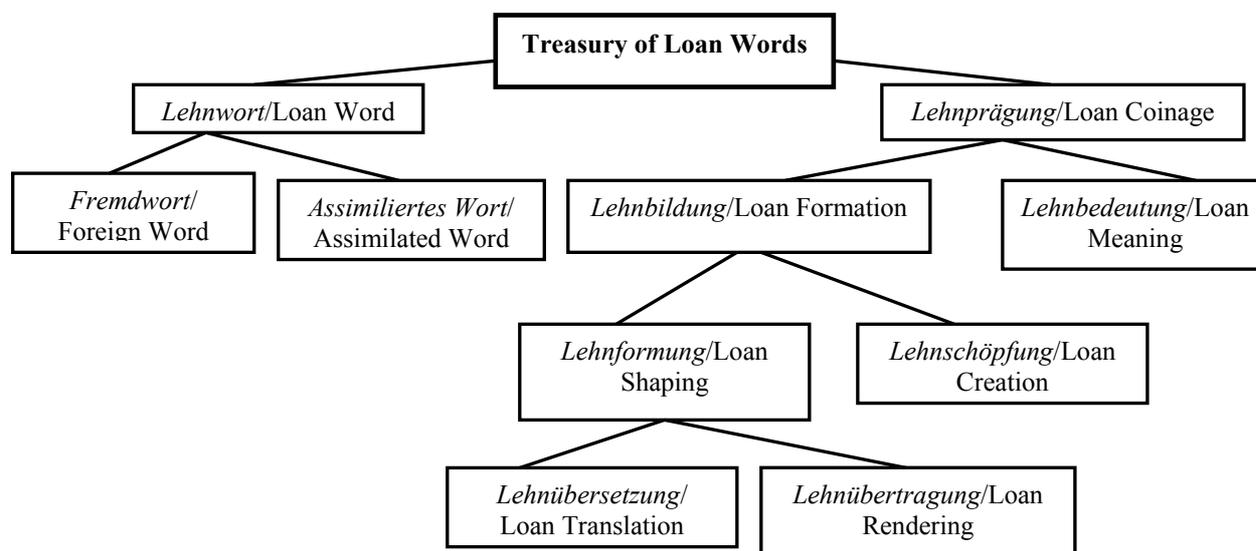


Figure 2 Betz's Categorisation of Loan Material (1949)

The whole treasury of loanword related stock can, first of all, be subdivided into loanwords and loan coinages. Loanwords can be partitioned into foreign words, which denote words that are taken over into another language without changing any of their orthography, and assimilated words, which describe words that have adjusted to the other language's system. Assimilated words are no longer recognised as being derived from foreign origin. (cf. Glahn 2000: 36) Carstensen (1975: 20) notes that today the direct transfer of words from other languages, especially English, is fairly common as these words, whether assimilated or foreign, signify certain items which are invented abroad and hence taken over not only into another culture but the respective language as well. The foreign material within the German language accounts to approximately six per cent, that of Anglicisms surprisingly to merely one per cent. (cf. Kettemann 2004: 61-62)

The second class, namely that of loan coinages can be divided into loan formations and loan meanings. Loan meaning describes the circumstance when the, or a, semantic meaning of a foreign word is transferred onto an already existing internal linguistic

⁹ The translations found in the image about on the terminology used by Joachim Grzega (2003: 25-27) from the Catholic University in Eichstätt/Germany.

item. Thereby, the semantic content of the absorbing language's word is enlarged. Loan formation, on the contrary, is talked about when the essence of a word from the donor language is expressed via a sign of the taking language. The donor language's word is simulated or newly created. (cf. Glahn 2000: 37-38) Hence, depending on the degree of agreement with the original, this category is partitioned into loan shaping and loan creation. The group of loan creations comprises all newly created items which are formed independent of the donor language's word. As an example can serve the German word *Sinnbild* which stands for English *symbol*. Loan shaping, on the other hand, describes all words that have been formed upon the signs of a donor language. An example for this group of loan shaping is the English *maiden speech* which is represented by the German sign *Jungferrede*. (cf. Stammerjohann 1975: 250) However, it is not as simple as that – this group is again divided further into loan translation and loan rendering. A loan translation, as could be seen in the earlier example for loan shaping, describes the instance where all morphemes of the borrowed word are translated item by item. Thus, an example for this could be the word *Geburtenkontrolle* that was literally translated into German from English *birth control*. Moreover, mixed compositions, also called hybrids¹⁰, which are partial translations, can count among this very group but authors tend to classify those as part of the first category, namely those of loanwords together with assimilated loans as well as foreignisms. The last group, that of language renderings, signifies words that have partially been translated and partly been freely transferred. (cf. Muhr 2004: 34)

However, it should be mentioned that despite this categorisation being fairly broad and overall valid, some suggestions, criticisms and amendments were added. Glahn (2000: 35-42), for example contributes that the loan stock of a language can be classified into evident and latent items. Among evident loans, which are still recognisable and broken up into direct and indirect items, he thus counts foreignisms, assimilated words, pseudo-loans¹¹ as well as hybrids. The latent loan stock comprises the categories of loan meaning, loan formation, loan creation, loan shaping, loan translation and loan rendering. Also Muhr (2004: 32-34) consents to this classification. In contrast to Glahn he uses the broad categories of inner and outer loan stock but arranges the groups according to

¹⁰ Among the group of hybrids, shall be kept German words such as *Haarspray* and *sexsüchtig* from English *hair spray* and *sex-craving* respectively. (cf. Glahn 2000: 38-39)

¹¹ The group of pseudo-loans are completely ignored in the categorisation by Betz. Pseudo-loans are words which are of foreign linguistic origin but do not exist in the donor language. Carstensen mentions morphological, semantic and lexical pseudo-loans. (cf. Carstensen 1980: 77-78) An example is the German word *Handy* which denotes a mobile phone in English. The English word *handy* is an adjective that is synonymous with *convenient* and *useful*. Therefore the German word *Handy* is to be regarded a semantic pseudo-loan.

Glahn's partition and it could thus be assumed that the terms inner and outer function as synonymous expressions for latent and evident respectively.

All these loan processes mentioned in the paragraphs above refer to origin and label changes with regard to the words as such or direct borrowings from another language. However, despite the origin of loan material being seen as the most important source of description there are other classifications which shall merely be named here. Apart from aspects of origin one also finds aspects of meaning which can describe loan material. Thus, the narrowing¹² as well as extension¹³ of the meaning of a word, the transfer of content¹⁴ and multiple borrowing¹⁵ shall be cited within this group. There are also cases of reverse borrowing¹⁶ as well as the instance of tautology¹⁷. (cf. Glahn 2000: 42-49) However, as these aspects do not play a significant role with regard to the present paper a detailed analysis of the occurrences mentioned is to be omitted in order not to confuse the reader with unnecessary information. Essential descriptions are provided in the footnote.

As this paper concentrates on the borrowing of lexical items and especially those of English origin, a light is to be thrown on the forms of Anglicisms, Americanisms and others respective for the present paper in the following subchapter.

3.4 Anglicisms

In the broadest sense Anglicisms, according to Glahn (2002: 220), are “[...] jegliche Beeinflussung des Deutschen durch die englische Sprache [...]“. Thereby the German language underlies English impacts on the phonetic, morphological, lexical, semantic and syntactic level. (cf. *ibid*: 220) There have been several other definitions of the term which shall not be quoted here as this would go beyond the scope of the present paper. It basically appears important to emphasise the fact that Anglicisms are foreign material

¹² An example for the narrowing of meaning would be German *Job* which, in contrast to its English counterpart, is used for occasional work rather than a profession for a lifetime. (cf. Carstensen 1975: 25)

¹³ The extension of meaning can be seen in German *realisieren* which was originally used for *putting sth into practice* but is nowadays used for *understanding or accepting sth* as well – just as in the English version. (cf. Glahn 2000: 40)

¹⁴ A transfer of content can be examined in German *Poker*. *Poker* is a gambling game but the word as such can be used for the misrepresentation of facts, too. (cf. Yang 1990: 116)

¹⁵ German *Box* is an illustration for multiple borrowing as it used to denote a booth for horses when it was borrowed first during the 19th century but its notion was extended when being taken over again during the 20th century as it describes a container or packet in general. (cf. Görlach 2001: 33)

¹⁶ Reverse borrowing is very rare but can be investigated when looking at the example of German *Hamburger* – a word which was first borrowed into English and then transferred back to German carrying the extended English meaning. (cf. Glahn 2000: 45-46)

¹⁷ The occurrence of tautology labels the repetition of the semantic content within a word. German *Testversuch* or *Servicedienst* serve as examples here. (cf. Carstensen 1975: 26)

of English origin in a language. This definition is to be sufficient in terms of the present thesis.¹⁸

3.4.1 Anglicisms in German – Motivations and Forms

As already implied above there are about one per cent Anglicisms within the overall German word count. Of the 300,000 to 500,000 general German words 100,000 are foreign words, and of this number merely approximately five per cent are Anglicisms. Therefore, we can proceed on the assumption that we actively use about 5,000 Anglicisms in German. (cf. Kettemann 2004: 61) However, despite this not being a large number, we should still ask why these foreign words have become such an integral part of our language. Many scholars have discussed this problem and most of them concluded that there are external as well as internal reasons for the integration of English words into the German language system. Leisi and Mair (1999: 219-223), for example, differentiate between external reasons, such as political-historical causes like the post-war period which brought many foreign words to Germany as well as Britain being the world power during the 19th century, and internal arguments. Among the internal causes they consider the heterogeneity of foreign words, the otherness to old or conventional ways of living through the use of Anglicisms as well as a sort of demarcation from the older generations through the incorporation of foreign words into the younger generation's language as imperative. They also cite other reasons such as the simpler labelling of goods by using English expressions, the easing of international communication as well as the importance of Anglo-American contributions to scientific research. Onysko (2004: 62-63) basically refers to the same arguments but labels them differently. He speaks of "semantic motivation" (i.e. the labelling of goods which originate from an English speaking country), "stylistic motivation" (i.e. English as a means of variation), "euphemistic" impetus (i.e. the use of English taboo words instead of German ones), "emotive" spur (i.e. English as being modern and up-to-date), "social" inspiration (i.e. Anglicisms are used to establish a group identity) and finally a convenient shortness of English words in contrast to German ones. Adler (2004: 17) also mentions the use of proper English names in German and Plümer (2000: 258) adds the aspect of language economy and least effort that plays a role when Germans use English words instead of the material of their mother tongue. It appears evident that there are several reasons for

¹⁸ Further and more elaborate definitions of the term Anglicism can be found in Busse (1993), Carstensen/Busse (1993), Adler (2004), Plümer (2000), Onysko (2004) and elsewhere.

English words to find their way into the German language but the question which forms they take also appears necessary to ask.

English words are borrowed the same way as other foreign words. Though, there are tendencies in how they occur most often. There are certainly inner English loans of which loan translations, loan renderings, loan creations and loan phrases turn up most frequently. With regard to outer English loans, foreign words as well as assimilated words exist. Most obvious are without doubt those that can be classified among the foreignisms. However, it was argued that the outer non-integration does not necessarily lead to a perception of these words as being English in origin. An example of this fact is provided by the often quoted word *Sport* that is in fact of English provenance. Some borrowed material remains in its foreign structure but is not felt to be foreign by its users. (cf. Kettemann 2004: 61-62) Therefore, Yang (1990: 9) decided upon a categorisation into conventionalised Anglicisms, i.e. those which are not perceived as foreign any longer, Anglicisms in the process of being conventionalised, i.e. those which are still alien to users, and quotations and proper names. However, it seems more than difficult to name and count all existing Anglicisms in German as most of them are part of the latent stock of loan material and are thus almost unrecognisable to ordinary users¹⁹. Linguistic background knowledge such as etymological information and the understanding of historical aspects of language contact are imperative prerequisites when scrutinising the whole stock of Anglicisms.

Additionally, it should be mentioned that Anglicisms need not necessarily originate from British or American English but can be derived from any other variety of English. Thus, while looking at Anglicisms in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb New Zealandisms, South Africanisms, Canadianisms as well as Australianisms will also occur. The term Anglicism is used as a generic term to refer to any word of English provenance. However, not all Anglicisms are important with regard to the dictionaries examined in the present paper.

3.4.2 Respective Anglicisms

In the course of this paper three dictionaries will be examined. Details on the investigation were provided in chapter two. Depending on the dictionary different Anglicisms will play a role and we shall thus have a look at the forms applicable for the paper.

¹⁹ The labelling “ordinary user“ refers to people lacking scientific linguistic knowledge – to those consulting a dictionary in order to be informed on the word’s usage only.

As far as the first reference book, the German Duden, is concerned, one can doubtlessly say that only loan material carrying the marker of origin, i.e. *engl.*, *amerik.*, *franz.-engl.* et cetera, is being considered. As the aim of this paper is to examine how and to what extent Anglicisms are represented, merely a look at those words explicitly labelled as being derived from some sort of English background. This is also confirmed by Busse's working definition of Anglicisms in this very wordbook:

Grundlage für die Aufnahme eines Stichwortes als Anglizismus ist die im Duden getroffene Herkunftsangabe, die in verschiedener typographischer Form bei dem jeweiligen Lemma angeführt wird. (Busse 1993: 15)

It is important to note that the respective items will be part of the outer loan material, namely foreign words or assimilated words, as only those need this kind of marking in order to be understood by any designated user of the Duden German dictionary. Inner loan material, such as loan translations, creations or renderings, are not taken into consideration as they are not tagged as being derived from English by the Duden.

On the whole the same is true for the Anglicisms listed in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms, the DEA. As will be shown later in the paper, the compilation of the DEA was carried out by explicitly looking for English words in the languages of Europe. Therefore, basically outer borrowed material, represented by assimilated words or foreignisms, was asked for and will thus, if it appears in the DEA, be used as such in German. Consequently, the overt loan material will play a bigger role. Sometimes translations or renderings are provided but merely as a means to represent German alternatives, synonyms or preferred usages and not in the sense of foreign lexical structures being substituted by German coinages. Subsequently, the most important aspect with regard to the DEA is the outer loan material just as in the case of the Duden German dictionary.

The authors of the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*, on the contrary, tried to incorporate inner as well as outer loan material and this was emphatically stated by Carstensen (1981: 15) who aims at capturing "äußeres und inneres Lehngut". Therefore, the AWb takes on an exceptional position as it is not only the most comprehensive account of Anglicisms in German but also the only dictionary that covers inner as well as outer borrowed material. Thus, with regard to this very book not only foreign and assimilated words will be encountered but also loan translations, creations, renderings, meaning, formations, shaping and else. However, also the AWb is restricted in terms of its contents: the AWb, according to Carstensen (1981: 19-21), does not incorporate specific terminology except

it appears within general everyday German. If that is not the case and items are merely, or rather mainly, used in subject internal instances their adoption into the dictionary is omitted. Exoticisms, internationalisms, trademarks, abbreviations and acronyms are integrated if they are used frequently in general German texts. It should also be mentioned that the AWb is not restricted to words only but discusses affixes and combining forms of English origin due to the fact that they are increasingly important in terms of productivity.

4 Qualitative Analysis

The following chapter will concentrate on the structures of each dictionary. Therefore, a light shall be thrown onto the data sampling methods applied by each dictionary and the ways in which these lexical data were structured in order to be used as articles in the respective wordbook. For the purpose of representing the dictionaries' patterns the exemplary articles of the noun *Aftershave*, the verb *camp(en)* and the adjective *clean* were chosen. As these three lexical items occur in all the dictionaries examined, it appears useful to merely use a small number of items in order to see where differences lie and where the dictionaries share certain features. Additionally, it should be mentioned that the word classes noun, verb and adjective are those most frequently borrowed from English into German and it is for that reason that the above examples were chosen to serve as illustrations here. There are, of course, other word classes or lexical categories which are borrowed from English into German, for example phrases such as *last not least* or *American way of life*, adverbials like *allround* or *backstage* and interjections as *bye-bye* or *bingo*, but, since these first of all do not count among the major word classes and secondly are not borrowed as often, these categories shall not be of interest with regard to the structural analysis. Basically, the dictionary articles are created upon the overall principles mentioned in the respective subchapter on general article structure and thus patterns should be more or less similar for all word classes anyway. Therefore, an analysis of all word classes will be omitted. The following qualitative analysis complements the quantitative analysis which will be in the limelight of chapter five.

4.1 Qualitative Analysis of Dictionaries in Question

4.1.1 The Duden

4.1.1.1 Methodology Examined – Which word enters the Duden?

It appears rather arduous to demonstrate the methodology of the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* and all other related dictionaries and thesauri as literature on the topic hardly exists or is difficult to find. However, due to the Duden's 125th birthday in 2005 some articles on the topic were published which shall form the basis for the demonstration of methods applied.

Basically, the Duden's editorial staff tries to filter words which enter the Duden, and those that do not, in two different ways. On the one hand there is the *Duden-Korpus* (Duden corpus) which is the most recent form of searching for new contemplable

words. The *Duden-Korpus* works electronically via computer programmes which scour texts for yet unknown words or other lexical forms. The *Duden-Korpus* is still in the process of being set up but will eventually comprise some 500 million lexical items of different sources such as novels, newspaper articles, manuals and else. The lexical material is accumulated with special linguistic information such as whether the word is a feminine form or if it represents an adjective. These annotations provide easier access to the material and an appropriate searching environment. In addition to research in the corpus the editors also scour other electronic media such as the Internet for not yet recorded items. (cf. Ejoh 2005: 2)

The traditional way, however, is the second method applied by the Duden's editorial staff. Texts like novels, reference books, recipes and others are read by experienced language observers. In the course of this, new words, grammatical changes and new semantic options are discovered and hence the newly acquired data is transferred to a special file, the *Duden-Sprachkartei* (Duden language file). Meanwhile, this file consists of more than three million text samples including some word lists that date back to 17th century lexicography. It has been operated electronically since 1998. (cf. Rautmann 2006: 1)

However, both ways editors have to decide how words fit into a certain dictionary or thesaurus. The editorial staff will have to look for proof that the very items they discovered are worth being considered a lemma in a Duden dictionary. Firstly, it is seen as important that newly created items are not mere occasional formations but that they are featured over longer periods in various sorts of texts. Moreover, it has to be shown that certain items, which are meant to become part of the general German Duden, are items of the general language indeed and are not part of a certain jargon or else. (cf. Klosa 1998: 2-4)

4.1.1.2 Structural Analysis of Duden Articles

Before examining the entry's structure with the help of examples of particular word classes, a light shall be thrown on the general article structure as presented in the Duden.

First of all, it has to be mentioned that the Duden, as probably every other dictionary, is structured alphabetically. The first part of the article is obviously the bold printed lemma, also called headword, on which stress as well as partition are indicated with the

help of certain symbols²⁰. Following the headword one finds a sequence of phonetic transcription in brackets, the respective direct article, genitive as well as plural markers, etymological information in angle brackets and an explanatory note on the words semantic content in parentheses. In some cases examples for the illustration of the word's usage are provided. Moreover, users can come across several subentries such as related verbs, adjectives or compounds. Those will be printed in bold font, too. (cf. Duden 2004: front endpaper)

In the following, the article of the noun *Aftershave* is to be scrutinised in order to demonstrate the qualitative, structural characteristics of the Duden as a dictionary²¹. The lexical entry for the noun *Aftershave* looks as follows:

Af|ter|shave [...Se:f], das; -[s], -s (*kurz für Aftershavelotion*);
Af|ter|shave|lo|tion, After-Shave-Lotion [...lo:n], die; -, -s
 <engl.> (Rasierwasser zum Gebrauch nach der Rasur)
 (Duden 2004: sv)

The article begins with the lemma, which is obviously *Aftershave*. This headword already indicates that the word must be of the substantive group as it is written with a capital letter. The second piece of information is the phonetic transcription of parts of the word in question. In this very example merely the pronunciation of the second part, namely *-shave*, is provided as the phonetic description of the first part *After-* equals that of the originally German word *After* and is thus omitted here. Following the phonetic transcription one finds the definite article which responds with the noun – *das*. Hence, the respective user learns that the word belongs to the group of neuter grammatical gender. The subsequent piece of information, the *-[s]*, denotes the ending in genitive case which is needed when possessive constructions have to be formed. The *-s* following the genitive marker describes the word's plural ending. Thus, the plural form *Aftershaves* can be created. The information in parentheses subsequent to the plural marker explains that the headword as such is actually a short form of *Aftershavelotion*, a word which is used as a sublemma to *Aftershave* here. The subentry of *Aftershavelotion*, or also spelled *After-Shave-Lotion* as we can see in the excerpt above, is provided with the

²⁰ The symbols [.] or [_] indicate the respective stress of a word whereas the symbol [] points at possible partitions.

²¹ In the paragraphs following the copied articles, all information, which has been retrieved from the article and that is to be discussed in the following lines, will appear in italics. Explicit bibliographical notations will be omitted so as not to confuse readers. The same applies for the other two articles on the verb *campen* as well as the adjective *clean*.

phonetic description of the third part of the word, i.e. *–[l/L]otion*, as well the word's appropriate definite article *die*. Following this information the user is advised that no additional genitive marker exist and that the plural is formed by adding *-s*. Subsequently, the probably most important piece of information, namely that of the word's origin, is named. The tag *<engl.>* explains that the word is of English origin. Finally, the last part of the word's article solves the mystery of its German denotation – *Rasierwasser zum Gebrauch nach der Rasur*. Yet, despite this definition being closest to what the word *Aftershave(lotion)* describes in English, the semantic content is not mirrored accurately for German usages as a lotion rather refers to a creamy, milky balm whereas *Rasierwasser* denotes a watery liquid. Thus, one should keep in mind, and even question, if the synonym provided by the *Duden* does precisely illustrate what the Anglicism stands for but as it will not be the paper's content to investigate in how far Anglicisms are used accurately, a discussion of the issue will be omitted at this point.

Verbs form the word class that is borrowed most frequently after nouns. Therefore, a light has to be thrown on the article structure of this kind of word. Accordingly, the verb *campen* was selected to serve as a representative example article for verbs in the *Duden* German dictionary.

cam|pen [ˈkɛ...] <engl.> (im Zelt od. Wohnwagen leben); **Camper**; **Camperin**
(Duden 2004: sv)

The lemma in bold print is the verb *campen*, which can be partitioned between *cam-* and *–pen* if necessary. Subsequent to the lemma is the phonetic transcription of parts of the verb's first syllable in brackets – [ˈkɛ...]. Following this the user learns that it is of English origin according to the information in the angle brackets. The phrase in parentheses tells the reader that the verb refers to *im Zelt od. Wohnwagen lebend*, meaning to live in a tent or caravan. Moreover, the article is annotated with two subentries, namely *Camper* and *Camperin* – nouns which refer to the male and female people who camp. However, the fact that the entry lacks information on word class, possible inflections for the various tenses and exemplary phrases might be irritating and confusing for the potential user.

Finally, the article of an adjective ought to be discussed. In order to demonstrate how this word class is represented by the Duden German dictionary the entry of *clean* was selected which reads as follows:

clean [kli:n] <engl. »sauber«> (*ugs. für nicht mehr [drogen]abhängig*)
(Duden 2004: sv)

The lemma *clean* is accompanied by the phonetic transcription [kli:n] which is identical with the one used in English dictionaries. (cf. e.g. Cobuild English Dictionary for Advanced Learners 2001: 266) Following the pattern of pronunciation, information on the origin is provided in angle brackets. Thus, the user learns that the adjective is of English origin. Additionally, the according translation of *sauber* is cited. Subsequent to the facts on origin, the semantic content of the adjective in German is given. Hence *nicht mehr [drogen]abhängig* clarifies that the adjective refers to the state of not being addicted to drugs or similar any longer. The abbreviation *ugs. für* denotes that the adjective is used in informal, even colloquial register.

4.1.2 The DEA – The Dictionary of European Anglicisms

4.1.2.1 Methodology Examined

The Dictionary of European Anglicisms is the outcome of a project started by Manfred Görlach in 1993. The reason for this venture was, according to Görlach (1994: 227), the “urgent need for a more manageable dictionary recording the actual usage of anglicisms in [...] various European communities”. Finally, the dictionary was published in 2001 and displays the application of Anglicisms in sixteen European languages, among which count “four Germanic languages (Icelandic, Norwegian, Dutch, and German), four Slavic (Russian, Polish, Croatian, and Bulgarian), four Romance (French, Spanish, Italian, and Romanian) and four other languages (Finnish, Hungarian, Albanian, and Greek)”. (Görlach 2001: xv) According to Görlach (2001: xv) in the introductory chapter to this dictionary, these languages were chosen deliberately as they represent the maximum number of contrasts, such as being situated in western versus eastern language communities.

The dictionary, as indicated before, is the outcome of a project in which a certain methodological approach was used. This approach serves users when they want to understand how the dictionary came to be what it is today. Basically, the DEA was conducted in a two step method. The first step was the establishing of a loanword list from sources

such as dictionaries, newspaper articles and selected items of (everyday) conversation. With the help of this investigation approximately 1200 loanwords were identified, after checking Polish the number could be enlarged to 1500 items. Selected loanwords were transformed into sample articles and distributed among collaborators in several European countries who were asked to contribute to the information already provided. This fieldwork, which worked via the application of a questionnaire, was addressed to colleagues and their students in the respective country. Afterwards all the data was examined and typed into a computer-based list. The results were then divided into five batches, sent out to the collaborators for further checking, correction and additional remarks. Eventually, after the final circulation of the batches containing the prospective lemmata, the reference book was compiled and the output is the Dictionary of European Anglicisms as it is known today. (cf. Görlach 1994: 227-237)

However, it appears evident that this dictionary does not only contrast the Duden German dictionary in terms of its contents but also in the way it was established. In contrast to other dictionaries, the DEA is the result of a project which lasted from 1988, when the first lists were compiled, to 2001, when the dictionary was finally published. (cf. Görlach 2001: xvii) The DEA does not belong to those dictionaries which are up-dated every other year and maintained over longer periods of time but it is rather a piece of lexicographical mastery that mirrors the usage of Anglicisms in selected European languages at a certain point of time, namely the period between the late 1980s and the late 1990s. The DEA, however, is not based on a corpus but merely on lists which have been compiled from various textual sources by the editor himself as well as various contributors from all over Europe.

4.1.2.2 Structural Analysis of DEA Articles

Before devoting our attention to scrutinising single specific dictionary articles of noun, verb and adjective, a light needs to be thrown onto the general article structure as applied by the Dictionary of European Anglicisms.

The articles found in the DEA are basically divided into two main parts. The first part provides information valid for all European languages whereas the second part signifies the language by language data. The first part is introduced by the English headword. Those have to be recognised as being used in that very form in at least one of the European languages observed. Pseudo-Anglicisms are marked with an asterisk [*]. The headword, however, has to be 'purely' English. Thus, elements of Latin or Greek ancestry as well as words that are derived from other languages but were transmitted via the

English language are excluded from that list. Also the terminology of certain jargons such as computing or economics was not to be included in the list contributing to the DEA. Words had to be understood by ordinary educated people – this was obviously the key criteria. However, exceptions are always observable. (cf. Görlach 2001: xviii-xix)

Following the bold printed headword the user is informed about the word's respective part of speech in italic font. This piece of information is based upon the conventions of the 1995 version of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD)*. Hence, abbreviations such as *n.*, *v.*, *interj.*, *adv.*, *abbr.* and *adj.* point at the assigned parts of speech. In addition to these labels, Görlach and his contributors introduced *cp¹/cp²* in order to describe first or second parts of compounds. Following this users find a definition of the lexical item in question, which is also formed upon the basis of the *COD*. The definition shall include all occurring meanings found in the languages examined. Succeeding the definition or listing of meanings, a summary paragraph may be inserted which provides information on the history and distribution of the word. However, this is only the case for approximately 25 per cent of the entries. These paragraphs are usually accompanied by a grid which consists of sixteen squares all representing one of the languages in question. These squares are coloured in either white for full acceptance, black for symbolising the opposite or striped for restricted assimilation. (cf. *ibid*: xix-xx)

Following the first part of the article body users find the language by language data. First of all these “packages for individual languages compris[e]” (Görlach 1994: 234) the language sigils such as **Ge** for German or **Du** for Dutch. The sigils are omitted when the respective language lacks the Anglicism in question. Following the sigils, users find corresponding spelling and pronunciation patterns in case they differ from those of the etymon. Furthermore, “information on the inflectional morphology” (*ibid*: 234) for languages with gender distinction is provided. Thus, *N* for neuter grammatical gender or *F* for feminine grammatical gender are used. The correlative plural endings are provided succeeding to the gender markers. Subsequent to this, dates of first occurrence as well as the transmission route are portrayed. Following the historical and distributive facts, meanings, degrees of assimilation²² as well as usage restrictions²³ are named. Finally, native or rather non-English alternatives and hints towards derivatives are listed. (cf. Görlach 2001: xxii-xxv)

²² Degrees of assimilation are provided in parentheses. Numbers from 0 to 5 and other symbols encode the according acceptance degree. Further explanations on this can be obtained from Görlach (1994: 244-245) and the *DEA*'s introduction. (cf. Görlach 2001: xxiv)

²³ Restrictions with regard to usage refer to field, medium, region, register, style, status and currency of application. They occur along with the degree of assimilation in parentheses. (cf. *ibid*: xxiv-xxv)

As in the case of the Duden German dictionary, the first example is the article of the substantive Anglicism *Aftershave*²⁴. Hence, the respective entry from the DEA should be considered first.

aftershave *n.*, ‘an astringent, often scented lotion for use after shaving’

The spread of this term is noteworthy since perfectly adequate terms exist in all languages under consideration. This word has been adopted as a more fashionable synonym. Existing native equivalents were therefore not prompted by English. The word became strikingly frequent after the 1950s and is now current in nearly all European languages. No calques have been formed, except when prompted by restrictive policies, as in French. The currency of the word is remarkable as the two parts of the compound are otherwise infrequent.

Ge [a:ftaSe:f] N, pl. -s, 1960s (1) = Rasierwasser **Du** [...] (Görlach 2001: sv)

Evidently, the lemma is *aftershave*. Contrary to the Duden, the noun is spelled with lower-case character as English cognates were used in the course of this project and consequently in the related dictionary, too. The headword is accompanied by *n.* which indicates that the word belongs to the group of nouns. Following this explanation, or even definition, in English is provided. Subsequently, parts of the Anglicism’s history and distribution throughout Europe are summarised in order to provide some background knowledge to the word in question. This summary is accompanied by the earlier mentioned grid which indicates that the word is of restricted use in German.

The actual notes on the word in German follow in the next block of the article. The first information provided is that of the phonetic description in brackets – [a:ftaSe:f]. Following this transcription the letter *N* implies that the Anglicism is of neuter grammatical gender in German and the notation of *pl. -s* provides users with the appropriate plural ending. According to the above article the Anglicism *Aftershave* first appeared in German during the 1960s and is, as one learns thanks to the grid as well, “in restricted use in the language”. (ibid: xxiv) This fact is drawn attention to by the application of (1) subsequent to the period of first appearance. However, it is not indicated to which fields the word’s usage is restricted. The last notation given, that of = *Rasierwasser*, informs readers about the equal existence and usage of *Rasierwasser* and *Aftershave*. Subsequent to the information on the German usage users can also obtain details about appli-

²⁴ In the paragraphs following the copied articles, all information, which has been retrieved from the article and that is to be discussed in the following lines, will appear in italics. Explicit bibliographical notations will be omitted so as not to confuse readers. The same applies for the other two articles on the verb *campen* as well as the adjective *clean*.

cations in Dutch and other European languages as the DEA aims at detecting the awareness of Anglicisms in selected European languages.

The general approach shall be further continued and therefore a light will be thrown onto the structure of an article denoting a verb in the DEA. Thus, exactly as in the Duden before, the following lines are aimed at analysing the pattern of the entry of the verb *campen*. Görlach designed the article for the DEA as follows:

camp v. ‘lodge in temporary quarters in the open’
Ge *campen*, mid20c (2); *kampieren* 19c (3) **Du** [...] (Görlach 2001: sv)

The lemma *camp*, which is spelled without the German ending *-ed* and thus remains in the form of its English cognate, is ensued by the marker *v*. This indication provides one with the information that the word counts among the word class of verbs. Subsequently, a rather broad definition on the semantic content of the verb, namely that it refers to *lodging in temporary quarters in the open*, is given. Yet, in contrast to the article of *Aftershave*, the entry of *camp* lacks a summary on history and distribution as well as a grid. Hence, the only information on these issues will be mentioned in the respective description for the languages in question.

Following this sort of overall and broad introduction to the Anglicism in a European context, notations on the usage in German are listed. First of all one finds the in italics printed word *campen* which equals the German spelling with its appropriate verbal ending in the infinitive. According to the notation *mid20c*, which forms the second piece of information with regard to German in the article excerpt above, the reader sees that the verb first appeared during the middle of the 20th century. The specification (2) serves as an indicator for the distribution of the verb *campen*. Thus, the user comes to know that the verb, in this very form though, “is fully accepted and found in many styles and registers, but is still marked as English [...]”. (ibid: xxiv) However, also the old version *kampieren* is cited in the dictionary entry. Thanks to the marker *19c* it is implied that this form of the verb entered the German language during the 19th century. The verb *kampieren*, in contrast to its more modern form *campen*, “is not (or no longer) recognized as English [and] English origin can only be established etymologically”. (ibid: xxiv) This very fact is provided by (3).

Last but not least, the adjectival word class and how it is represented in the DEA should be looked at. For this purpose the adjective *clean* was chosen in order to serve by way of illustration for this word class. The article reads as follows:

clean *adj.* 10a ‘free from any record of crime or offence’, +13 ‘free from drugs’, +14 ‘clean cut, sharply outlined’
Ge [=E] 1970s, +13(1 *sla*) < *sauber* **Du** [...] (Görlach 2001: sv)

The adjective *clean*, which forms the lemma of the dictionary entry, is followed by the notation *adj.* which clearly indicates that this lexical item belongs to the word category of adjectives. Following this piece of information three definitions, which were taken from the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English – COD (cf. *ibid*: xiv), are quoted. Thus, the notations 10a ‘free of any record of crime or offence’, 13 ‘free from drugs’ as well as 14 ‘clean cut, sharply outlined’ are all definitions taken from the article in the COD. However, only these three of the various meanings listed there apply to the adjective’s usage in European languages. Yet again, despite the broadness of meanings, no account on the word’s history and distribution are provided in a comprising paragraph as was the case for the Anglicism *Aftershave*. The article also lacks a grid in which the same information would be provided.

The notations on the adjective’s usage in German are given underneath. First of all one comes to know that the German word, in spelling as well as pronunciation, equals the English cognate. This is shown with help of the indicator [=E]. The following information, +13(1 *sla*), displays that in terms of a German context merely the meaning of not being addicted to drugs any more applies. This meaning, however, is restricted in language use to the register of slang. The item < *sauber* constitutes that the German synonym *sauber* is used more frequently than its English counterpart. Following this one could again obtain information on the Anglicism’s usage in other European languages but this shall repeatedly not be of importance in terms of the present paper.

4.1.3 The AWb – The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*

4.1.3.1 Methodology Examined

The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*, henceforth merely labelled AWb, is the outcome of a project called “Englische Einflüsse auf die deutsche Gegenwartssprache nach 1945”,

which was started in 1963 and had been funded since April, 1st 1977.²⁵ The founding father of this monumental investigation into the German language and its underlying English impacts was Broder Carstensen, an Anglicist who was based in Paderborn. The project, and consequently the dictionary, was finished by Ulrich Busse in 1993 as well as 1994 and 1996 for parts two and three respectively. The scholar Busse had also investigated the occurrence of Anglicisms in the Duden German dictionary. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 1*-5*)

Main aim of the project, and thus the dictionary, was to examine phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactical and stylistic Anglicisms in German. The major emphasis, however, was on the lexical level. Designated users of the dictionary range from experts in the fields of German as well as English linguistics to average language consumers but major addressees, at least with regard to Carstensen's adjusted preferences which he uttered in 1980, are definitely to be seen in translators, linguists, interference researchers, historians, cultural anthropologists, lexicographers and else. (cf. Carstensen 1981: 15) Contrary to that, he redefined his desired addressed audience in the introduction to the AWb where he writes that he thinks of a "[...] potentiellen Benutzer des AWb als jemanden [...], der primär wissen möchte, was der nachgeschlagene Anglizismus bedeutet, wie er verwendet wird und wie er ausgesprochen wird." (Carstensen/Busse 1993: 92*) However, the issue of address is merely to be mentioned at this stage as it will be discussed later in the paper.

Originally, it was planned that the AWb would consist of one to six parts. Those were meant to be divided into more complex, rather descriptive accounts of English lexical stock on the one hand and a short version merely incorporating prescriptive information designed for average language users on the other hand. Especially Carstensen always aimed at capturing inner as well as outer loan material which came to be used in the German language after 1945. For being able to distinguish those, texts of everyday German had to be examined. (cf. Carstensen 1981: 15-17)

The bases of the AWb are two corpora – the Paderborn corpus and the Mannheim corpus. The Paderborn corpus, which was specifically established for the creation of the AWb, consists of several single parts. Among these are:

- 90,000 text samples from German, Austrian and Swiss newspapers, weekly papers, magazines and other press publications (collected since 1962)
- 10,000 text samples provided by the Austrian scholar Karin Viereck

²⁵ While studying secondary literature one might also come across the project title of "Anglizismen-Wörterbuch". This was the venture's name from 1982 until 1992. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 3*)

- text samples provided by the *Institut für Deutsche Sprache*
- text samples from the *Duden-Sprachkartei* (*Duden* language file).
(cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 47*-51*)

The second corpus, the Mannheim corpus, consists of four parts:

- the Bonn newspaper corpus
- the Mannheim corpus of fine literature as well as popular and scientific writings
- the Mannheim corpus of expository texts and trivial literature
- the Freiburg corpus of spoken German present-day language.
(cf. *ibid*: 51*-53*)

However, according to Carstensen and Busse (1993: 51*), the samples from the Paderborn corpus contributed far more to the AWb's content than the Mannheim corpus. The Mannheim corpus rather served as a complement to the Paderborn corpus. The respective text samples were collected, examined and evaluated by Broder Carstensen, his research associates and his student assistants within the framework of the earlier mentioned project. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 3*-5*; 47*-53*)

Finally, it should be mentioned that the respective Anglicisms are not labelled on the grounds of Betz's terminology but another threefold categorisation according to the borrowing process was developed. Kirkness and Woolford (2002: 201-202) nicely summarised that users can come across *aus engl. x*, which denotes that the German word equals the, or an, English item, or *nach engl. x*²⁶, which hints to the fact that the item in German is a complete or partial translation of an English cognate, or *zu engl. x*, which assigns that the word was neither borrowed nor translated but should rather be seen as a German creation upon an English example. The first category mentioned, namely that of *aus engl. x*, can be further differentiated into:

- cases where no English equivalent is cited in English dictionaries (i.e. "aus engl. x, das so in engl. Wbb. nicht belegt ist"),
- examples where the German meaning is not verified in an English dictionary (i.e. "aus engl. x, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist"),
- cases without any cognate for a complex German word (i.e. "aus engl. x und engl. y") and
- words which are hybrid creations or calques ("aus engl. x und dt. y").²⁷

²⁶ According to Carstensen/Busse (1993: 62*) the marker *nach engl. x* is enriched with information on the degree of probability. Thus, the German item *wahrsch.*, denoting likelihood, and *evtl.*, standing for eventuality, are being applied.

²⁷ A more detailed explanation of these categories, however, can be found in chapter 5.1.3.1. There I will again take up this matter as it forms a decisive factor with regard to the quantitative analysis.

4.1.3.2 Structural Analysis of AWb Articles

The AWb's articles are very complex and therefore a light is to be thrown on the rather general structures before examining single example entries of different word classes. First of all, it should be mentioned that entries in the AWb can be **main lemma** in bold print, sub-lemma in spaced font and referential lemma appearing with single underlining. However, in the following merely articles of main lemma will be subject of discussion as these are the ones to be considered in the quantitative analysis in chapter five, too.

The article is introduced by the lemma, or headword, which equals the word in question as used in German. Following this one finds alternative spelling forms. Subsequent to possible spellings angle brackets embed information about German pronunciation provided in phonetic symbols, grammatical details such as gender marking, singular genitive case ending as well as plural endings in case of nouns and verbal categories ((in-)transitive, reflexive, reciprocal) and their taking either *haben*, *sein* or both for the word class of verbs. Additionally, geographical, temporal, pragmatic markers and those denoting frequency are listed. Markings appear within angle brackets and are separated from the other information by a vertical line. Following the angle brackets users find abbreviations or short forms in parentheses. The seventh piece of information in ' ' is the lexicographical definition which can either occur in form of a complete explanation or reference to other lemmata. Subsequently, the symbol \diamond is followed by the year of verification in the Paderborn corpus. The year of respective first occurrence in other German dictionaries is provided after two vertical lines ||. This information on time of borrowing is followed by the path of borrowing which is found behind the little circle \circ . Comments on this have been made earlier in this paper. Next to the item's origin is the English pronunciation pattern in brackets followed by a box \square indicating that additional information on the article in question will be cited. This can be synonyms and references to comparative lemmata. Finally, a block of text samples pointing to first occurrences or else is placed underneath which can be followed by the so-called *Nest*. This additional set of information might contain sub-lemmata such as compounds, derivations and possible male or female alternative forms. It can be followed by specific literature on the word or item in question but this position occurs rather rarely. It should also be mentioned that in case of polysemous elements several entries are provided which are all accompanied by separate articles and text samples illustrating the appear-

ance of the item. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 11*-23*; cf. Kirkness/Woolford 2002: 199-200)

Additionally, it appears important to be mentioned that the AWb structures remind of those found in the Oxford English Dictionary, the OED. In terms of layout and compilation the AWb seems to be modelled on the example of the Oxford English Dictionary. The AWb, just like the OED, cites main lemmata, then refers to the word's single meanings with all the necessary phonological, morphological, grammatical information and else. Following, example citations are provided, most notably thereby the sample sentence of first occurrence.

As was the case of the Duden German dictionary as well as the DEA, the entry of the noun *Aftershave* (or *AfterShave* as it is written here) is to be illustrated in order to further discuss patterns of presentation adapted by the AWb²⁸. The article, which counts among the group of main lemma, looks as follows:

After Shave, After-Shave <[ˈa:ftʃe:f] n; -, -s, -s> (Kurzform von ↑*After Shave Lotion*) ʽnach der Rasur verwendetes, meist parfümiertes adstringierendes Gesichtswasser; hautpflegende Emulsionʽ ◇ 1963||1973 DR ○ aus engl. *after-shave* [ˈa:ftʃeɪv] □

Syn. Rasierwasser

Vgl. ↑*After Shave Lotion*, ↑*Pre Shave*

1 ʽSirʽ Rasierwasser After Shave. (WELT 21.9.1963: 47)

2 Für Männer, die sich männlich pflegen. Neu jetzt zum meistgekauften Pre Shave Deutschlands: T2 After Shave, nach jeder Rasur. T2 Eau de Cologne, herb und frisch [...] prickelt vor Männlichkeit. (SPIEGEL 16.12.1968: 39; Anz.)

3 Die pulsierende Frische dieses After Shave wirkt anregend und belebend. (ebd. 22.12.1980: 7; Anz.)

4 Jeder zweite Bundesbürger wird ohne erfrischendes After Shave nach der Rasur gar nicht erst munter, jeder dritte greift zu einem Bade- oder Duschzusatz, jeder vierte benutzt ein Eau de Cologne oder rein Eau de Toilette. (STERN 14.3.1985: 230)

5 Längst quellen die Regale in den Parfümerien und Kosmetikabteilungen der Kaufhäuser über von Duftwässern und After Shaves nebst den dazugehörigen Bade- und Pflegeserien. (SPIEGEL 14.12.1987: 194)

6 Rasierapparat und After Shave, eine Flasche Flüssigseife und ein Deodorant stehen auf den Nachttischen. (FAZ 10.6.1988: 3)

(Carstensen/Busse 1993: sv)

²⁸ In the paragraphs following the copied articles, all information, which has been retrieved from the article and that is to be discussed in the following lines, will appear in italics. Explicit bibliographical notations will be omitted so as not to confuse readers. The same applies for the other two articles on the verb *campen* as well as the adjective *clean*.

The entry's headword is the noun *After Shave* which is followed by the alternative spelling of *After-Shave*. The capitalisation of the bold printed word already implies that the word in question counts among the word class of nouns. Angle brackets provide the promised information of the pronunciation pattern [*'a:ft6Se:f*], the gender attribution of *n* implying neuter gender, a singular genitive case of either zero -, hence *After-Shave*, or -s, as in *After Shaves*, as well as the plural marker of -s. Next to these indications parentheses embed the information that *After Shave* is short for *After Shave Lotion* and reference to the respective lemma is given. Succeeding, the definition of *nach der Rasur verwendetes, meist parfümiertes adstringierendes Gesichtswasser; hautpflegende Emulsion*, meaning an often perfumed face lotion that is used after shaving or a skin care emulsion, is provided. Furthermore, the user learns that the first record in the Paderborn corpus dates back to 1963 and that the 1973 version of the Mannheim Duden Rechtschreibung was the first German dictionary to take note of this Anglicism. Moreover, one is directed to the notation of the word's origin of being derived *aus engl. aftershave*. Also the English phonetic transcription of [*'a:ft@SeIv*], which differs from the pronunciation in German, is cited. Thus, apart from its capital letters and its separation through hyphen, the German Anglicism is the same as its English cognate in terms of spelling but differences occur with regard to pronunciation. Next to the phonetic information the synonym *Rasierwasser* as well as references to *After Shave Lotion* and *Pre Shave* are itemised. The reference to other entries is indicated by an arrow ↑. The text samples underneath inform users about first occurrences of the word *After Shave* in German newspapers, magazines or else. Thus, one learns that the earliest appearance recorded in the Paderborn corpus dates back to September 21st, 1963 in the newspaper *Welt*. Other entries refer to *Spiegel*, *Stern* and *FAZ* which are important German means of communication and information.

The approach of looking at specific items of different word classes and their respective representation in the chosen dictionaries shall be carried out further. The next lexical item to be considered is the verb *campen*, which is presented as follows in the AWb:

campen <[*'kEmp@n*] intr. V., hat> †sich für eine best. Zeit auf einem ↑*Campingplatz* mit Zelt oder Wohnwagen aufhalten, häufig zu Erholungszwecken am Wochenende oder während der Ferien¹ ◇ 1969||1960 DF ○ aus engl. *to camp* [*k&mp*] □ Neben ~ verwendet man weiterhin das ältere dt. Wort *zelten* (in Süddeutschl. auch *zelteln*), das aber nur für das Leben im Zelt, nicht im Wohnwagen gilt.

Vgl. ↑Camper 1, ↑Camping, ↑Caravaning

1 Vor allem wollen beide Vorsitzende auf internationaler Ebene für das Campen in Regensburg werben. (MITTELBAYER. ZTG. 21.5.1969: 15)

2 Im August campe er mit seiner Mutter am Strand bei Boltenhagen, um seinen Fluchtplan zu verwirklichen. (SPIEGEL 25.8.1969: 117)

3 In diesem Jahr gibt es schon knapp 30 deutsche Orte, wo nach dem Modell Viechtach mit einem Wohnmobil gecampt werden darf. (BILD AM. S. 15.4.1984: 108)

4 Angesichts solcher Verwüstungen erscheint den Ökologen die Zusicherung der Epala, an den Seen könne auch gecampt und gepaddelt werden, „wie Hohn“. (SPIEGEL 12.9.1988: 199)

{an ~ (WESTF. VOLKSBL. 5.4.1979:3)}

(Carstensen/Busse 1993: sv)

The lemma is the verb *campen*, which is spelled in lower case letters and with the German ending *-en* that denotes German infinitive forms. Following the headword users learn about the German pronunciation pattern of [*'kEmp@n*] as well as the fact that the verb takes *haben*. Next to this set of information, which is provided in angle brackets, one finds the German definition of *sich für eine best. Zeit auf einem ↑Campingplatz mit Zelt oder Wohnwagen aufhalten, häufig zu Erholungszwecken am Wochenende oder während der Ferien*. This German explanation connotes that someone spends a certain amount of time on a camping site or in a caravan in order to relax. The definition also refers to the fact that this event takes place on weekends or during holidays. The arrow next to *Camping-* is used to point to the article of the noun *Camping* where readers can obtain even more information. Following the explanation in German users come to know that the first text sample in the Paderborn corpus dates back to the year 1969 but the notation *1960 DF* briefs the reader about an earlier occurrence in the *Duden – Fremdwörterbuch* in 1960. Furthermore, the article contains a statement on the word's origin – *aus engl. to camp* signifies that the verb equals the English cognate *to camp*, except for the ending of course. However, one also learns that the English pronunciation of [*k&mp*] is different from the earlier cited German way of utterance. The little box □ introduces additional information: the German phrase, which shall not be quoted here due to limited space, reveals that besides the verb *campen* the older German version of *zelten* is used. However, this item exhibits limited connotations as it merely refers to the living in a tent but not to the staying in a caravan whereas the Anglicism *campen* does relate to both instances. Underneath the article the user finds references to the articles of the noun *Camper* and its first meaning, the noun *Camping* as well as the item *Caravaning*. Reference is implied through the abbreviation *Vgl.*, which equals the English *cf.* for

confer, as well as vertical arrows. The text samples beneath point to occurrences of the verb. The first recorded appearance of the verb *campen* dates back to May, 21st 1969 in the *Mittelbayrische Zeitung* on page 15. Other text samples originate from the German paper *Bild* as well as the *Spiegel* magazine.

After having examined the AWb's article structure for the noun *After-Shave* and the verb *campen* a light is finally to be thrown onto the representation patterns for the adjective *clean*. The Anglicism is featured as follows:

clean <[kli:n] Adj., o.Steig., meist präd.> 1^r nicht mehr drogenabhängig, meist nach ein bes. Entzugstherapie⁷ ◇ 1977||1974 DF ○ aus engl. *clean* [kli:n] □ Gelegentlich wird ~ auch in bezug auf Sachen, Institutionen etc. in der Bed. 'frei von Rauschgift' verwendet (vgl. 9 f.). Lehnert (1990: 129) weist darauf hin, daß es sich bei dt. *sauber* in der Bed. 'von Alkohol oder Drogensucht befreit' um eine volksetymologische Anlehnung an engl. *sober* 'nüchtern, nicht betrunken' handelt.

Syn. sauber, trocken

1 In einem Exposé schrieb die 28jährige Filmemacherin, die zwei Jahre „an der Nadel hing“ und seit anderthalb Jahren „clean“ geblieben ist [...]. (SPIEGEL 30.5.1977: 195)

2 Dort [in der Drogenberatungsstelle der Technischen Universität Berlin] wurde vor der Vermittlung eines Therapieplatzes verlangt, Marlies [eine 15jährige Berliner Realschülerin] müsse vier- bis sechsmal in einem Abstand von einer Woche pünktlich „clean“ und „ordentlich angezogen“ erscheinen [...]. Weil sie außerdem nur vier Monate „gedrückt“ habe und schon drei Monate „clean“ sei, sei sie noch nicht reif für die Gruppe. (ZEIT 17.8.1979: 38)

3 Das ist hier der allerletzte Ort, wo wir die Leute clean kriegen und sie für eine Therapie gewinnen können. (STERN 24.4.1980)

4 Ein junger Junkie drückt das einfacher aus: „Was nützt es mir, wenn ich clean werde. Dann sitze ohne Job und Zukunft auf der Straße. Da knall' ich mir doch lieber den Kopf voll.“ (ebd. 10.11.1983: 304)

5 Helga Oberländer war zehn Jahre heroinsüchtig. Nach zwei Therapieversuchen hat sie es geschafft. Seit Juni 1983 ist sie „clean“ und geht wieder zur Schule. (ebd. 20.9.1984: 208)

6 So wurde uns ein gesunder, cleaner, kaum eines Laster fähiger Freud präsentiert. (FAZ 18.11.1986: 11)

7 Lange blieb Marion clean, dann griff sie wieder zum Rauschgift – diesmal Amphetamin. (SPIEGEL 22.6.1987: 69)

8 Nur wenige Stunden nach seiner Teilnahme an einer Fernsehsendung des Hessischen Rundfunks zum Thema Drogen ist ein Süchtiger, der sich selbst als „clean“ bezeichnet hatte, an einer Überdosis Heroin gestorben. (WESTDT. ZTG. 22.4.1989: o. S.)

9 Rauschgift-Razzia ergab: Der Flensburger Knast ist „clean“ (FLENSB. TAGEBL. 1.11.1985: 4)

10 Der preußisch-konfuzianische Stadtstaat Singapur, früher zentrale Drehschreibe für den fernöstlichen Heroinhandel, ist heute so gut wie clean. (SPIEGEL 3.11.1986: 175)

2 「von Sachen: sauber, ordentlich, makellos, so beschaffen, wie man es aufgrund best. Wertvorstellungen erwartet¹ ◇ 1973||- ○ aus engl. *clean* □ Mit Bezug auf Personen ist ~ in dieser Bed. selten (vgl. 5 f.)

1 Clean/sauber: Ein Tee ohne Holz, Fasern und Staub, gut sortiert, nut Blattgut des gleichen Grades, in der Tasse frei von jedem Beigeschmack. (MARONDE 1973: 68)

2 Übersehen wird in dem Bericht, daß die jetzt von der Innen- und Justizverwaltung beklagten „Zustände“ gezielt dadurch herbeigeführt wurden, daß im Zusammenhang mit der „Lösung“ des Hausbesetzerproblems alle Schwierigkeiten dem Bezirk Kreuzberg aufgeladen wurden, weil die anderen Bezirke „sozial clean“ bleiben wollten, allen voran der Bezirk Schöneberg. (FAZ 27.10.1984: 10; Leserbr.)

3 Wir ahnten oder wußten wohl, daß die neue Welt so ‚clean‘ nicht war, doch hüteten wir uns vor auch nur innerem Widerspruch, der uns automatisch in die Nähe der „Nazibestien“ gerückt hätte, bei deren Erwähnung auch meine Eltern nur betreten schwiegen. (ZEIT 31.5.1985: 39)

4 Wie sich auf der Internationalen Herren-Mode-Woche zeigte, ist „clean“ (sauber) der neue Look. Insbesondere sportliche Bekleidung sitzt locker und leger, sieht sogar leicht getragen aus, aber alles „vergammelt“ Aussehende ist absolut passé. (FLENSB. TAGEBL. 14.3.1986: o. S.)

5 Nena mit dem immer fröhlichen Lachen, Nena gar nicht so wild in einer Strumpfhose mit Leopardenmuster, Nena mit ihrem immer wieder ernstgemeinten „Dankeschön“, Nena ist so clean und sympathisch, wie das nette Mädchen von nebenan. (HERSF. ZTG. 3.4.1984: 11)

6 Aber niemand und nichts besudelt die Umwelt annähernd so gründlich wie die cleanen Amerikaner und ihre Meister-Propfer-gepflegte, wassergespülte Hauptbasis McMurdo am Ross-Meer, wo sich in der Sommersaison bis zu 1200 Frauen und Männer ansammeln. (SPIEGEL 22.1.1990: 198)

(Carstensen/Busse 1993: sv)

The first impression of the article is that it appears to be rather large and overwhelming in comparison to the other words' entries. Again – one finds the bold printed headword *clean* which is followed by the word's pronunciation of *[kli:n]* in angle brackets. The phonetic transcription is accompanied by the notation that it is an adjective. Additionally, thanks to indication *o.Steig.* one learns that there is no comparison for the adjective in question. Through the notation *meist präd.* users come to know that the adjective *clean* is employed in predicative instances most often. The numeral 1 introduces the first aspect of meaning of the adjective *clean*. The German explanation refers to *nicht mehr drogenabhängig, meist nach ein bes. Entzugstherapie*. This definition corresponds to English not being addicted to drugs any more, which is often the case after withdrawal treatment. The chequer ◇ is followed by the item's first occurrence in the Paderborn corpus which dates back to the year 1977. In 1974, however, the adjective *clean* was already listed in the *Duden – Fremdwörterbuch*. The circle ○ following the notes on the year of borrowing introduces the word's origin, namely *aus engl. clean*, which

implies that the Anglicism in German equals its English cognate. The pronunciation pattern of the word *[kli:n]* as found in English accompanies the etymological background. Following these notations the box □ commences additional information such as that the adjective might also be used with regard to institutions and objects which are free of drugs. Carstensen and Busse also cite Lehnert's assumption that the German adjective *sauber*, a synonym for *clean*, was derived from English *sober*. However, Lehnert argues that this explanation is of folk etymologic nature. Following the article synonyms of the adjective *clean* are cited. These are *sauber* and *trocken*. Underneath the article on the word's characteristics the user finds several text samples which illustrate the use of the adjective *clean* in German. The first appearance recorded in the Paderborn corpus dates back to May, 30th 1977 in the magazine *Spiegel*. Other text samples originate from newspapers such as *FAZ*, *Zeit* and *Westdeutsche Zeitung* as well as the magazine *Stern*. Following this set of text samples, which only illustrate the word's usage in terms of its first meaning, users learn about the adjective's second purport. Thus, the second part of the article begins with the German definition *von Sachen: sauber, ordentlich, makellos, so beschaffen, wie man es aufgrund best. Wertvorstellungen erwartet*. Hence, the Anglicism *clean* can refer to things and objects which are (kept) neat, proper and perfect, basically in the condition that one would expect them to be in so that they are in accordance with certain values and moral concepts. Next to the German definition, the year 1973, which equals the first recorded appearance in the Paderborn corpus, is cited. Subsequent to this information, the user once again finds the etymological information which was mentioned earlier. Finally, the additional remark of the adjective's use with regard to people who are very neat is provided. However, applications in terms of this connotation are rather rare. Beneath the article text samples illustrate the usage of the Anglicism *clean* with regard to its second meaning. Also the first occurrence recorded in the Paderborn corpus, namely that of 1973 in the *Maronde*, is provided. Further examples are taken from newspapers like *FAZ* and *Zeit* as well as the popular magazine *Spiegel*.

4.2 Comparison

As this paper aims at detecting similarities as well as differences between the selected dictionaries – the Duden, the DEA and the AWb, the following subchapters describe these in terms of qualitative criteria. It appears evident that the dictionaries differ from one another with regard to the microstructures, meaning that the lemmata and their respective articles are very diverse and vary in many respects but there are certainly simi-

larities which are to be mentioned next. Following these paragraphs on commonness a light will be thrown onto the structural differences of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. Additionally, subsequent to the textual distinctness, explanations and comparisons with regard to methodological applications will find mentioning.

4.2.1 Similarities

Dictionary lemmata and their articles, following several definitions and illustrations in various references on linguistic terminology, are more or less the same for all dictionaries. Lemmata are the words in question and their articles contain information about form, grammatical applications, definitions, usage, synonyms, connotations and many more facts depending on the type of dictionary. The basic information, as appears evident when considering various dictionaries, is more or less the same. Hence, when looking at the Duden, the DEA and the AWb one can find certain features which are shared by all three.

With regard to general microstructures the Duden, the DEA and the AWb have similar characteristics. First of all, they are all structured alphabetically. Headwords, thus the words in question, appear in bold print. The articles following the lemma can contain information about pronunciation, for which the International Phonetic Alphabet is used, the respective part of speech, gender attribution, grammatical facts such as tense endings, plural markers, genitive case markings as well as notations on semantic contents. However, similarities might become more obvious when considering the single entries for the noun *Aftershave*, the verb *campen* and the adjective *clean*.

The articles on the lemma *Aftershave* are introduced by the headword *Aftershave* in all three cases. The entries all contain some amount of phonetic transcription for the pronunciation as used in German. Furthermore, the articles provide the information of the word belonging to the substantive word class by either citing the neuter gender attribution of *n.* or the quotation of the direct article *das*. Moreover, the genitive case marker – *s* is given in both the Duden as well as the AWb but lacks mentioning in the DEA. The plural ending –*s* is provided by all three dictionaries as is the definition of it being a synonym for *Rasierwasser*. The Duden as well as the AWb share the feature of reference to the fact that *Aftershave* is a short form of *Aftershavelotion*. In the articles of the AWb and the DEA the year of transfer to German, or the period respectively, is provided.

The articles on the lemma *campen* are introduced by the headword *camp(en)*. Pronunciation patterns are provided by the Duden and the AWb. The notation of the word be-

ing a verb in terms of word class attribution is cited in an explicit way by the DEA and the AWb. However, also the Duden mentions this implicitly by putting the word in low key and adding the ending *-en* to the headword which draws attention to the fact that the word must belong to the group of verbs. Furthermore, all three dictionaries, in one way or another, take note of the definition of living in a tent or caravan. The DEA as well as the AWb put the appearance date of mid 20th century, or 1969 respectively, on record. Moreover, the Duden and the AWb refer to the derivation *Camper*.

The three dictionaries – the Duden, the DEA and the AWb – also share features with regard to the lemma and article of the adjective *clean*. Following the bold printed headword, which is obviously the word *clean*, users can find information on pronunciation, either through the application of the International Phonetic Alphabet or by conferring to the fact that it equals the accentuation of the English cognate. Furthermore, the DEA and the AWb share the feature of citing the lemma's corresponding word class – a feature that is omitted by the Duden as the word's form is supposedly meant to hint at this very fact. Moreover, all three dictionaries provide a similar definition, amongst others, of being free of drugs and the Duden as well as the DEA refer to the fact that the adjective *clean* is used in slang language mainly. Besides, the notion of German *sauber* as a synonym for *clean* is pointed out by all three dictionaries. Additionally, as was the case for *Aftershave* and *campen*, the DEA and the AWb cite the word's appearance in German with 1970s, or 1977||1974 and 1973 respectively.

However, it appears evident that, despite the similarities mentioned, the dictionaries differ to a large extent – not just in terms of the kind of information they represent but also with regard to how this is carried out. Undoubtedly, the differences are as considerable as the similarities, and yet they might even be more extensive. Thus, one should look at how the articles in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb contrast with each other.

4.2.2 Differences

Evidently, the articles in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb differ at first glance as they do not only display structures that are different from each other but the aspect that becomes overt at first sight are the lengths of the single entries. The Duden features the shortest articles in all three cases, namely when it comes to substantive lemma, verbs as well as adjectives. This is due to the mere stating of phonetic information, a brief etymology, grammatical markings, definitions and maybe some reference to subentries, synonyms or usage examples. However, the Duden sticks to briefly citing facts about the word in question which is also determined by the fact that this dictionary is meant to

portray all of the present-day German language. The DEA features articles of middle length so to say. It ranks between the Duden and the AWb in terms of article complexity. Apart from quoting phonetic transcriptions, grammatical attributions, definitions and synonyms or preferred items in use, the DEA may also cite some aspects of the Anglicism's history and distribution, the time of occurrence in the selected European languages as well as the contexts and register the words are used in. In comparison to the Duden, the DEA applies more elaborate statements on the Anglicisms in question. However, this is also reasoned by the dictionary's concentration on the mere presentation of Anglicisms in European languages – the DEA is not designed to cover all of a language or similar but is dedicated to the presentation of this specific topic only. The AWb features the most complex article structures. This dictionary does not only present phonetic transcriptions, information on grammatical markings and references to related entries, short forms or original forms but it also confronts the reader with very elaborate definitions, the year(s) of first appearance in the Paderborn corpus and/or German dictionaries like the Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung, sometimes even rather ample etymological information, synonyms and lists of text samples which underline the usage of the Anglicism in question. Head lemmata with their respective articles and sublemmata can comprise several pages at times but usually entries stretch over half a page. These differences mentioned can be seen in the entries for the noun *Aftershave* in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. The article found in the Duden, in contrast to the other dictionaries scrutinised, includes the lemma *Aftershavelotion* as a subentry, thus providing all grammatical as well as phonetic and etymological information for this word. Additionally, the Duden portrays two different spelling forms for the compound nouns *Aftershave* and *Aftershavelotion* as well as separation possibilities. Apart from these aspects, the Duden German dictionary does not apply information that is omitted by the other two dictionaries – the DEA and the AWb. (cf. Duden 2004: sv “Aftershave”) The DEA contrasts the other two dictionaries in that it provides an English definition for the noun *Aftershave* which is obviously due to the dictionary's dealing with European Anglicisms, and thus aiming at investigating how English is used as a common channel of communication. Additionally, the DEA cites historical as well as distributive facts on the noun *Aftershave* in a very explicit way. Furthermore, the DEA refers to the restricted language use by quoting (1). Moreover, the information 1960s refers to the period in which the Anglicism entered the German language. The other two dictionaries either provide no information on the transfer date at all or cite the exact year but none of them works with time spans. The DEA also quotes usages in other languages which is

due to the dictionary language being one of European tongues and not only German. In terms of the AWb one can clearly say that the article for the compound noun *Aftershave* is extensive. The definition in German is far longer than the explanations in the other dictionaries. The AWb is also the only piece of work which draws attention to the lemma of *Pre-Shave*. The etymology cited in the lemma's article includes the type of loan transfer, namely the direct taking over from an English cognate as well as the English pronunciation pattern. The AWb also points to six respective text samples in which the word is to be found. Thus, in terms of etymological as well as grammatical and informative aspects the AWb quotes far more facts than the other two dictionaries in question.

The articles found in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb also differ with regard to the entry on the verb *campen*. The Duden article on the verb is rather short and does not contain any information on the grammatical issues concerning this word. Thus, neither the word's belonging to the word class of verbs nor usage hints with regard to being transitive or intransitive or else is provided. Also the phonetic transcription lacks complexity as merely the first syllable is transcribed. However, the Duden contrasts the other dictionaries by implying reference to the noun *Camperin*, the female camper, which is not applied by the other two books. The Duden, in contrast to the DEA and the AWb, also draws attention to possible separations. The DEA, on the other hand, differs in that it applies an English explanation for the verb *campen* as was the case for the noun *Aftershave*. This definition is designed upon the template of the COD. The DEA, in contrast to the Duden and the AWb, stands out as it cites the German verb *kampieren* as a synonym plus its respective time span of occurrence. The DEA also points out the degree of acceptance. Thus, readers learn that the verb *campen*, which is marked by (2), is "fully accepted and found in many styles and registers, but [it] is still marked as English" (Görlach 2001: xxiv) while the word *kampieren*, which is tagged with (3), "is not (or is no longer) recognized as English". (Görlach 2001: xxiv) Again, the DEA cites information on other European languages in which the Anglicism is to be found. The AWb again stands out due to a very long and very detailed article on the verb *campen*. The AWb is the only of the three dictionaries that deploys the information of the verb being intransitive and taking *haben* when the present perfect, for instance, is formed. Apart from that the article contains a very explicit definition in German as well as the precise year of occurrence. In contrast to the Duden and the DEA, the AWb quotes the German verb *zelten* as synonym and refers to the lemmata *Camping* and *Caravaning*.

The AWb again provides articles and text samples in which the usages of this Anglicism are illustrated.

The three dictionaries also portray differences with regard to the articles on the adjective *clean*. The Duden article is indeed very short and merely displays the most essential information of pronunciation, origin and content. However, the Duden provides no grammatical information on the adjective in question. Thus, users do not even learn about the respective word class but receive a hint thanks to the given synonym *sauber*. Apart from this no other distinctive features can be listed. The DEA, on the other hand, provides quite some different features. First of all, this dictionary lists three dissimilar meanings in English of which only one, at least according to this very dictionary, can be applied in German. This meaning, namely 13 '*free of drugs*', "is in restricted use in the language" (Görlach 2001: xxiv) which is indicated by (*1 sla*). Hence, users learn that the word is deployed in slang language. Furthermore, the DEA provides a notation on the frequency of the word by citing <*sauber*, which implies that *clean* is not used as much as its synonym *sauber*. The DEA also provides users with the period of first occurrence in German. The AWb article, in contrast to those in the Duden and the DEA, holds information on the comparison of the adjective which lacks mentioning in the other two dictionaries. The AWb also cites the adjective's predicative use. Additionally, the AWb refers to a second meaning, namely that of reference to things which are proper and neat, which is omitted by the Duden as well as the DEA. As was the case for noun and verb the AWb deploys precise years of first appearance in German. Moreover, Lehnert's assumptions on the folk etymological explanations are provided. Finally, the AWb is the only dictionary which draws attention to the adjective *trocken* as a synonym of *clean*.

Furthermore, methodological differences should not be ignored in the context of a comparison of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. As could be told from the subchapters on methodologies, the three dictionaries work from very diverse perspectives. The Duden, which was published in 1880 for the first time in form of the *Urduden*, is updated every four to five years on average. The editorial department of the Duden continuously examines the German language while all sorts of texts are considered relevant. Two tools are applied within this process: the Duden corpus and the Duden language file; explicit descriptions were provided in chapter 4.1.1.1. Thus, the Duden presents itself as having a mixed synchronic-diachronic²⁹ character due to the fact that it is a reference book of

²⁹ Synchronic and diachronic are the "two temporal dimensions of linguistic investigation introduced by [...] Ferdinand de Saussure. [...] In synchronic linguistics [...] one describes a 'state' of the language,

continuous editing and processing. And this characteristic is reflected in the depiction of Anglicisms, too. When an Anglicism comes to occur relatively frequently in German newspaper texts, magazines or elsewhere, the item is being listed in the Duden as the belonging to German everyday language could be proven. However, Anglicisms do not remain etymologically tagged in the Duden forever – the etymological marker is being dropped when the Anglicism has adapted to the German language and when its native speakers do not recognise the word as originally being derived from English anymore. Hence, the Duden should be considered a mixture of synchronic features and diachronic characteristics. On the whole, if one takes the Duden in its various editions with its adaptations to a changed German everyday language into account, the diachronic character of this dictionary becomes overt. If one, however, looks at one edition only, such as the analysis' underlying Duden of 2004, the nature is rather that of synchronic features, in that it depicts the present day situation with the current Anglicisms being marked, but implicitly also diachronic aspects are recognisable since older Anglicisms are contained but not tagged due to full integration into the German language system.

The DEA, on the other hand, is of different character. The DEA is a dictionary which can clearly be assigned as having a “synchronic-descriptive” (Barbera 2003: 216) target. This is implied by the fact that the DEA ‘merely’ describes the status of certain Anglicisms in sixteen European languages at a specific point of time – namely the late 1980s until the late 1990s. Thus, a picture of the presence of Anglicisms within a period of approximately ten years in several languages of continental Europe is provided. The DEA grew out of a project which was effectively started by Manfred Görlach in 1993 and finished with the dictionary’s publication in 2001. The project as such consisted of several units. Detailed discussions on the process were given in chapter 4.1.2.1. However, it should still be pointed out in the chapter on hand that the “DEA nomenclature [...] is not corpus-based [...] but inescapably [...] a largely subjective operation.” (ibid: 212) The Anglicisms were listed and collected on the grounds of Görlach’s and his contributors’ subjective knowledge and apprehension. This is probably the biggest contrast to the Duden and the AWb. Moreover, the earlier described characteristic of being a nearly purely synchronic dictionary (with few exceptions where historical and distributive facts are provided in the summary paragraphs of 25 per cent of all entries) stands in contrast to the Duden and the AWb which both describe the Anglicisms in both dimensions though not always explicitly.

disregarding whatever changes might be taking place.“ (Crystal 1997: 375) “In ‘diachronic linguistics’, languages are studied from the point of view of their historical development [...]” (ibid: 114)

The AWb, a dictionary compiled by Carstensen and Busse, somehow unifies the divergences of the Duden and the DEA. On the one hand, the AWb, just like the DEA, is the outcome of a project started during the early 1960s and finished in the early 1990s. It is aimed at describing all Anglicisms in German which have entered this language since the end of World War II, thus 1945. However, in contrast to the DEA and just like the Duden, the AWb is based on two corpora – the Paderborn corpus (compiled for the AWb) and the Mannheim corpus. Hence, despite being developed out of a project, the content of the AWb still originates in a carefully designed corpus which serves as lexicographic foundation. Furthermore, the AWb “contains a certain ‘diachronic element’” (Görlach 2003: 119-120). This very fact, which was also observed in the underlying analysis, is due to various issues: first of all, the AWb stretches the fact that it mainly concentrates on Anglicisms which have entered the German language after 1945. Hence, by emphasising the historical development as well as extensive citing of entering years and the provision of text samples, in which changes within the Anglicisms can be observed, too, strengthen this diachronic dimension. However, the AWb surely features synchronic elements as the depiction of Anglicisms at a specific point in time, namely the second half of the 20th century, is still recognisable.

To sum this up, one can clearly say that the three dictionaries differ in terms of their methodology as well as their targets or dimensions. While the Duden is corpus-based and synchronic in nature with a slightly implicit diachronic touch, the DEA was compiled upon words listed by Görlach and his co-workers on grounds of various texts and dictionaries and is clearly of the synchronic sort. The AWb, last but not least, substantiates on two corpora and is synchronic as well as diachronic in nature.

5 Quantitative Analysis

The following chapter will provide the data gained from a quantitative analysis carried out previous to the compilation of this paper. The analysis was aimed at detecting the absolute quantities of Anglicisms covered by the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. For this purpose, as already explained in the respective text passages of chapter two on objectives and methodology, all entries from letters A to C denoting some sort of English origin, or a belonging to the German language as in the case of the DEA, were recorded in a list. This table can be found subsequent to the paper in appendices.

The analysis involves the lexical entries in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb from letters A to C. On the whole, 1557 main lemmata could be recorded, of which 425 Anglicisms were discovered in the Duden German dictionary, 598 entries in the DEA and 534 in the AWb. However, for the purpose of a useful and comparable investigation Siegl's deed was emulated in that the analysis was limited to main lemmata only and thus sub- and reference entries with regard to the actual account were ignored. (cf. Siegl 1989: 53) This was decided on for several reasons: first of all, the DEA exclusively features main lemmata and neither refers to other entries nor do the articles contain any sub-entries in most cases. Yet, in order to be consistent throughout the analysis the investigations in the Duden as well as in the Awb had to be limited to main lemmata, too. The limitation to main lemmata can be considered the manifestation of a *tertium comperationis*, so to say. Another aspect which defers to the leaving out of sub- and reference lemmata is the fact that the Duden pinpoints at etymological information when the word first occurred. Thus, all following entries which might include this very item as well are not enriched with the information of etymological descent. Hence, users are not explicitly advised that the word in question in fact belongs to the group of Anglicisms. Due to the fact that the paper aims at detecting how well Anglicisms and their respective etymological information are presented in certain dictionaries, it was decided to merely concentrate on those explicitly stating the donor language. Finally, despite the AWb nicely presenting sub-lemmata in very explicit and detailed ways, it was nevertheless scrutinised applying the same criterion in order to be consistent throughout the investigation and the paper.

However, if all entries, namely main lemmata and sub-entries as well as referential lemmata, were to be counted, the numbers for the Duden would add up to 622 entries and the AWb to 630 entries. However, it should be mentioned that in terms of the Duden all subentries as well as referential lemmata were taken into consideration as the

latter are not lemmata pinpointing to another lexical item but those referring back to an earlier cited word, thus functioning like sub-entries in the AWb. With regard to the AWb merely sub-lemmata are to be taken note of as reference lemmata draw attention to entries elsewhere in the dictionary. Numbers for the DEA remain the same due to the fact that neither sub-lemmata nor reference lemmata are included. Hence, it appears evident that users can finally find a total amount of 1851 words derived from English lexical material when consulting the Duden German dictionary, the Dictionary of European Anglicisms and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*.

The following paragraphs will provide an overview of the three dictionaries in question in terms of their quantities. Hence, total numbers with regard to main lemmata as well as distribution patterns will become overt. Finally, the three accounts will be compared in the final subchapter.

5.1 Quantitative Accounts for Dictionaries in Question

5.1.1 The Duden

5.1.1.1 Prerequisites

In the analysis with regard to quantitative aspects as featured by the Duden, the word lists for items beginning with letters A, B and C were scrutinised. To put it simply, the investigation was carried out manually by searching pages 127 to 268 and recording all the lemmata which referred to some sort of English descend. Entries not displaying this etymology were not included in the here called total account but will occur in a list in appendix I. In this very list, the first row is dedicated to main lemmata, or those featuring etymological information respectively. Columns two and three contain sub-entries, meaning those in bold font within the respective article, and referential entries, which are main lemmata referring to an earlier cited word and lacking mentioning of the donor and/or transfer language.

Moreover, it should be mentioned that not all the Anglicisms listed are merely borrowed from ‘purely English templates’ but that some also refer to alternative markers. Several of the underlying Anglicisms have been borrowed into English from another language and were then transferred to German as well as other languages. Hence, combinatory markers are used to represent English’s functioning as donor language and another language as that of the word’s origin. (cf. Duden 2004: 12) Evidently, the etymological notation had to incorporate a reference to some native English variety. Hence, markers like *engl.* [English], *amerik.* [American] or *schott.* [Scottish], for instance, had to be

included. However, despite most Anglicisms referring to pure English descent, those mixed markers deserve mentioning:

Markers	Language/language combination	Examples
amerik.	American	Banjo
angloind.	Anglo-Indian	Curry
chin.-engl.	Chinese-English	Chow-Chow
engl.	English	Arrival
engl.-amerik.	English-American	Aerobic
engl.; dt.	English; German	Catboot
engl.-jap.	English-Japanese	Anime
franz.-engl.	French-English	Colonel
griech.;engl.	Greek; English	Antifouling
Hindi-engl.	Hindi-English	Chutney
lat.-engl.	Latin-English	Abstract
pers.-engl.	Persian-English	Bombast
port.-engl.	Portuguese-English	Cashew-
schott.	Scottish	Curling
span.-amerik.	Spanish-American	Chino
span.-engl.	Spanish-English	Chili con Carne

Table 1 Respective etymological markers as featured by the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

Without doubt, users can be confronted with some alterations in terms of the markers given above. Thus, a hybrid of French and English could occur which would then take the marker *franz.*; *engl.*³⁰ However, the notations provided above are those occurring most frequently.

Furthermore, it requires mentioning that acronyms such as *CAM*, *CAD* or *CARE* were to be included in the record of presented Anglicisms despite the fact that no etymological marker is provided. However, entries like these are provided with the written-out English version as in the following example:

CAD = computer-aided design (*EDV* computerunterstütztes Konstruieren)
(Duden 2004: sv).

It appears evident that the acronym *CAD*, which has adjusted to the German language and is used rather frequently, does not need the mentioning of its donor language since the English explanation serves the purpose of pointing to the word's etymology already. The same applies for the other items named above. However, those abbreviations were only included if they do not refer to organisations, institutions or else and if they have not become common terms. On the whole, geographical names describing locations in

³⁰ The etymological information of hybrids is divided by semi-colons, i.e. “**auschecken** <dt.; engl.> (*Flugw.*)“ (Duden 2004: sv). The allocation of donor language and original language is denoted by a hiven, i.e. “**Bombast** [...] <pers.-engl.> ([Rede]schwulst, [...])” (Duden 2004: sv).

Great Britain, the USA or elsewhere were not considered to be Anglicisms but pure proper names, and thus not included in the list. The same applies for personal names and first names, for instance *Adelaide* or *Chamberlain*, as well as for the names of authors, politicians or else coming from an English speaking country, for example *Chaucer* or *Churchill*. However, if names have become the synonym for an invention (i.e. *Bowiemesser*), a unit of measurement (i.e. *Bel*) or a type of animal (i.e. *Airedale-*), or similar, and not the position of etymological information was filled but the item is described as *nach dem amerik./engl./...*³¹ the word would still be counted as Anglicism and thus contained in the respective list of English loan words.

5.1.1.2 Results

The investigation of the Duden with regard to the total number of Anglicisms presented in the alphabetical categories A to C yielded 425 main lemmata. If sub-lemmata as well as referential lemmata were to be counted the total amount of Anglicisms in these respective fields would reach as far as 622 entries. This issue, however, was looked at in detail beforehand and will not be of interest here. The following table provides an overview of the total number and their distributive patterns with regard to word classes³²:

CATEGORY	Total numbers	Percentages in %
NOUN (incl. acronyms, initialisms)	385	91
VERB	26	6
ADJECTIVE	6	1
MISCELLANEOUS (adjective/adverb, adverb, interjection, initialisms, phrase)	8	2
	425	100

Table 2 Total number of Anglicisms as found in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

It will again be pointed out that the analysis yielded 425 Anglicisms on the whole. Out of these, the word class of nouns in its various appearances and sub-categories turned out to be the category most often represented. With 385 entries belonging to the nominal group one can doubtlessly claim that Anglicisms in the Duden most often occur in form of a noun. The word class of nouns, however, also comprises the sub-categories of

³¹ The German phrase *nach dem amerik./engl./...* equals English *according to the American/English/...*; an example would be the following entry: “**Bel**, [...] <nach dem amerik. Physiologen A. G. Bel> (eine physikalische Zäleinheit; Zeichen B)” (Duden 2004: sv).

³² In the following merely main lemmata will be of interest. Sub-lemmata as well as referential lemmata will not find mentioning but will occur in the list in the appendix.

acronyms and initialisms³³. The investigation yielded the eight acronyms *ALGOL*, *AWACS*, *BASIC*, *CAD*, *CAM*, *CARE*, *COBOL*, *COMECON* and the seven initialisms *AFC*, *ANC*, *ASCII-Code*, *B2B*, *CB*, *cc*, *CD*. The remaining 370 results either represent single nouns, compound nouns or compound items. A detailed analysis of these categories has not been produced as the Duden lacks mentioning of these single categories, and thus naming these would have provided an altered, not quite accurate depiction as found in the Duden. The second largest word class, if one can speak about largeness in this case, is that one of verbs. 26 verbs could be identified with regard to English descent. Compared to the lexical group of nouns this number is relatively small but still it cannot be denied that verbs are the second most borrowed words in terms of loaned English material. However, one should still take note of the fact that verbs are often sub-entries or referential entries to the respective nouns. This will become obvious when consulting the list in the appendix. The third group to appear most often is that of adjectives; though merely the following six could be found: *abgefickt*, *all right*, *clean*, *clever*, *cool* and *cross*. The last category listed, here called miscellaneous, comprises adjective/adverb entries, adverbs, interjections and initialisms which cannot be included into the nominal word class. Two adjective/adverb entries, labelling those words which can be used both ways, could be identified: *all inclusive*, *backstage*; one purely adverbial lemmata was found: *cash*; two interjections were listed: *bye!*, *cheerio!*, *cheers!* and finally the two initialisms *cf.* and *cif* could be recorded. Additionally, the phrase *care of* could be recorded for the Duden. All in all the category of miscellaneous classes yielded eight results.

Being aware of the specific figures concerning the Anglicisms found in the Duden, one should have a look at the distribution in terms of percentages. The diversification between noun, verb, adjective and miscellaneous is presented in the underneath pie diagram:

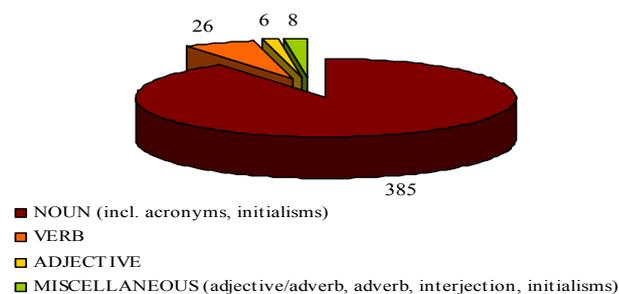


Figure 3 Total numbers of Anglicisms as found in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

³³ Acronyms and initialisms both belong to the group of abbreviations. According to Crystal (1997: 1) “[i]nitialisms [...] reflect the separate pronunciation of the initial letters of the constituent words [...]” while „[...] acronyms are pronounced as single words [...]”.

The diagram represents the overall number of 425 Anglicisms, which equals 100 per cent. The ruby-coloured surface illustrates the total amount of nouns including acronyms and initialisms, namely 385. This number in relation to the overall amount equals 91 per cent. Following this surface, the orange piece of the ‘pie’ displays the occurrence of verbs with 26 in number, and six in per cent. The remaining surfaces depict the appearances of adjectives and other word classes. Adjectives as well the category summarised as miscellaneous make up about one per cent of the total amount each. Hence, when considering the numbers as well as the diagram the overbalance of nouns in comparison to other word classes appears evident. Nouns are, without doubt, the strongest category when referring to the occurrence of Anglicisms in the Duden.

However, there is also the aspect of distribution between the appearance of Anglicisms within the pages comprising the words starting with letters A, B and C, which should be taken into account. With regard to this question, the following result could be yielded:

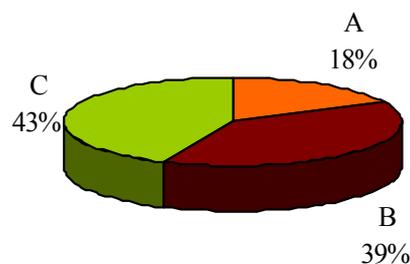


Figure 4 Distribution of Anglicisms in letters A, B and C as found in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

The 70 pages comprising words beginning with letter A contain 76 lexical items of English descent, or 18 per cent in relation to the overall quantity of 425 words. For letter B, the entries of which stretch from page 197 to 252, 164 Anglicisms, or 39 per cent respectively, could be recorded. The total account of German words with letter C, ranging from page 253 to 268, contains 185 words of English origin or English transfer. This adds up to 43 per cent proportional to the total amount of Anglicisms yielded. Thus, most Anglicisms found in the Duden start with letter C – and yet not just in total numbers but also relative to the amount of pages, and consequently the absolute number of words listed underneath this letter. Letter B, in number of English words as well as in proportion to the comprising pages, comes behind. Finally, letter A comes last in all the relations mentioned. Hence, with regard to English words per Duden page, letters A, B and C distinguish at a ratio of 1:3:12. While letter A merely exhibits roughly one word of English origin or transfer per page, whereas pages comprising lexical items with letter B contain about three Anglicisms per page. These results, however, are exceeded by

the word list belonging to letter C which contains approximately 12 words of English descent.

In addition to the distributive factors mentioned beforehand, one ought to have a look at the nature of the loan material on hand. Undoubtedly, most of the Anglicisms are pure foreignisms, namely 402 words, or 94 per cent respectively, to be precise. For merely 23 of the lexical items found, the Duden pinpoints to the hybridism, meaning to the fact that the English material occurs in combination with German word parts or items derived from other languages such as Greek or Latin. This number accounts to only 6 per cent.³⁴ Thus, most Anglicisms are borrowed from the English language and remain unchanged in German. They are adjusted to German by the allocation of a certain article, a special verb ending or other features characteristic for particular German word classes.

5.1.2 The DEA – The Dictionary of European Anglicisms

5.1.2.1 Prerequisites

In order to analyse the Dictionary of European Anglicisms in terms of its quantitative structures, the word lists comprising items beginning with A, B and C were scrutinised. The investigation was carried out manually which means that pages 1 to 80 were searched by hand and all correlative words of English descent used in German were recorded in a list found in appendix II.

With regard to the DEA the investigation was fairly simple and not as complex as that of the Duden. The DEA is a dictionary which portrays Anglicisms from a European point of view – it thus examines in which European language the respective Anglicisms are present and where they are not deployed within the native tongue. Consequently, the DEA has to apply markers which distinguish between those sixteen languages investigated. The marker for German, just as in the present paper, is *Ge*. Thus, while the examination of the DEA, an Anglicism found its way into the list as soon as the little marker *Ge* appeared within an article as this implies that the word is used as such, maybe with small alterations, in German.

Furthermore, it should again be emphasised that merely main lemmata were taken into consideration. First of all, the DEA mainly works with main lemmata and it feels as if it was tried to omit referential and sub-entries. Additionally, when the DEA was investigated hardly any sub-entries or similar could be identified and thus should not play a

³⁴ However, it should be mentioned that several hybrid formations occur when all entries, namely also sub-entries and referential lemmata, are taken into account. In order to find information on these, appendix I of the current paper should be consulted.

role with regard to the overall investigation. However, if subentries occurred they were of course recorded in the list. They can be found in the second row and carry a marker for the denotation of their word class. In terms of origin the DEA seems to limit itself to English descent. Merely routes of transmission are indicated by the item *via* which will appear in the row dedicated to the type of the respective loan. Besides this information, readers do not learn about the primary source of borrowing but are left with the impression that all the contained words are of pure English origin.

5.1.2.2 Results

The word list analysis of letters A, B and C with regard to Anglicisms in German yielded 598 lemmata for the DEA. If the six sub-entries *beaten*, *bessemern*, *bodybuilden*, *briefen*, *babysitten* and *Breakdancer* were to be taken into account, the overall number would reach as far as 604 entries. The underneath table will provide an overview of the total number and their distributive patterns with regard to word classes, or parts of speech categories respectively:

CATEGORY	Total numbers	Percentages in %
Noun	511	85
Compound (noun/compound 1/2/1+2 & compound 1/2/1+2/noun & compound items)	41	7
Verb	25	4
Adjective	6	1
Phrase	6	1
Miscellaneous (interjection, noun/adjective, adjective/adverb, abbreviation)	9	2
	598	100

Table 3 Total number of Anglicisms as found in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001)

As can be told from the table, the analysis yielded 598 Anglicisms on the whole. If one, however, considers the single word classes, immense divergences become overt. Undoubtedly, nouns represent the strongest group here. This word class comprises 511 entries though being considered without those nouns belonging to the substantive group as well as that of compounds (34) or adjectives (3). The group of nouns, however, includes all acronyms, nominal abbreviations as well as those nouns which are merely used as such. Within this substantive word class merely two acronyms are featured: *CAD* and *CARE*. As what regards substantive abbreviations, four entries are listed. First of all, one finds the initialisms *AA*, *CD* and *CD-Rom*. Furthermore, the clipping *champ* was recorded. Following nouns, the various types of compound items most frequently

occurred. Among these count all those items carrying the markers cp^1 and cp^2 which hint at the words being used as compound elements. However, this number has to be subdivided into those items which are used as compound exclusively and those which can be used as independent nouns and as compounding elements. Since 34 out of these 41 results yielded are in fact nouns as well as compound items, one could surely enlarge the above group of nouns but in terms of a final evaluation this number would not make that bigger difference. Additionally, it was considered to be very interesting how many items are actually borrowed to create new words in German. Among the group of exclusively compounding items seven entries could be listed: *Afro-*, *all-round*, *all-star*, *bowden-**, *bowie-*, *-brothers* and *charter 2*. The word class of verbs trails behind the compound items with 25 lemmata. However, it will be of interest here that among the six sub-entries, which could be identified earlier, five belong to this word class, too. Following the position of verbs, adjectives can be placed on rank four counting six lemmata: *air-conditioned*, *all right*, *brand new*, *clean*, *clever* and *cool*. The category of phrases yielded the same amount of entries: *American way of life*, *the best of*, *care of*, *cash and carry-*, *catch-as-catch-can* and *closed shop*. Finally, the last category to be mentioned is a pooling of the miscellaneous entries, so to say. Among these are the interjections *ahoy*, *bingo*, *bye/bye-bye* and *cheerio*, as well as the items in nominal as well as adjectival use *bootleg*, *cluster* and *crew-cut*. Additionally, the lemma *backstage*, which is applied in both adjectival and adverbial mode, as well as the non-nominal abbreviation *c.i.f.* belong to the group of the miscellaneous. All in all these account to nine lemmata.

After this very elaborate insight into the overall distribution of Anglicisms in the DEA with regard to specific word classes, we will have a look at the percental spread of these very items. The following image visualises the overall idea:

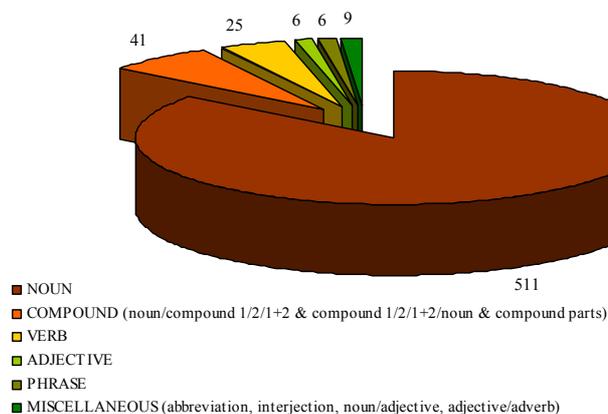


Figure 5 Total number of Anglicisms as found in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001)

The above diagram portrays the total distribution of items as found in the DEA. If one adds up the single pieces of the pie diagram one would receive 598 results which equal 100 per cent. Undoubtedly, as evaluated earlier when the mere numbers served as basis for the examination of the distributive pattern of the DEA, nouns are the most frequently borrowed lexical items. The ruby-coloured surface represents the nominal word class with 511 results, or 85 per cent respectively. The next bigger piece in orange displays the category of compounds with 41 items in number and seven per cent in proportion to the overall number of 598. The yellow surface, assigning the word class of verbs, comprises 25 entries, or four per cent in relation to all entries recorded. The subsequent surfaces, light green for adjectives and olive-coloured for phrases, display the results of six recorded items each, or one per cent relative to the overall findings. Finally, the dark green piece of the diagram depicts the occurrence of other categories, namely abbreviation, interjection, adjective/adverb as well as noun/adjective. It accounts for nine entries in number and two per cent in proportion to the total sum of lemmata in the DEA. Yet, it appears evident that the word class of nouns is by far most frequently listed. The other categories merely play a minor role.

Furthermore, a light is to be thrown onto the distribution of counted Anglicisms in terms of their fragmentation on the respective word list for the initial letters A, B and C. In order to provide a clearer yield, the underneath image was developed:

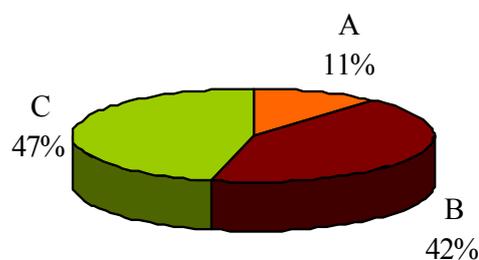


Figure 6 Distribution of Anglicisms in letters A, B and C as found in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001)

The word list for initial letter A, which comprises ten pages in the DEA, contains 68 lexical English items, or 11 per cent in relation to the overall quantity of 598 Anglicisms as recorded in the underlying corpus. For letter B, the list of which stretches from page 11 to page 44, 252 lemmata could be incorporated into the list. Thus, Anglicisms with initial B make up 42 per cent in relation to the total account of 598 entries. Anglicisms beginning with C take up 35 pages in the DEA. Of the overall quantity of words beginning with letter C listed in this dictionary, 278 Anglicisms could be recorded for German. With 47 per cent relative to the total number of Anglicisms yielded for Ger-

man, the investigation in initial letter C produced the largest number of results. This is followed by 'German Anglicisms' beginning with B. Finally, letter A produced the smallest amount of English lexical items with merely 68 entries, or 11 per cent respectively. However, initial letters A, B and C do not merely differ in terms of containing Anglicisms for German in proportion to the overall account but also in relation to the pages occupied by those very letters. Thus, with regard to German English words per DEA page, letters A, B and C distinguish at a ratio of 7:7.5:8. Initial letter A exhibits roughly seven German English words per page. The pages comprising lexical items with letter B contain about 7.5 Anglicisms for German per DEA page. Initial letter C exceeds these numbers while portraying approximately eight words of English descent which are part of the German language. However, despite letter C presenting a slightly higher amount than A and B, the differences between those letters and their respective word list are not as striking as those found in the analysis of the Duden

Finally, as was done for the Duden in the previous subchapter, the nature of the Anglicisms found in the DEA will be examined briefly. First of all, it should be noted that the DEA does not pay attention to the type of underlying loan process. Therefore, all Anglicisms recorded have been labelled as foreignisms. However, in some instances Görlach and his contributors asserted existing translations or collocations for German, and surely other languages respectively. Thus, in the course of developing the present corpus, some entries were marked as translations and hybridisms. This, however, was only done if not the original English cognate is used in German but only the translation or the hybrid. The number of these Anglicisms is relatively low though in comparison to the overall quantity of words merely assigned with the term foreignism. Three entries could clearly be labelled as translations: *Colorado beetle* with the German term *Koloradokäfer*, *crown glass* with German *Kronglas* and *cupola (-furnace)* with *Kuppelofen*. There are, of course, several Anglicisms for which Germanised spellings are cited but as these are not translated as such they will not be of interest here. Furthermore, in some instances, 30 to be precise, collocations with German words were provided. However, these were only counted and marked to be hybrids if the English word is applied in connection with the German item exclusively.

5.1.3 The AWb – The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*

5.1.3.1 Prerequisites

The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* was investigated with regard to its quantitative structures. For this purpose the word lists comprising the lexical items beginning with A, B and C were analysed. The scrutiny was carried out manually; thus pages 1 to 336 were searched by hand while taking record of all the main lemmata as found in the AWb. In terms of the AWb no limitations with regard to choices of head entries had to be applied. The earlier examples of the Duden, in which merely entries marked with the information of English descent were taken into account, and DEA, in which the investigation focussed on Anglicisms in German obviously, restrictions had to be imposed. Due to the fact that the AWb discusses Anglicisms in German exclusively, no limitations were set up in this respect. A complete record of the investigation can be viewed in appendix III.

The analysis of the AWb was in fact very complex and rather time consuming but not difficult in terms of which words had to be chosen. The AWb features Anglicisms which occur in German everyday language. Thus, one could naturally pin down every word that was discussed in the AWb. While in the earlier examples of the Duden and the DEA one had to look for certain markers, i.e. etymological information or the marker *GE*, a comparable task was not necessary here as it could be taken for granted that all the words listed are in fact proven to be Anglicisms by Carstensen and his various contributors. However, as was the case with the Duden earlier, the analysis had to be limited to head lemmata as this *tertium comperationis* had to be retained throughout the analyses. Sub-lemmata as well as referential lemmata were nevertheless listed but will not be considered a decisive factor in the current investigation and comparison. Sub-lemmata can be found in the second column of the respective AWb list in the appendix; they appear in bold font. Referential lemmata, which, in contrast to those in the Duden, actually refer to an entry elsewhere in the dictionary and not just to an earlier mentioned word, are listed with underlining in the second column as well as their reference in the third column; they are written in standard font and accompanied by an arrow.

Furthermore, it has to be pointed out that the AWb came to be the only dictionary of the three which directly pinpointed to the type of loan transfer. A detailed evaluation, however, will be provided later in the paper. An overview of the different types of markers follows at this point:

AWb classifiers	Sub-classifiers/Specifiers	Explanation	Example
aus engl. x		derived from English x	Airbag
	aus engl. x, das in engl. Wbb. nicht belegt ist	derived from English x, but no equivalent in English dictionaries	Body-
	aus engl. x, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	derived from English x but German meaning is not attested in English dictionaries	Business Game
	aus engl. x und engl. y, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Komb. nicht belegt ist	derived from English x and English y but no verification in English dictionaries	Beauty-Farm
	aus engl. x und dt. y	derived from English x and German y	Autocoat
nach engl. x		translated from English x	ausflippen
	wahrsch. nach engl. x	probably translated from English x	Abschreckung
	evtl. nach engl. x	possibly translated from English x	Allrad-
zu engl. x		created upon English x	Box-

Table 4 Respective etymological markers as featured in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

The above table shows three categories of main etymological markers. Hence, those are *aus engl. x*, *nach engl. x* and *zu engl. x* with their various sub-categories. *Aus engl. x*, which denotes the derivation from the English language, can be further sub-divided into four groups, while *nach engl. x*, a marker for the translated and created items, merely receives two specifiers. The category of *zu engl. x*, which classifies those items that have been created upon an English example, shows no further sub-division. However, a detailed review of these classifiers will not be made as the table and explanations are sufficiently considered elsewhere in the paper. Yet, in some rare cases none of the above provided etymological markers had to be applied. This is due to several reasons which will not be of importance at this stage. However, if the etymological classification of the AWb came up against its limiting factors, the markers described in the underneath table were applied. Nevertheless, these explanations are not placed at the very spot designed for the word's etymology but they occur in the section on further information:

Additional Markers		Explanation	Example
lat. Herkunft	mostly in combination with markers Frequenzsteigerung , i.e. increase in frequency	Latin origin	Agenda
griech. Herkunft	(example: ambitioniert) or Bedeutungserweiterung , i.e. extension of meaning (example: bannen)	Greek origin	Allergie
frz. Herkunft		French origin	Avantgarde
frz./lat. Herkunft		French/Latin origin	ambitioniert
ahd. Herkunft		Old High German origin	Bann
Bedeutungserweiterung		extension of meaning	Aggressor
Miscellaneous			Antibabypille; Äitsch

Table 5 Respective additional etymological markers as found in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

As was visualised in the above table, in some rare cases no information on a loan process from English could be cited but merely an increase in frequency or an extension of meaning through that very language was discovered. Thus, the AWb still lists these items among the classic Anglicisms but applies markers of origin or else instead. A detailed discussion of this will follow in the next subchapter where the results of the quantitative analysis have been worked up.

5.1.3.2 Results

The analysis of the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* yielded an overall result of 534 head lemmata. If sub-entries as well as reference lemmata were taken into account, a total of 710 results would have been obtained. However, as was also explained earlier but will find additional mentioning here, reference lemmata will not be considered a factor worth counting with regard to the analysis of the AWb's quantities. Reference lemmata do not bring new words into the discussion but they rather point to a place elsewhere in the dictionary, thus to the spot where the word or phrase is actually being described. Therefore, the number of 534 entries, or the count of 630 lemmata including those of sub-entries, is of interest in terms of a comparison between the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. However, as the issue of overall results was discussed earlier, a light should now be thrown at the AWb and its internal structuring in terms of differentials between the various word classes first. The following table provides a first insight:

CATEGORY	Total numbers	Percentages in %
Noun (incl. acronyms)	400	74
Compound (compound item, noun/compound item)	81	15
Verb	26	5
Adjective	14	3
Phrase	9	2
Adverbs (including adjective/adverb)	4	1
	534	100

Table 6 Total number of Anglicisms as found in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

As can be told from the table, the investigation of the AWb yielded 534 results all in all. By far, nouns form the strongest group with a total count of 400 entries. The word class of nouns, however, contains the sub-groups of acronyms, compound nouns as well as simple nouns. Yet, the editors of the AWb neither singled out compound nor simple

nouns, but only extracted the group of acronyms. Among the overall 399 entries denoting nominal use, eight acronyms could be identified: *Aids*, *CAD*, *CAE*, *CAM*, *CARE*, *CIM*, *Cobol* and *COCOM*. Following the group of nouns, compound items rank next with a total count of 81 entries. Yet again, that group can be sub-categorised into pure compound items (for example *-Art*, *-Brothers-*, *Chief-*), which account to 45 entries, and elements which are either used as compounding parts or nouns. Those elements add up to 36 lemmata and could be illustrated with the samples of *Ambulanz*, *Bag* and *Car*. Following the group of compound items, verbs form the third largest word class in the AWb as 26 of those lexical elements could be identified. Nevertheless, despite verbs being the third largest group with regard to borrowings from the English language, this word class is still little represented in comparison to nouns and compound items. Succeeding the word class of verbs, the group of adjectives rate at the fourth position with the following 14 items occurring in the word lists of A to C: *abgefuckt*, *air-conditioned*, *allergisch*, *alternativ*, *ambitioniert*, *atlantisch*, *atomar*, *attraktiv*, *blockfrei*, *brandneu*, *camp*, *clean*, *clever* and *cool*. The category of phrases comes after that of adjectives. However, just as in the case of the DEA, phrases are hardly ever borrowed from English into German, and thus merely nine lemmata could be recorded: *Arroganz der Macht*, ... *ist beautiful*, *beide(s) ... und ...*, *das Beste aus etwas machen*, *biologische Uhr*, *ein einem/ein und demselben/gleichen Boot sitzen/sein/rudern*, *business as usual*, *Catch-as-catch-can* and *Crime and sex*. Finally, there is the group of adverbial items, which might either be pure adverbs like *all-round* and *cash*, or used adjectivally as well as adverbially: *at his best* and *at its best*, which form the lowest of all positions with merely counting four yields.

However, now that it has been explained how the single word classes are distributed throughout the dictionary, we will have a look at the word classes' respective shares in the 336 pages examined. The pie diagram underneath visualises this percental spread:

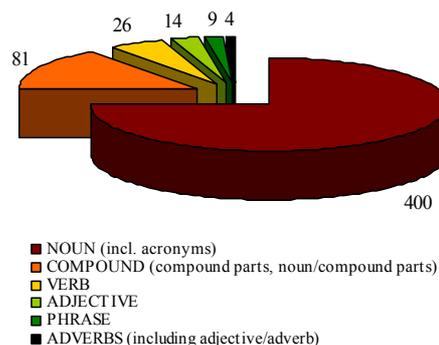


Figure 7 Total number of Anglicisms as found in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

The above pie diagram represents the single word classes in terms of their percental spread as found in the AWb. The whole diagram portrays the 534 entries that could be identified during the investigation. The ruby-coloured surface stands for the class of nouns which received 400 counts, or 74 per cent respectively. Thus, nouns are without doubt the most frequently occurring lexical items when the AWb is consulted. Nouns make up approximately three-fourths of the results yielded. Following this, the orange surface portrays the occurrence of compound items with 81 counts. In proportion to the overall quantity this category makes up about 15 per cent and thus forms the second largest group. The yellow slice describes the word class of verbs which account to 26 entries. Despite being the third largest category in the present investigation, this group merely sums up to five per cent in ratio to the total amount of entries. The light green surface next to the yellow slice charts the adjectival word class with 14 counts. With regard to the underlying scrutiny this category proves to be of minor relevance as it accounts for merely three per cent in relation to the total quantity of results. Finally, the remaining surfaces refer to phrases and the category which comprises adverbs and adjective/adverb items. The dark green slice represents the category of phrases with nine counts, or two per cent respectively. The black piece depicts adverbial and adjectival/adverbial lemmata with four entries. In ratio to the overall result of 534 findings this last category merely adds up to one per cent, and thus represents the group with least relevance in terms of the underlying investigation.

In order to fully analyse the depiction of Anglicisms in the AWb, we will also have a look at the distribution in the various word lists for items with the initial letters of A, B and C. Thus, the following graph was developed in order to visualise this dispersion:

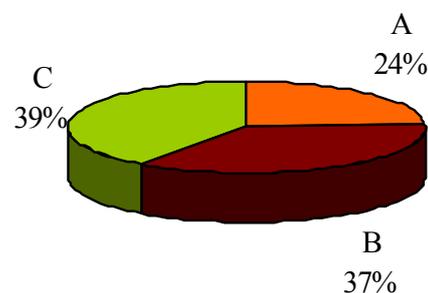


Figure 8 Distribution of Anglicisms in letters A, B and C as found in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

According to the above diagram, the word list for initial letter A comprises 126 lexical items of English origin or transfer on 72 dictionary pages. In proportion to the overall quantity of 534 main lemmata, initial letter A subsumes 24 per cent of all Anglicisms

recorded and hence forms the smallest quantity in comparison to the word lists in letters B and C. The word list for items with initial letter B, which spans from pages 73 to 193, comprises 195 Anglicisms. Thus, 37 per cent of all the borrowed lexical items found in the AWb take initial letter B. Finally, initial letter C, the word list of which stretches from pages 194 to 336, is shared by 213 Anglicisms. This total quality calculates into a ratio of 39 per cent when compared with the total account of 534 words identified as originating in the English language. Consequently, if the accounts recorded for initial letters A, B and C were to be compared, the word list for letter C would clearly be the 'front runner' as it contains 39 per cent of items listed in ratio to the overall result of findings. This is closely followed by Anglicisms taking initial B with 37 per cent. The word list for letter A produced the smallest record with only 24 per cent in proportion to the general account of 534 Anglicisms in the first 336 pages of the AWb. However, it might not just be interesting to look at the distribution in the respective word lists but also at how the Anglicisms recorded for letters A, B and C spread in ratio to the pages they occupy. Anglicisms found in the mentioned word lists distinguish at a ratio of 1.7:1.6:1.5. Unsurprisingly, due to the AWb's layout of being a dictionary for the sole representation of Anglicisms in German, the respective word lists contain approximately the same amounts of words per page. Thus, the list for initial letter A exhibits roughly 1.7 words per page. The pages comprising Anglicisms beginning with letter B cover some 1.6 words per page. The value for initial letter C is slightly lower at 1.5 words per AWb page but does not display a real difference to letters A and B. Thus, the results yielded for the DEA and the Duden do not reflect in the analysis of the AWb.

Last but not least, or *last not least* as would be the application in German, a closer look should be taken at the nature of Anglicisms recorded for items taking initial letters A, B and C. As was laid out in the paragraphs on prerequisites, the AWb uses its very own classification system, which surely refers back to the categorisation by Betz to some extent, but decided upon the mentioned threefold method including some complements. Due to the fact that the "Betzsche Terminologie für die Erfassung von nach 1945 ins Deutsche entlehnten Anglizismen nicht recht brauchbar ist" (Carstensen/Busse 1993: 53*), a terminology was developed which rather looks at the different processes of integrating an English item into the German language. The applied threefold terminology was created at a conference in Paderborn in 1983. However, despite the classification being of a different nature, the basic ideas and phenomena of linguistic borrowing were still included while grouped differently. (cf. *ibid*: 53*-66*) The basic categories are *aus engl. x*, *nach engl. x* and *zu engl. x*, and basically all the items found in the AWb can be

listed among those three groups. However, sometimes the process of integration could not be described by means of the general terminology but was thrown a light on from a rather different perspective, namely that of citing the word's primary source and creating a connection to some sort of English influence, so that listing the lexical item among Anglicisms was justified. The distribution in terms of the underlying categories looks as follows:

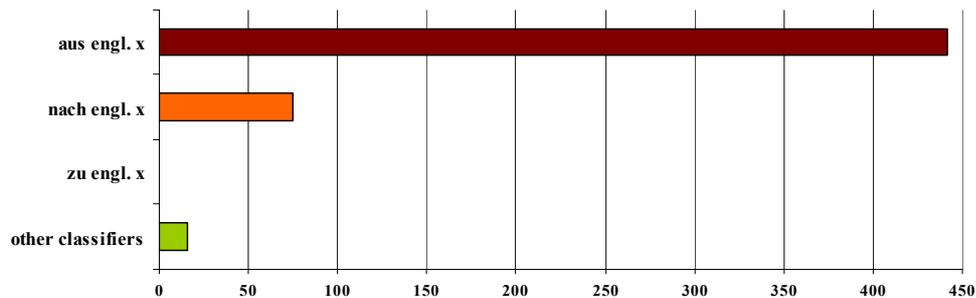


Figure 9 Distribution in terms of the AWb's loan description (Carstensen/Busse 1993 – 1996)

It appears evident in the above image that *aus engl. x* clearly represents the strongest category with 442 counts in the word lists for initial A, B and C. This category, the words of which were derived from an English item *x*, can be further divided into several subgroups. The first one refers to items derived from an English model *x* which is not documented in any English dictionary, for instance the compound item *Body-*. Merely six Anglicisms in letters A, B and C could be listed underneath this category. The second subclass, which describes items derived from English words that do not occur in the same denotation in English dictionaries, comprises twelve Anglicisms. An example would be *Business Game*. The third category, compositions of two English elements which do not appear in this combination in English dictionaries, covers seven Anglicisms in the AWb. Words such as *Beauty-Farm* or *Charming boy* would serve as illustrations here. Finally, the fourth subclass, which describes hybrid word formations of English and German items, includes 15 Anglicisms, of which *Autoscooter* or *Bordcomputer* are typical examples.

The second largest group form those Anglicisms which carry the etymological marker *nach engl. x*. This marker refers to a derivation from English words which have been realised in German via translation, rendering, coinage or else. 75 Anglicisms were enriched with this very information in the AWb. The marker *nach engl. x*, however, can be specified in terms of probability by the application of *wahrsch.* or possibility by the use of *evtl.*. The probability marker *wahrsch.* in combination with *nach engl. x* was identified in 18 entries; the Anglicism *Abschreckung* demonstrates one of them. The sentinel

for possibility, *evtl.*, was attributed to 25 Anglicisms in the AWb; the entries *Allrad-* and *Abfangjäger* can be seen as illustrations. However, if no possibility or probability marker is attached to the etymological information of *nach engl. x*, the user can be certain that the word was translated, rendered or else from the English item cited.

The third marker, *zu engl. x*, which describes that Anglicisms have been created upon an English example, was hardly ever found in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C. Merely one instance, that of the compound item *Box-*, could be identified with regard to this very sentinel.

As was indicated in the paragraphs on prerequisites, some articles on Anglicisms could not be enriched with etymological markers. This is due to the fact that some words are not actually derived from the English language but from other tongues such as Latin or Greek. However, this lexical material, which might have been a part of the German language for several decades, experienced an increase in frequency or extension of meaning because of English's overall impact on other European languages such as German. That is why these words found their way into the AWb's listing of Anglicisms – not because they are of English origin but because they were revitalised or else under the influence of the English language. Three Anglicisms in the AWb word lists of letters A, B and C could be identified as originating from Latin (i.e. *Agenda*), five entries referred to Greek descent (i.e. *Allergie*), one word, namely *Avantgarde*, was recognised as being derived from French. Additionally, the two entries *ambitioniert* and *Ambulanz* were assigned French or Latin origin. Surprisingly, the articles on the noun *Bann* and the verb *bannen* point to Old High German origin. These words experienced an extension of meaning under the influence of the English words *ban*, or *to ban* respectively. Furthermore, two entries could be recorded which carry miscellaneous markers: *Äitsch* as being derived from the English letter *H*, and *Antibabypille*, which represents a hybrid of Greek, English and German components. All in all, 16 lemmata carrying miscellaneous etymological markers or explanations could be identified in the list of Anglicisms for initial letters A, B and C.

5.2 Comparison

Seeing that the present paper is aimed at reviewing the dictionaries Duden, DEA and AWb critically in terms of qualitative and quantitative aspects, the following subchapters will deal with a comparison of total and partial accounts of the respective reference books. A quantitative analysis of each dictionary was provided prior to this comparative chapter. Analyses with regard to overall quantities as well as distribution in different

categories of word classes, types of loan material and entries per page were carried out. Now that all dictionaries have been scrutinised, the focus will again be on the actual criticism and comparison of the data. Thus, the following paragraphs will be an investigation into the overlapping, subset as well as complementary quantities and characteristics of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. The underneath image illustrates the overall results of the comparison and will serve as a means of reference for the following explanations and descriptions.

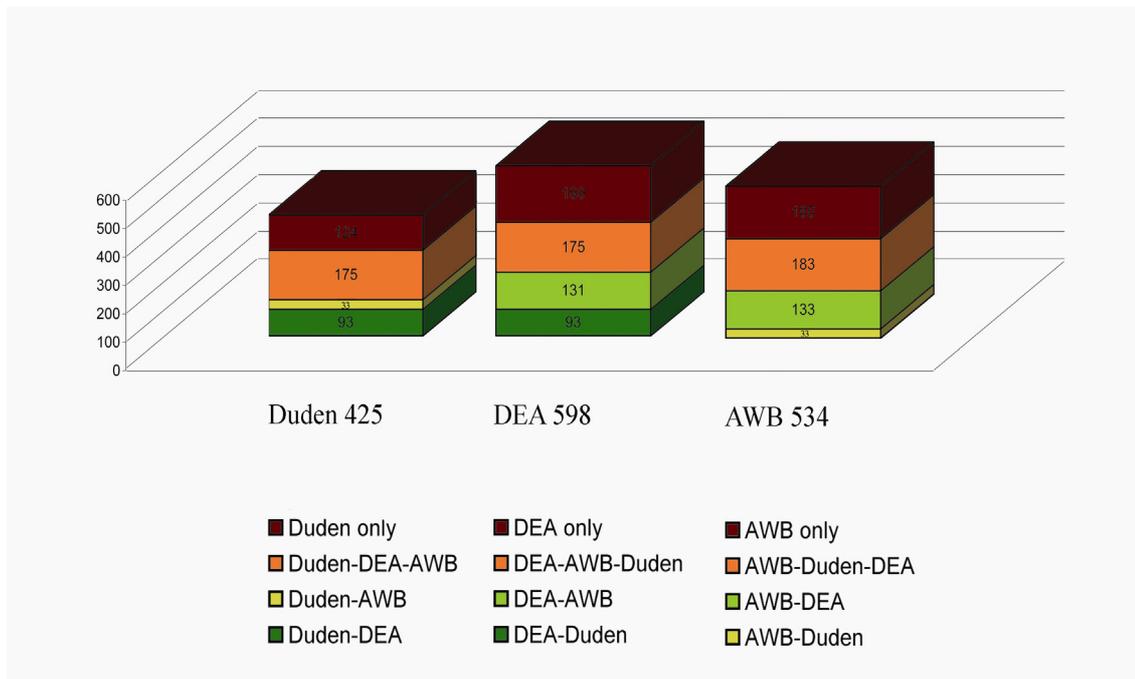


Figure 10 Overlapping and complementary quantities of the Duden (2004), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

5.2.1 Overlapping Quantities

All in all the Duden, the DEA and the AWb yielded a result of 1557 Anglicisms if added up. This account is composed of 425 Anglicisms in the Duden, 598 in the DEA and 534 in the AWb. Hence, the DEA is clearly that of most content, followed by the AWb and finally the Duden comes in at last position. Undoubtedly, the single quantities of the three dictionaries in question comprise certain Anglicisms of which some overlap with those of other reference books. The data of each investigation will either coincide with one other dictionary, none of the dictionaries or all. With regard to overlaps in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb, the following results could be yielded.

The Duden, the DEA and the AWb coincide in 175 Anglicisms, or 183 items of English origin for the AWb respectively.³⁵ These words distribute at an average ratio of 25:75:78 for the Duden, the DEA and the AWb in word lists for initial letters A, B and C. Hence, least overlaps could be recorded for words beginning with letter A – merely 25 lexical items of English origin could be recorded. All of these Anglicisms can be categorised among the word class of nouns. One Anglicism is an acronym, namely *Aids*, and the four items *Absorber*, *Aerobics*, *Antidumping-* as well as *Appeal* are, at least in the DEA and the AWb, labelled to be found in compound compositions:

Absorber	Afrolook	Aircondition	Antidumping(gesetz)	Approach
Abstract	Aftershave	Airline	Apartment	Aquaplaning
Action	Agreement	Airport	Appeal	Artdirector
Adapter	Aids	Allrounder	Appeasement	Assembler
Aerobic	Airbag	Antibabypille	Appetizer	Autoreverse

Table 7 Overlaps in initial letter A as found in the Duden (2004), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996) following the depiction of results yielded in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

On average, 75 overlaps could be identified in the word list for initial letter B, of which 74 lemmata of the Duden as well as the DEA were taken into consideration and 77 of the AWb entries could be identified as having equivalents in the earlier mentioned dictionaries.

Baby	Basketball	Bingo	Boogie-Woogie	break!	Bungeejumping
Backgammon	Beat	Birdie	Boom	Breakdance	Bunny
Background	Beatgeneration	Bit	Bordcase	Break-even	Business
Bacon	Beatnik	Bitterlemon	Borderline(syndrom)	Breeches	Butterfly
Badminton	Beautyfarm	Blackbox	Boss	Briefing	Button
Ballyhoo	Bebop	Blazer	Bottleparty	Broiler	Buy-out
Band	Beeper	Blister	bowlen	Broker	Bypass
Bandleader	Bestseller	Blow-up	Bowling	Brunch	Byte
Banker	Bigband	Bluechip	Box	Buggy	
Bar	Bigbang	Bluejeans	boxen	Bulkcarrier	
Barbecue	Big Brother	Boatpeople	Boxershorts	Bully	
Barkeeper	Bigbusiness	Body	Boy	Bumerang	
Barrel	Bike	Boiler	Braindrain	Bungalow	

Table 8 Overlaps in initial letter B as found in the Duden (2004), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996) following the depiction of results yielded in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

Just as in the word list for initial letter A, most Anglicisms belong to the category of nouns. Additionally, the DEA and the AWb mention that several of those originally

³⁵ The AWb takes up more space because at times this dictionary deploys several entries where the Duden and the DEA work with one only. This is the case for lemmata such as *Centre* and *-Center* (cf. AWb 1993: sv) and *Body (1)*, *Body (2)* and *-Body* (cf. *ibid.*: sv).

English words might appear in compound compositions in German. Among those the two dictionaries cite *Background*, *Bestseller*, *Bike*, *Blister*, *Bluechip*, *Body* and *Borderline*. Moreover, the list of overlaps in initial letter B features two verbs: *bowlen* and *boxen*. The word list for letter C, however, might afford some more diversity. All in all, the word lists of the Duden and the DEA coincided in 76 entries, or in 81 of the AWb respectively. In contrast to initial letters A and B, the record of overlaps in letter C contains some more word classes and not all items are merely to be listed among the substantive class. However, the following table provides the overall account first:

CAD (computer-aided design)	Center	Clearing	Coming-out	Cover
Caddie	Champ	clever	Compactdisc	Cowboy
Callboy	Champion	Clinch	Computer	Crack
Camcorder	Chart	Clipper	Container	Crack
Camp	Charter	Clog	Controller	Cracker
campen	chartern	Clown	Controlling	Crash
Camping	Charts	Cluster	cool	Crew
Campus	Check	Coach	Cord	cross
Caravan	Chip	Coat	Corner	Cruisemissile
Cardigan	Choke	Cockpit	Cornflakes	Cup
CARE (Cooperatives for American Remittances to Europe)	Chopper			
Cartoon		Cocktail	Cottage	Curling
Cashflow	Cinemascope	Cocooning	Cotton	Cursor
Catch-as-catch-can	City	Coffeeshop	Couch	
CB (Citizen Band)	Claim	Coke	Countdown	
CD (compact disc)	Clan	Come-back	Countrymusic	
	clean	Comic	Court	

Table 9 Overlaps in initial letter C as found in the Duden (2004), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996) following the depiction of results yielded in the *Duden - Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2004)

Despite the strongest word class in the list of initial letter C being that of nouns, one finds some diversity in the distribution pattern here. First of all, there are two acronyms among the 76 Anglicisms listed: *CAD* and *CARE* and the abbreviation *CD*. Furthermore, several items were discovered which frequently appear in compound compositions. Among these are the loan words *Center*, *Charter*, *Check*, *City*, *Coat*, *Cocktail*, *Container*, *Cord* and *Cottage*. The word list of initial letter C is also the first one to feature adjectives, id est *clean*, *clever*, *cluster* and *cool*, as well as the phrase *Catch-as-catch-can*. Additionally, the verb *campen* was recorded.

When looking at the overall quantity of overlaps, one can clearly discover that the word class of nouns, including acronyms, initialisms and abbreviations in substantive use as well as compounding elements, represents the strongest category with roughly 95 to 97 per cent depending on the dictionary as different marking was applied. Verbs make up approximately two to three per cent while the remaining classes, id est adjectives and

phrases, add up to about one to two per cent. Thus, the results of the single accounts of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb are mirrored in the current comparison. Nouns clearly take the lead in terms of quantity, compound items – if not considered among the earlier word class – follow behind and verbs are probably to be viewed as third largest word class. Adjectives, phrases, interjections, adverbs and else can be found far behind. Nouns occupy most of the space in the dictionaries investigated.

Another question, which has so far been unanswered, is that of what sort of loan material one views when considering the overlaps of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. It can be said without doubt that the majority of these respective Anglicisms are mere foreignisms or assimilated words³⁶. While the AWb is the only dictionary which explicitly takes loan, or rather transfer, processes into account by attaching different markers to the respective Anglicisms, the Duden and the DEA use an implicit way of labelling lemmata. 180 Anglicisms in the AWb were enriched with the notation of *aus engl. x*, which implies that the word was simply taken over or assimilated to the German language. Merely two items, namely *Bordcase* and *Antibabypille*, were overtly categorised as being hybrids. Thus, 99 per cent of the Anglicisms in the AWb overlapping with those in the Duden and the DEA are mere foreignisms or assimilated words. The Duden omits deploying markers denoting certain loan processes. However, this dictionary notes when a word is composed of items from different languages. Thus, hybrids are marked explicitly and all other Anglicisms, which are not enriched with similar etymological information, are labelled implicitly by citing nothing more but the English origin. Hence, the word lists for initial letters A, B and C contain three hybrids, namely *Antibabypille*, *Antidumpinggesetz*, as well as *Borderlinesyndrom*, and 172 foreignisms or assimilated words. The DEA progresses similarly – it explicitly denotes hybrids by providing typical German combinatory elements at the very beginning of the language specific articles. Four hybrids could be identified in the respective word lists: *Antibabypille*, *Campingplatz*, *CARE-Paket* and *Country-Musik*. Foreignisms and assimilated words, which account to 171 in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C in the DEA, are labelled implicitly by citing equivalence with the English cognate. Hence, it can be said without doubt that the overlapping Anglicisms are utmost exclusively foreignisms and assimilated words with a few exceptions which account to merely one or two per cent in proportion to the overall common quantity of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb in initial letters A, B and C. This result of primarily yielding outer loan mate-

³⁶ Explicit remarks on the issue of loan material and forms of lexical borrowing were provided in chapter 3.3, which can be found on pages 19ff.

rial is not that of a surprise. The AWb is the only dictionary which deals with inner as well as outer loan material whereas the Duden and the DEA merely make outer loan material the subject of discussion. Thus, the outcome of 99 per cent of Anglicisms belonging to the category of outer loan material is due to the focus of each dictionary and therefore by no means striking or surprising.

Another important aspect for why exactly the Anglicisms listed above overlapped with each other, is certainly that of the times of borrowing. As was mentioned earlier, the AWb mainly concentrates on a certain period of lexical borrowing and English words entering the German language: that of 1945 until approximately the early 1990s when the compilation of the dictionary was finally completed. Undoubtedly, the AWb describes everyday German language and the impact of English material on it. However, it cannot merely be seen as an illustration of loan material in German since it also depicts the crusade of the English language while breaking its way into German. Therefore, the AWb will be labelled as having adopted a dynamic perspective of actually describing when words entered the German language system. Thus, the AWb concentrates on the issue of representing Anglicisms in German with the special focus on the transfer process as well as the timeframe of borrowing. The AWb uses a diachronic as well as a synchronic approach. The DEA, on the other hand, examines in how far Anglicisms are known across Europe. Though having mentioned it before, it seems that the time of occurrence does not play that bigger role. Merely important appears the fact that the very word is used in those specific languages investigated. Görlach did not select a certain timeframe at which he looked but he rather chose to provide a synchronic picture of English words in 'mainland Europe' during a certain period of time, namely roughly that of the 1980s to the middle/end of the 1990s. The Duden, on the contrary, does not deploy any sort of time marker but omits the mentioning of it completely. Merely a comparison with earlier works on the depiction of foreign language material could provide a picture on possible timeframes. Therefore, a comparison with those results of Busse (1993) led to some assumptions. The following image will provide a first insight:

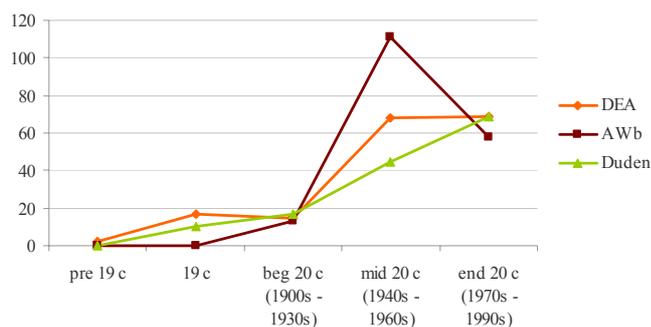


Figure 11 Distribution of overlapping Anglicisms in terms of timelines in the Duden (2004; compared with Busse (1993)), the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

Evidently, the Duden, the DEA and the AWb follow approximately the same trends when it comes to timeframes of occurrence. According to the image, the majority of overlapping Anglicisms entered the German language during the 20th century. However, their number distributes unevenly to some extent. All three, the Duden, the DEA as well as the AWb, cite that approximately 15 of the shared words came to be deployed in German between 1900 and 1939. The strongest period is without doubt that of 1940 until 1969 for both the DEA as well as the AWb, but not with regard to the Duden. The AWb bears more Anglicisms for that very period (112), but a large amount of the overlapping Anglicisms in the DEA refer to the middle of the 20th century, too. The Duden deviates from those results as merely 45 of the overlapping Anglicisms could be classified as belonging to that period. Towards the end of the 20th century, results are not as high for the AWb with merely 58 entries, which might be due to the completion of this very dictionary in the early 1990s. The DEA, similar to the previous period, depicts 70 Anglicisms for that timeframe. The same amount of Anglicisms could be noted for the Duden dictionary. Consequently, one would correctly assume that the Anglicisms overlapping in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb are that of the borrowing period of 1940 until the 1990s. However, it should be noted that for the Duden as well as the DEA not all of the overlapping words could be provided with the appropriate period of borrowing or transfer. In the DEA not every Anglicism is enriched with the information of loaning time. Thus, three items could not be integrated into this comparison. As what regards the Duden, 33 words had to be ignored. This is due to the fact that the investigation by Busse merely covers Duden editions from 1880 until 1986. Hence, anything after 1986 could not be included. However, one would logically assume that those words without marking would have entered the German language after 1986.

5.2.2 Subset Quantities

In terms of overlapping Anglicisms the paper will not only glance at the spots where all three dictionaries concur but also at the instances where two of the three yield mutual findings. Thus, the following lines are aimed at detecting overlaps of the Duden and the DEA, of the Duden and the AWb as well as those in the DEA and the AWb.

The Duden and the DEA share 93 Anglicisms of the word lists for initial letters A, B and C. A list of these overlaps can be found in appendices IV and V. With regard to a distribution between initial letters A, B and C, this quantity distinguishes at a ratio of 2:9:7. In total numbers this looks as follows: ten overlapping Anglicisms can be found underneath initial letter A, 46 begin with letter B and 37 belong to initial letter C. Thus, the rather weak picture of initial letter A is still omnipresent while letters B and C nearly contain the same amounts of words. As what concerns the diversification in terms of word class belonging, the same results as in individual and the overall comparative analyses above were yielded. The word class of nouns, by far, forms the strongest group with taking up some 92 per cent – 85 of the 93 Anglicisms can be attributed to the category of nouns. Merely two verbs could be identified within the overlapping quantity of the Duden and the DEA: *beamen* and *canceln*. Furthermore, the comparison of the Duden and the DEA yielded the common adjectives, *all right* and *backstage*, the two interjections *bye* and *cheerio* as well as the phrase *care of*. Moreover, the abbreviation *c.i.f.* was discovered to be included in the Duden as well as the DEA but not in the AWb. However, one might wonder why exactly these results overlap. A simple explanation is that of comparing the recorded borrowing periods of the respective words in both the Duden as well as the DEA. The underneath graph provides a first idea:

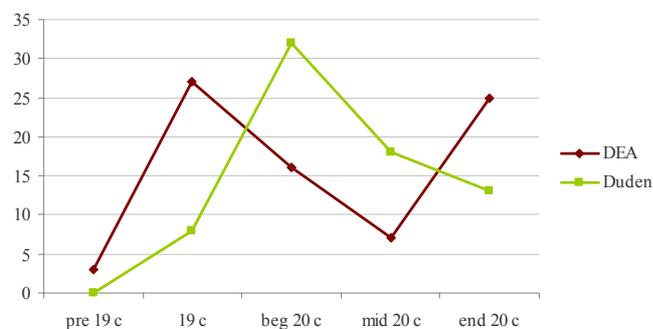


Figure 12 Timelines of overlapping quantities of the Duden (2004) and the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001)

As can be told from the above image, the timelines for the overlapping Anglicisms in the Duden and the DEA follow the same course though slightly shifted. However, what one can tell at first sight is that the period between 1940 and 1969, which forms part of the basis of the AWb, is the weakest in the diagram. According to the DEA, roughly 27 of the 91 overlapping Anglicisms came to be used in German during the 19th century. The Duden merely states eight for that period. The next period, that of the early 20th century, is that of high peak for Anglicisms in the Duden with regard to the underlying comparison. 32 of the overlapping Anglicisms are stated to have first found entry into the Duden then. (cf. Busse 1993: 226-311) The DEA labelled 16 of the Anglicisms as having occurred at that very time. According to Busse (1993: 226-311) as well as the DEA the period of the mid 20th century appears to be weaker for both dictionaries in terms of the underlying comparison. Merely 18 of the Anglicisms in the Duden, and seven in the DEA respectively, occurred during that period. Towards the end of the 20th century the image shows an upward tendency for the DEA and a decrease for the Duden. These movements are due to simple reasons. The investigations for the DEA were carried on until the end of the 1990s, and thus the editor was able to include far more of the recent words. The Duden, however, can merely provide dates of occurrence from 1880, in which this dictionary was published for the very first time (cf. Duden 2004: preface), until 1986 since that was the last Duden edition Busse examined. Several entries, namely 22 to be precise, could not be analysed with regard to their dates of record. An examination of later versions would certainly be effective and useful but in terms of the present paper more effort than benefit and would thus go beyond the scope of this paper. However, what one can clearly say is that the Anglicisms overlapping in the Duden and the DEA are those which were frequently adapted to the German language in periods other than those focussed on in the AWb.

The Duden and the AWb, in contrast, merely share 33 of the overall listed Anglicisms in the word lists of initial letters A, B and C. Appendices IV and VI provide a detailed listing of those. In terms of a distribution in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C the overlapping Anglicisms distinguish at a ratio of 12 findings in letter A, seven Anglicisms in B and 14 lexical items in initial letter C. Hence, the usual diversification between the three initials has changed to yielding the least results in letter B while letters A and C allocated approximately the same amount of Anglicisms. However, in terms of word class attribution, most of the overlapping Anglicisms of the Duden and the AWb can be classified among the group of nouns. This word class adds up to a percental value of 77 per cent. Surprisingly, in proportion to the overall quantity of 33 overlap-

ping items, quite an amount of verbs could be recorded: *anturnen*, *ausknocken*, *babysitten*, *beaten* and *cutten*. However, it appears more than sensible that the verbs *ausknocken* and *anturnen* occur in the Duden and the AWb but not in the DEA since the first two are in German language while the latter was produced in English. Therefore, the English phrasal verbs *to turn on* and *to knock out* would be matter of subject later in the dictionary due to the DEA's macrostructure of sticking to an alphabetical sequence. The verbs *babysitten* and *beaten* are merely cited as sub-lemmata in the DEA and could therefore not be recorded. The verb *cutten* is not listed for belonging to the German language in the DEA. The remaining Anglicisms of the overlapping quantity of the Duden and the AWb are the adjectives *abgefuckt* and *cash*. As already implied, some Anglicisms merely occur in the records of the Duden and the AWb since these two dictionaries were produced in German and thus follow the macrostructure of German alphabetical sequence. Hence, words including prefixes such as *auf-* and *ab-*, which correspond to English *on-* and *up-* in this very case, occur at spots different from those in the DEA. They might still be matter of subject in this dictionary but cannot be analysed in the framework of the underlying investigation as the main aim was to see in how far the records for initial letters A, B and C differ from each other and to develop tendencies based on these findings. However, the combination of German prefixes with words of English origin is not that frequent and will therefore be of minor focus here. Moreover, one should take a glance at the timelines of the overlapping quantities of Anglicisms as found in the Duden and the AWb. For this the underneath image was developed.

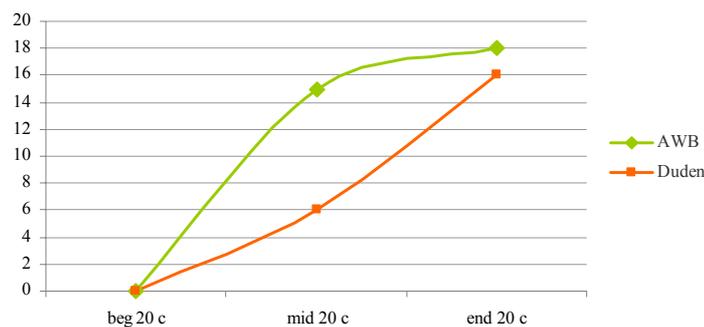


Figure 13 Timelines of overlapping quantities of the Duden (2004) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

Before going into the discussion of the above graph, it has to be mentioned that 11 of the Anglicisms found in the Duden could not be allocated a date of first record. Thus, the picture is blurred but the general tendency is believed to still being overt. The image clearly shows us that the overlapping Anglicisms of the Duden and the AWb came to be deployed in German around the same points of time. This can also be seen in the lists in

the appendices. There is a clear tendency that most of the intersecting entries came into German towards the end of the 20th century, namely the period between 1970 and the 1990s. There are no entries for the beginning of the 20th century listed which is certainly due to the AWb's focus as otherwise the results would not overlap. The middle of the 20th century, the period between 1940 and 1969, ranks in between.

Finally, the subset quantity of the DEA and the AWb will be examined. This account forms the largest of the three which is certainly due to the reason that these two dictionaries are specialist books in comparison to the Duden. Both the DEA as well as the AWb enter into the question of Anglicisms but with diverse perspectives. The DEA and the AWb share 131 of the Anglicisms recorded, or 133 in terms of the AWb. Out of this quantity the vast majority again belongs to the word class of nouns, namely 124 of the lexical items of English origin. This adds up to approximately 91 per cent in proportion to the overall quantity of overlaps. Amongst these the DEA and the AWb share the four verbs *catchen*, *coachen*, *checken* and *covern*. Moreover, the adverb *all-right* as well as the adjective *brandneu*, or *brand-new* respectively, could be discovered as being presented in both the DEA as well as the AWb. With regard to a distribution in the word lists of initial letters A, B and C, the overlapping quantities for each distinguish at the ratio of 17 Anglicisms beginning with letter A, 46, or 48 for the AWb, take initial letter B and 67 in the list of words starting with C. Thus, the quantity of words beginning with letter A is the weakest, followed by those with B and finally, as was the case before in the single as well as the comparative analyses, words beginning with C are most frequent. Furthermore, as was done for the previous subsets, a look should be taken at the recorded times in which the overlapping Anglicisms entered the German language system. The following visualisation will provide a first glance:

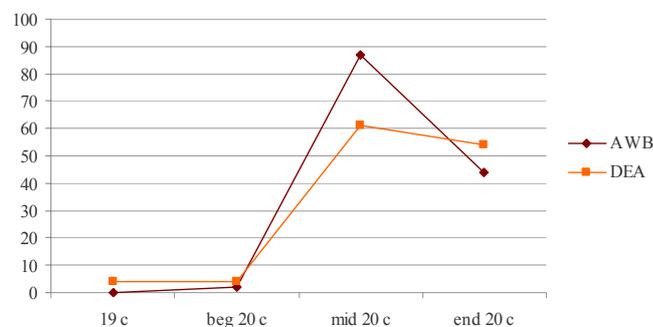


Figure 14 Timelines of overlapping quantities of the DEA (Görlach 2001) and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

As can be told from the image, the DEA and the AWb follow approximately the same timelines. For the 19th century the DEA notes some four Anglicisms while the AWb does not state any – which is not a big surprise considering that the focus of the AWb lies on the period from 1945 until the 1990s. Only a small quantity of Anglicisms is noted to have come into usage in German in both the DEA as well as the AWb. The peak, however, is reached for the phase between 1940 and 1969, or the middle of the 20th century. The AWb claims that 87 Anglicisms have been used for the first time during this period while the DEA cites some 61 words. Yet, both dictionaries agree that most of the overlapping Anglicisms are allocated to the period of 1940 until the 1990s. The DEA as well as the AWb show some downward trend in their overlapping quantities with regard to the time the words listed occurred first. Hence, the DEA and the AWb do not only display quite a considerable quantity of overlaps but they also agree in the dates of first occurrence. However, the question why exactly these Anglicisms overlap in the DEA and the AWb remains to be answered. Seeing that both the DEA as well as the AWb are, in one way or another, specialist dictionaries dealing with the very particular field of Anglicisms in either mere German or in European contexts, it appears evident that the focus is different from that of the Duden. Thus, it can be assumed that specialist words, such as those from the fields of business administration, computer technology or else, might occur more frequently in the DEA or the AWb than in an edition of the Duden. Consequently, the main reason can certainly be related to the foci of these two books of reference.

5.2.3 Complementary Quantities

Despite the fact that those three dictionaries in question share quite an amount of Anglicisms, they also contain their very own quantities of words – words which were either merely found in the Duden, the DEA or the AWb. Therefore, the following paragraphs will throw a light on the complementary accounts of these three dictionaries as these aspects will contribute immensely to the actual aim of the paper. In order to examine why these particular words only appear in one of them, an investigation towards the time of borrowing and type of loan material will indicate the reasons for the existence of these separate word lists.

The complementary quantity of the Duden accounts to 124 Anglicisms which distribute at a ratio of 29 words in the list for initial A, 37 for letter B and 58 Anglicisms in initial letter C. Thus, the distributive pattern of Anglicisms in A, B and C is retained – letter C, which is an uncommon initial letter for original German words, takes up most of the

counts in the underlying analysis. The overall complementary quantity of the Duden mainly consists of nouns, namely 87 per cent. Again, the picture of nouns forming the strongest group when it comes to Anglicisms in German is affirmed. However, this percental value is weaker than in the previous analyses. There are 14 verbs among this complementary quantity which can be sub-classified into foreignisms which have been adapted to the German language by assigning the typical verb endings to the originally English words and those verbs which are hybrid formations of a German prefix and ending that 'infix' an English verb. The first group comprises the verbs *boarden*, *briefen*, *carven*, *casten*, *charten*, *chatten*, *chillen* and *cruisen*. The latter group includes the Anglicisms *abcashen*, *andocken*, *aufstylen*, *aufteen*, *auschecken* and *auspowern*. Furthermore, the adjective/adverb *all-inclusive* as well as the initialism *cf.* could be identified as occurring in the Duden only. With regard to the types of loan material, 113 foreignisms could be identified. Thus, most of the Anglicisms recorded as only being lemmatised in the Duden belong to that group of foreign and assimilated words. Merely 11 hybrids were counted in this complementary quantity. However, this number is still high seeing that merely 23 hybrid items were listed for the overall quantity of Anglicisms in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C in the Duden. Thus, relative to the total account, the percentages for hybrids are proportionally high here. They make up approximately nine per cent. The most interesting issue, however, is to look at the respective times of first occurrence in the Duden. For this purpose a comparison with Busse's work (1993: 226-311) was carried out. In addition to that, with regards to the present paper the remaining lexical items, meaning those which did not find mentioning in that work of Busse, were compared with the 21st edition of the Duden which dates back to 1996. This was decided on for several reasons: first of all, an edition later than that last one investigated by Busse and earlier than the one underlying this paper had to be chosen. Additionally, the 21st Duden edition was published in the same year as the last volume of the AWb and is thus an interesting item of comparison. Furthermore, the 21st edition was the last one published during the 20th century and hence concludes that period. And yet, regardless of the motivations for selecting this very edition, the findings are interesting indeed. The comparison and scrutinising clearly showed that it is not of any sort of surprise that exactly the words listed only occur in the Duden. Seven of the lemmata had entered the Duden during the 19th century and seven in the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, overlaps with the AWb are, due to this very reason, not possible. For entering the Duden during the middle and towards the end of the 20th century, 26 entries could be recorded. Thus, these words should actually have entered the AWb

as well as the DEA as they include those Anglicisms between 1970 and the early 1990s at least but did somehow not. Among those are, for example, *All-Star-Band*, *Arrival*, *Beefeater*, *Bullfinch*, *Catboot*, *Challenger* and *Cockney*. Reasons for the non-involvement are thus not due to the type of loan or time of occurrence and cannot be explained on the grounds of these issues. However, these 26 Anglicisms are of minor importance while the 71 lemmata occurring later than 1996 as well as the 13 items for which no period was identified form the majority of Anglicisms mentioned in the Duden but not in the other two dictionaries in question. 71 lemmata could be labelled as definitely having entered the Duden later than 1996. Thus, they are Anglicisms which came into usage in German during the 21st century, or at least entered the Duden after the millennium. This period, however, lies beyond the focus of both the DEA as well as the AWb. Hence, the explanation for these words, merely being mentioned in the Duden edition of 2004 is simply that of occurrence time – these words entered the German language only recently. This, however, is not a surprise at all if one glances at the respective words in question:

abcashen	Antiaging	Blowjob	Business-to-Business	casten	Cinemax
Account	Applet	boarden	Buzzer	Castor	Close-up
Advertising	ASCII-Code	Bollywood	B2B	charten	Comedian
Afterworkparty	Audiostream	Bonustrack	Cache	Chat	Comedy
Alcopops	aufstylen	Booklet	Call-by-Call	Chatgroup	Community
Alias	aufteen	Bookmark	Callcenter	Chatroom	Content
Alien	auspowern	Bossing	Call-in	chatten	Contest
all-inclusive	Avatar	Boygroup	Cameo	Chilli con Carne	Cookie
Alumnus	Backslash	Braeburn	Canyoning	chillen	Corgi
Amische, Amish	Barcode	Brent	Carjacking	Chino	Coverband
Anchorman	Basics	briefen	carven	Christopher Street Day	cruisen
Anime	Blockbuster	Browser	Cashcow	Cinchstecker	Cinemax

Table 10 Anglicisms of the 21st century in alphabetical order and marked according to respective fields as found in the Duden (2004); colour codes: dark grey – business, light grey – computing, light orange – media, light yellow – sports, orange – technology, white – else

The above table depicts those Anglicisms which entered the Duden after 1996 and can thus be labelled as Anglicisms of the 21st century. The occurrence of many of the words is due to recent computational, economic, societal, sportive and technological developments, innovations and inventions. Thus, 17 of the Anglicisms, which are marked light grey in the above table, can be assigned to the field of computing. The reason for the evolvment of those words is certainly connected to the emergence of the Internet during the late 1990s. Most of the words marked, such as *Account*, *Avatar*, *Bookmark*, *Chat*

and *Cookie*, refer to this very specific field. Also the fields of business and media experienced an emersion of new words in German which can somehow be attributed to the globalisation and Europeanisation process. The world of business and media has become more international, and hence the need for as well as the practicability of common words seem undeniable. Therefore, Anglicisms such as *Advertising*, *Basics*, *Business-to-Business* and *Cashcow* for the economic field (marked dark grey) as well as *Blockbuster*, *Boygroup*, *casten* and *Close-up* for the media branch (marked light orange) have become popular items within those sectors. There are, of course, other fields which have experienced an emergence of new words. Fields like society, sports, technology and else have developed further and thus gained new lexical items simply due to the fact that innovations and inventions require certain labels and names. All in all it can be assumed that the majority of Anglicisms which merely appear in the Duden edition of 2004 are those of the 21st century. Hence, the non-appearance in both the DEA as well as the AWb can be explained with the later occurrence of those English words in German than the foci of these other two dictionaries were.

The complementary quantity of the DEA, on the contrary, is far more complex than that of the Duden. The analysis yielded 199 Anglicisms which only occur marked as being of that kind in the DEA. In terms of distribution in the word lists for initial letters A, B and C the investigation generated the following picture: 17 Anglicisms could be discovered for initial letter A, 84 for letter B and 98 lexical items of English origin were discovered for letter C. Hence, the image of letter C being the strongest is retained while letter B comes second and letter A, by a long way, comes last with not even ten per cent in relation to the overall complementary quantity. With regard to word class belonging, the category of nouns again proves to be the strongest – 182 of the Anglicisms can be classified as being of that sort, which adds up to 91 per cent in proportion to the overall complementary quantity. However, the word class of verbs, as was the case for the Duden as well, features 14 entries: *to block*, *to bluff*, *to book*, *to boot (up)*, *to boycott*, *to break*, *to check in*, *to check up*, *to come on*, *to computerize*, *to counter*, *to crack*, *to crash* and *to crawl*. Yet, the occurrence of these verbs among the complementary quantity is not surprising. Seeing that, in contrast to the Duden as well as the AWb, they must appear in the word lists of initial letters A, B and C due to the fact that the macrostructure of the DEA follows an English alphabetical order. These verbs, or at least some of them, might be spelled differently in German, id est *einchecken* instead of *to check in*. Thus, this verb would occur in the word list of initial letter E and probably be labelled as being a hybrid of German and English elements. Consequently, the appear-

ance of certain words in the complementary quantity of the DEA is due to the differing macrostructure in comparison to those of the Duden and the AWb. However, apart from the word classes of nouns and verbs the analysis also revealed the presence of the phrase *best of, the* as well as the two interjections *bingo* and *ahoy*. Furthermore, a glance at the types of loan material might be interesting. In the course of the investigation it has been detected that basically all of the 199 Anglicisms are labelled as being pure foreignisms, or assimilated words respectively. However, in some rare cases the DEA also provides typical German collocations and formations. These items have additionally been marked as hybrids in the course of corpus' development if the German was given underneath the spelling section directly at the beginning of the language-by-language data. The items were merely cited as being hybrids if real new German words were attached to the English; if simply the spelling had been adjusted to that of German, as in the example of *bushman* – *Buschmann*, these would simply be regarded as adaptations to German and thus still as mere assimilated words. Consequently, 14 of the Anglicisms were tagged as being hybrids of German and English elements. Most important, however, is probably the analysis of the complementary quantity with regard to time as the results might reveal why the Anglicisms occur in the DEA but not in the AWb. 64 of the 199 Anglicisms were not enriched with the information of when they entered the German language. However, for 135 lexical items of English origin this could be done, and hence the following results emerged: 63 of the respective Anglicisms were marked as having conquered the German language before or during the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century – periods which were not taken into consideration by Carstensen and Busse. However, there are still 23 items for the middle of the 20th century and 49 Anglicisms which have been recorded for the end of the last century. This picture suggests that the items should occur in both the DEA as well as the AWb at least. The only explanations for this being not the case could be that, first of all, those Anglicisms appear in English spelling in the DEA but in German in the AWb. Thus, they might be contained in the AWb but not underneath the same letter. Instances to prove this very phenomenon are, for example, the Anglicism *condom*, which one finds in the form of *Kondom* underneath letter K (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1994: sv) or *columnist* for which the AWb uses the Germanised spelling of *Kolumnist*. (cf. *ibid*: sv) Moreover, among the 49 Anglicisms, which have been listed with occurrence dates towards the end of the 20th century, there might be Anglicisms that entered the German language later in the 1990s – a period which is out of focus with regard to the AWb. Some of the issues mentioned might also apply to the Duden while the same differences

in terms of macrostructure are overt. Thus, words might occur elsewhere in the Duden which partly explains the non-overlapping. However, with regard to the Duden another aspect could be detected: words which might be labelled as Anglicisms in the DEA are not marked in terms of etymology by the Duden. This fact is due to the full adaptation to the German language. A comparison of the complementary quantities of the DEA with the Duden edition of 2004 revealed that more than a quarter of the Anglicisms are in fact contained in the Duden but not marked as being of English origin anymore or as being the loan of another language, for instance *Arrangement* was cited to have stemmed from French. (cf. Duden 2004: sv.) Another interesting aspect is that 23 of the respective Anglicisms of the complementary quantity of the DEA were lemmatised in the Duden but not as main lemmata but as referential or sub-lemmata. Furthermore, some of the 23 lexical items found their way into the Duden but underneath different letters, for example *banking* appeared in form of *Homebanking* in the word list of initial letter H. (cf. *ibid*: sv) To sum this up, Anglicisms which occur in the list of the DEA's complementary quantities do not necessarily imply a larger complexity of this dictionary. Reasons for these words to not occur in the Duden and the AWb can arise from differences in macrostructure, varying etymological markers, distinctions with regard to time as well as variations in terms of specialist vocabulary since the DEA encompasses very specific vocabulary at times, such as *cromlech* and *acid rock*.

Last but not least, a light should be thrown on the complementary quantities of the AWb. The analysis of the word lists of initial letters A, B and C yielded a count of 185 Anglicisms which occur in the AWb only. These lexical items distribute at the following ratio in letters A, B and C: 72 of the complementary Anglicisms appeared in the word list of initial letter A, 62 in letter B and 51 in the record of the initial C. Hence, the image which was maintained throughout the whole paper, *id est* that initial letter A holds the smallest account of words while those listings of letters B and C are fairly large, cannot be verified here. Most of the Anglicisms of the AWb's complementary quantity take initial letter A; least words could be identified for initial letter C. With regard to word class attribution, the overall picture, not surprisingly though, remains. Most of the Anglicisms belong to the category of nouns. 153 nouns, including acronyms and compound items, could be listed, which accounts to 82 per cent. However, despite this forming a clear majority, the percental value is not as high as in the previous considerations. Verbs are, in comparison to the earlier results, quite frequent. 13 verbs could be classified among the complementary quantity of the AWb: *abtörnen*, *aufbauen*, *aufpeppen*, *aufpicken*, *ausdünnen*, *ausflippen*, *ausmachen*, *aussitzen*, *austrick-*

sen, *bannen*, *bomben*, *boomen* and *codieren*. It appears evident that these verbs can be classified into two groups, id est those which are foreignisms or assimilated words such as *boomen* or *bomben*, and verbs which are hybrid formations of German prefixes, English stem and German verb endings such as *aufpeppen* and *austricksen*. Taking the latter into account, it is by no means a wonder that these do not occur in the DEA. However, the non-appearance in the Duden might appear striking but will be referred to later. Additionally, several minor word classes could be detected, such as the eight adjectives *allergisch*, *alternativ*, *ambitioniert*, *atlantisch*, *atomar*, *attraktiv*, *blockfrei* and *camp*. Moreover, the eight phrases *Arroganz der Macht, ... is beautiful*, *beide(s) ... und ...*, *das Beste aus etwas machen*, *biologische Uhr*, *in einem und demselben Boot sitzen*, *business as usual* and *crime and sex* could be recorded. The interjection *buh* as well as the adjectives/adverbs *at his best* and *at its best* belong to the complementary quantity of the AWb. It appears evident that the complementary quantity of the AWb is completely different from those of the Duden as well as the DEA. This, however, is due to several reasons of which the macrostructure of German alphabetical order in comparison to the English one in the DEA is certainly one. Yet, there is more to it which is connected to the exceptional position of the AWb in comparison to other wordbooks: the AWb contains outer as well as inner loan material. The complementary quantity of the AWb consists of several types of loan material. *Aus engl. x*, which denotes Anglicisms that have been transferred to the German language almost without changes³⁷, form the mostly represented group with 109 counts of the overall 185. However, alternative to that one finds quite a number of different markers which denote different kinds of loan processes. The marker *nach engl. x*, which describes items that have been created upon English models through translation, rendering or else, could be identified in 65 of the 185 entries. Thus, 65 of the Anglicisms belong to the group of inner loan material and hence their appearance in the list of complementariness does not come as a surprise as these types of loan material do not find consideration in the other two dictionaries. Therefore, the appearance and labelling of phrases such as *das Beste aus etwas machen* or nouns like *Bevölkerungsexplosion* in the AWb and not in the DEA or the Duden is simply due to the fact that inner loan material is tagged in the AWb but not in the other two dictionaries. Furthermore, the item *Box-* with the notation of *zu engl. x*, which is a very rare case, could be detected. Also Anglicisms, which had their origin in other languages but

³⁷ Modifications such as the capitalisation of words such as *Appeaser* from English *appeaser* or the attaching of verb ending, as for example in *boomen* from English *to boom*, are being ignored. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 59*-61*)

became a prominent part of the German language due to English's impact, found their way into the AWb. 15 entries of the overlapping quantity carry such a marker. However, it appears evident that the Duden as well as the DEA ignore such instances. Words which are not of English origin, such as *ambitioniert* or *Avantgarde* for example, are not considered among Anglicisms – regardless of the fact that they actually came to be used in German due to the Anglophone influence. However, it can be said without doubt that at least half of the complementary quantity of the AWb is of different kind of loan material and therefore not part of the Duden or the DEA. Other reasons, such as differing original languages or changes in meaning due to English's impact, are ignored by both the Duden as well as the DEA. Moreover, another issue which can cause this complementary quantity of the AWb is that of borrowing time. However, it should not be as influential as in the cases of the Duden and the DEA while they both cover the AWb's very specific period of 1945 until the early 1990s. The analysis with regard to time of loaning shows that there are merely two entries which had allegedly entered the German language before the 1940s; all other Anglicisms are recorded to have occurred between the 1940s and the end of the 1980s with a peak in the 1960s (86 of the Anglicisms). Hence, the complementariness cannot be attributed to the diverseness in time of borrowing. However, as was done for the complementary quantities of the DEA before, a comparison of the AWb's complementary Anglicisms with the Duden edition of 2004 was carried out. This analysis revealed some surprising results. 78 of the Anglicisms of the complementary quantity of the AWb were actually found in the Duden, but yet either without etymological marker, such as *Abfangjäger* and *Arbeitsessen*, or underneath a different letter like *codieren* in the word list of initial letter K for instance. Hence, this proves that almost half of the AWb's complementary Anglicisms are contained in the Duden but not marked as being loan words or placed elsewhere in the dictionary but not underneath A, B or C respectively. Thus, the complementariness is due to the AWb's constant labelling regardless of whether the word is still being considered foreign or not whereas the Duden does not attach etymological markers to words fully integrated in the German language. However, this is certainly due to the different foci of the two dictionaries of being a general book of language reference on the one hand or a specialist dictionary on the subject of Anglicisms on the other. Additionally, it should be mentioned that some of the AWb's complementary Anglicisms were found in form of sub- or referential lemmata in the Duden and thus an overlap would not take place since merely main lemmata were taken into account in the underlying analysis. To sum this up one can say that the existence of a complementary quantity in the AWb is due to

several reasons. First of all, the extensive marking of inner as well as outer loan material plays a big role. Secondly, the macrostructure of German alphabetical order in contrast to an English one in the DEA should be noted as important. And finally, the fact that Anglicisms, which are, by far, no longer recognised as being of English origin, are made matter of subject in the AWb whereas they are not provided with etymological tags in the Duden, due to their full integration into the German language system, should be regarded an imperative aspect. This, however, can be attributed to the different intentions of the respective dictionaries.

6 Summary

In the previous chapters, the Duden, the DEA and the AWb were scrutinised with regard to their qualitative and quantitative structures. In the following paragraphs these findings will again be summarised and compared in order to finally find out which dictionary serves which user and why. In addition to that a light is to be thrown on the practical applications of these findings.

6.1 The Dictionaries – Pros and Cons

The Duden, the DEA and the AWb all feature both positive as well as negative structural characteristics. These properties, advantageous as well as disadvantageous, have a bearing on user-friendliness and accessibility. Therefore, the dictionaries' macro- and microstructural traits are to be examined as to judge them in terms of respective user classes. In the first instance the Duden will be the centre of interest.

The *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* of 2004 is a rather compact dictionary which displays general German everyday language. Thus, this reference book does not merely represent Anglicisms as opposed to the DEA and the AWb but includes them if they belong to the German language system and even labels them as such if they are fairly recent or still recognised as being of foreign material.

The Duden is a corpus-based dictionary which is updated every four to five years. Hence, topicality is assured and users can rely on receiving relatively up-to-date information which is certainly of importance especially when talking about Anglicisms as they now enter the German language more frequently than ever before. In terms of macrostructure, namely the systematically ordered sequence of entries, the Duden follows an alphabetical structure and schedules the lemmata in a list whereby head, sub and reference lemmata are visualised in bold print so that superordinated words are easily perceivable to the user. In addition to that new words or lexical items for which the spelling has changed are printed in red colour. Furthermore, the main lemma sets off against the rest of the article as it is slightly moved to the left and thus stands out from the remaining information. In terms of microstructural characteristics the Duden can lay on several positive aspects, too. Articles on the respective Anglicisms, and obviously all other words, are rather concise providing the most important information on the item in question only. Hence, pronunciation patterns, grammatical information such as genitive and plural markers, etymology and a description of the semantic content are provided. Moreover, and that is especially true for many Anglicisms that have been found during

the quantitative analysis, the register of use is discussed. The articles may also contain (several) sub-entries such as related verbs or other compound words which are, in one way or another, connected to the head word. However, despite all this information finding their place in the respective articles, the conciseness is still retained which can also be seen on the basis of quantitative aspects. If one considers that 425 Anglicisms, or 622 if sub- and referential lemmata would have been taken into account, could be detected on merely 141 pages, and hence on average three Anglicisms per page, or four respectively, the conciseness compared to the other two dictionaries becomes overt seeing that not merely Anglicisms are displayed but largely other words which are part of the German language as well. However, this compendiousness cannot to be regarded positive only. Due to the very compact design of the articles many Anglicisms dwindle away. This is especially true for verbs which are sub-lemmatised underneath the respective noun. Hence, the word class of substantives becomes very strong, which it would be anyway but not to the same extent. However, the quantitative representation as found in chapter five becomes slightly blurred.

In addition to this rather negative aspect another drawback should be mentioned. Referential lemmata, namely those Anglicisms which refer to an earlier cited word³⁸, are not enriched with etymological tagging. Users are automatically expected to be able to refer to the similar word mentioned beforehand and they are not advised that the word in question is an item of English origin. Hence, in terms of explicitly stating a word's origin the Duden too much trusts in the user's ability to refer forth and back. To sum this up, the Duden compendiously represents Anglicisms whereby many sub and reference lemmata are being applied. In terms of quantity it has been shown that the Duden depicts the lowest of all accounts with merely 425 lemmata, or 622 respectively. However, these numbers are not due to underrepresentation but to the fact that many of the Anglicisms are either cited as sub- or reference lemmata, which means they are subject of discussion elsewhere in the dictionary or that the words in question are not marked as being of English origin any longer. Explicit remarks, however, were provided at the end of chapter five.

According to Barbera (2003: 208), the DEA

[...] is an important work that fills a long-standing gap in European

³⁸ An example to be considered could be the articles on *Blackbox* (cf. Duden 2004: sv), which is the main lemma, *Black-out* (cf. *ibid*: sv) and *Blackpower* (cf. *ibid*: sv), which are referential lemmata bearing on the article of *Blackbox*.

lexicography. [...] Comprehensive works [...] sketching a map of the general diffusion of Anglicisms in European languages, have so far been lacking. Moreover, the importance of such study from the point of view of applied linguistics (its relevance for comparative and descriptive linguistics speaks for itself) is also evident, particularly at the present stage of European unification.

The DEA is a dictionary which compactly depicts the existence of Anglicisms in European languages between the late 1980s until the middle of the 1990s. It evolved out of a project under the lead of Manfred Görlach; a second edition has been underway since 2002 and will be finished in late 2007. The editor is Prof Dr Ulrich Busse. (cf. Forschungsportal Sachsen-Anhalt 2006)

In terms of macrostructure, the DEA follows an alphabetical order but sticks to English as the transmitting medium. The head lemmata are organised in a list. Headwords, printed in bold font, are followed by definitions taken from the COD and, in a quarter of all cases, a paragraph on distribution and history of the Anglicism in question is provided. Finally, the language-by-language data is cited underneath. There, language sigils such as Ge for German or Du for Dutch are used to pinpoint the user to their specific field of interest. Moreover, 25 per cent of the articles are accompanied by a grid which visualises the spread of Anglicisms across the languages examined. The articles on the respective loan material are kept rather short so as to provide the most important information only. This conciseness can also be seen if the amount of quantitative results is considered. 598 Anglicisms for German could be detected on merely 80 pages. Hence, on average more than seven items of English origin belonging to the German language were discovered per page. Considering that not all entries account for German, the this result is astonishing and serves as proof for the compactness of this dictionary. Additionally, the application of rather common abbreviations, such as *n.* for noun, *pl.* for plural and *N.* for neuter gender, can be counted among the positive aspects of the DEA. Thus, users can easily differentiate between the various word classes, numbers and classes. Moreover, the depiction of Anglicisms as applied by the DEA allows for direct comparison between the selected European languages. Thus, and this especially valid for researches regarding the very field of English as a world language, comparisons can be carried out easily. The intricate consulting of various dictionaries appears to lapse. Furthermore, the amount of Anglicisms depicted in the DEA is significant.

However, despite these advantageous factors, one should also glance at the disadvantages the DEA features. First of all, the DEA is not corpus-based, which is considered a “serious drawback” by Barbera (2003: 212). He argues that merely a corpus “lend[s]

real objectivity to lexical research.” (ibid: 212) This is also considered a disadvantage by Ptaszyński and Kilarski (2002/2003: 278) in that they write: “no information appears that would specify the sources of the borrowings [...]. [...] the reader is not presented with exhaustive information.” In addition to that, the DEA features some further errors. These are elaborately discussed in Ptaszyński and Kilarski (2002/2003: 277-296); among them are errors such as:

- general problems like faulty ordering of lemmata, inaccuracy concerning the map, limited information on data acquisition, lack of quantitative information, indefinite indications about the loaning status, inaccurate spellings, formatting problems;
- definition complications;
- problems concerning the grid;
- intricacies regarding the summary paragraph;
- insufficient and inaccurate pronunciation patterns;
- faulty inflection descriptions and
- insufficiencies and inaccuracy concerning semantics and usage.

Despite there being various examples mentioned by Ptaszyński and Kilarski, the two scholars merely picked selected instances which do not question the overall quality of the dictionary as such. Barbera (2003: 211) correctly points out that “[s]uch an extensive and novel undertaking cannot, of course, spring forth fully armed [...]”. However, the issue that there is no underlying corpus to the dictionary and the fact that the editor himself selected Anglicisms from different sources such as dictionaries, newspapers, texts and else, gives the impression that the outcome of the work is subjective to a large extent. Also the fact that merely some handfuls of collaborators decided on the very issue whether the words listed count among a language in question appears very restrictive. Thus, the biggest problem seems to be the lack of evidence, the lack of a corpus. Furthermore, the concise articles are structured in rather complicated patterns. A user has to study the introduction very carefully in order to be able to fully understand and follow every single argumentation in the dictionary. Hence, due to this fact, the dictionary might also be restricted in terms of user class. There are abbreviations, numbers and symbols for nearly every aspect discussed – these might be confusing for users as they always have to refer back to the introductory chapter in order to fully capture all of the things mentioned.

Last but not least the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* should be discussed with respect to its advantageous as well as disadvantageous aspects. The AWb comprises three volumes, which have been published in 1993, 1994 and 1995 respectively. The content of the

AWb is based on a corpus which was developed in the framework of a project, first entitled “Englische Einflüsse auf die deutsche Gegenwartssprache nach 1945” and later “Anglizismen-Wörterbuch”. (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 3*) “The main focus of the dictionary is on items which have entered German since 1945; older loans are included only if they exhibit semantic changes or new meanings.” (Görlach 2003: 119) Moreover, it should be mentioned that the dictionary, in opposition to the Duden and the DEA, includes inner loan material in addition to the outer borrowings. The AWb omits the mentioning of place names, proper names, specialist vocabulary as well as exotisms. The argumentation that “[...] the work of Carstensen and Busse stands out as far as comprehensiveness is concerned” (Onysko 2004: 60) and the fact that “[t]he dictionary is far superior to all earlier works of the kind, [...] on account of its [...] careful editing and general reliability” (Görlach 2003: 120), lead to the assumption that the dictionary is close to being perfect. Yet, there are certainly several positive aspects that have to be mentioned but some negative ones, too. Thus, the following lines take both sides into consideration.

The first advantageous aspect to be mentioned is the fact that the dictionary is corpus-based. The underlying corpus, the Paderborn corpus, comprises more than 100,000 German text samples. In addition to that another corpus, the Mannheim corpus, was taken into consideration. Hence, the dictionary can be regarded an objective lexicographical work providing insight into the findings and argumentations. The examination of the English influence on the German language can be labelled as elaborate and careful. Furthermore, the dictionary features high complexity. Not only does it include a broad range of inner as well as outer loan material – an aspect which is often ignored by similar works – but it is also elaborate in terms of article structures. According to Görlach (2003: 119-120),

[a] typical entry comprises the headword (with spelling and pronunciation variants), definitions, first attestations, comprehensive history with discussion of the evidence in earlier dictionaries, and a detailed description of its present-day meaning and style value, adding cross-references to related items. A particular forte is the extensive documentation by way of up to twelve quotations per sense arranged in chronological sequence.

All articles of the AWb follow the structure described by Görlach. The articles are complex indeed due to the load of information provided. Furthermore, the citing of text passages, which prove the existence of these words in German, serves as perfect illustration for the Anglicisms’ usage and makes the dictionary’s entries even more elaborate.

Moreover, many of the articles contain sub-lemmata which are discussed to the same extent as the main lemmata. Thus, entries can stretch over several pages – a fact which displays the complexity of the AWb. With regard to words per page one can clearly say that the AWb is considerably ample: on average, the AWb features one to two entries per page which is a relatively low number in comparison to the Duden and the DEA. However, despite the complexity of the articles, the entries are still subsumable due to common abbreviations and the overall structure which is maintained throughout the dictionary. Furthermore, the etymological markers, which describe both the kind of loan material as well as the time of occurrence, are a positive aspect. First of all, there are basically merely three different tags which have been applied. Thus, the complex categorisation as used by Betz and others has been simplified by connecting issues of transfer. Secondly, the etymology provided by the AWb can form perfect grounds for further investigation into the topic of Anglicisms in German and other languages. Finally, the macrostructural aspect of alphabetical ordering was considered a positive aspect. In many cases where there are different spelling variants or related words, the AWb included reference entries which point to the appropriate spot in the dictionary.

However, as indicated before, the AWb does not merely feature aspects of advantage but negative characteristics as well. In terms of macrostructure, the AWb was conducted on the basis of German alphabetical ordering, which is generally a good feature but it “[...] restricts the use of the book in international contexts [...]” (ibid: 120) Moreover, the dictionary is too specific in a way – the entries are very long and complex; the abbreviations, despite being commonly used, might be confusing to users as there tend to be too many; the etymological information cited can be too distinct for ordinary language users. Thus, the AWb appears to be a specialist dictionary designed for people preoccupied with linguistics or related fields. Moreover, the additional information, which is provided, seems to be out of scope at times. Exemplary for this is the article on the Anglicism *clean*, which was focussed on in chapter 4.1.3.2. The amendment in the section on additional information regarding the folk-etymological relationship between *sauber* and *sober* is not necessarily needed and thus enhances the complexity and degree of complicity of the article. As this is not the only instance where such unnecessary extra information is given, one can surely add this issue to the rather negative aspects of the AWb. However, the information provided in the niche is not to be regarded disadvantageous across the board.

All in all, one can clearly say that the examined dictionaries feature both positive as well as negative characteristics. In the course of finding out which reference book serves which user and purpose, these aspects will contribute to the remaining questions.

6.2 Which Dictionary – Which User?

According to Herbst and Klotz (2003: 22-31), five lexicographical parameters define the scopes and characteristics of a dictionary. Among these are content-related and formal parameters concerning the format of a dictionary, guidelines regarding the textual arrangements, criteria relating to the selected treasury of words and constants regulating the fixed costs of the dictionary making. However, the most important parameter concerning the current discussion is certainly that of user-friendliness. The constant of user-friendliness is mainly determined by two aspects: first of all, a clear, optical transparent design of the entry guarantees a high degree of user-friendliness. Furthermore, user-friendliness is granted if the information can be interpreted straight away without further consulting of glossaries or else. Thus, uncommon abbreviation as well as codes should be omitted. Additionally, visualisations, amount of information as well as layout in general determine the accessibility of a dictionary. In the face of the present discussion, one should therefore have a look at the various scopes and layouts of the three dictionaries – the Duden, the DEA and the AWb.

The *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* can be labelled as having a fairly clear and transparent typographical design. The articles are rather concise and contain only the most necessary information such as pronunciation patterns where needed, grammatical information, alternative spellings and, in places, typical collocations or compounds. Usually, the Duden does not provide explanations as the reference book is not a defining dictionary; merely in places where it is inevitable, as would be the case for foreign words, definitions on semantic content are provided. Yet, most articles on Anglicisms have been enriched with explanatory notes. Hence, the potential user will be able to understand the Anglicisms that are made subject of discussion. The Duden does not include uncommon abbreviations or codes, and those being applied are explained in a rather brief chapter, on how to use the dictionary, which is part of the introductory pages. Thus, through the application of simple and concrete abbreviations the information can easily be captured and interpreted by ‘ordinary’ language users. In terms of the criterion relating to the treasury of words involved, one can doubtlessly claim that the Duden merely discusses those Anglicisms that are used in German everyday language. Thanks to language specialists who examine the changes within German on a continu-

ous basis, only those words of English origin are taken into account which do in fact often occur in newspaper articles or similar. Hence, words which are used but not to such an extent that would be sufficient in terms of belonging to the everyday lexicon, are excluded. Furthermore, words, which have adapted to German and are not recognised as being of foreign origin any longer, are left etymologically unmarked. Thus, users are not confronted with aspects of borrowing if it is not mandatory.

With regard to layout aspects, the Duden is clearly structured, providing nothing but the most important facts in simple format. Apart from slightly moving the headword to the left and printing it bold font, nothing of typographical peculiarity is being done. Sub-entries also appear in bold font. Thus, users are not distracted from the actual content through the application of extraordinary layout – things are kept simple and hence grant general accessibility. On the whole, the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* is a very compact German dictionary of good size available at a decent price in probably every bookshop and thus affordable as well as accessible to almost everybody who understands the German language.

Similarly, the Dictionary of European Anglicisms is a rather concise dictionary with some 3,800 entries on merely 352 pages. It compactly discusses sixteen European languages, in some cases even within one article. The articles contain short definitions which are taken from the COD, part of speech labels as well as history, distribution summaries and grids. In the language-by-language data, single language sections provide insight into the respective use. Language specific spelling(s), pronunciation, inflectional and plural morphemes for nouns, times of occurrences as well as the degree of acceptance, limitations regarding usage, equivalents and derivatives are part of the language-by-language data. Given the amount of data provided and the number of 598 Anglicisms for German in initial letters A, B and C only, it can be assumed that the DEA has been designed to work as an efficient book of reference. However, one might wonder whether the data provided can indeed fulfil those functions and how user-friendly such a more than compact dictionary can be. Allegedly, the DEA articles are kept short and maintain their form throughout. Abbreviations, which have been explained in the introductory chapter, are applied within the entries and the design is condensed but perceivable. Barbera (2003: 211) argues that “[...] it is a wonder how much information can be clearly conveyed within such a clever, synthetic and space-saving system. Indeed, the DEA template should also be adopted as a model for future lexicographical research within the field.” However, others might argue that this is not the case. The articles contain several abbreviations and signs which have to be studied carefully be-

fore the actual consultation of the dictionary can take place. Additionally, the assignment of numbers for the degree of acceptance of a particular Anglicism is rather difficult to capture. Moreover, the allocation of these various labels mentioned above was tried to make persistent use of but there are several instances where no such assignments have found application. Thus, the articles are doubtlessly well planned and designed but lack persistence in some cases. Due to the load of information, it is imaginable that certain users might have their difficulties in following the argumentation and interpreting the information provided at all times. Furthermore, the fact that the dictionary's overall language is English, a limitation with regard to user-classes is the logical result. However, another criterion which determines the user-friendliness and accessibility of a dictionary is that of visualisation aids and layout. Regarding this very issue, the DEA "shows remarkable inventiveness" (ibid: 209) in that it applies a grid in which the Anglicism's distribution among the European languages in question is pictured. This grid, which is unfortunately applied in merely 25 per cent of the articles, helps the user to quickly gain a comparative insight. However, despite praising the graphical layout, Barbera (2003: 209) also criticises the DEA in an intentional or unintentional way in that he states that "[t]his strategy actually counterbalances the necessarily concise writing of the entries." This is certainly a matter of fact. Yet, seeing that the grid is merely applied in 25 per cent of all cases, the entries not visualised are not counterbalanced and would require such aid of graphical reflection. Obviously, the conciseness of the entries might be an overload to the user at times. On the whole, the DEA is a dictionary in which huge amounts of data are represented. The outstanding work by Görlach is certainly innovative and useful but the question whether it is helpful to any kind of user remains with a large question mark. Due to all the issues mentioned, it should probably be regarded as a specialist dictionary which serves the purpose of research and investigation rather than everyday consultation when some speaker of those European languages wants to know what a certain Anglicism means and how it can be applied within native structures.

The AWb, in contrast to the Duden and the DEA, cannot be labelled compact and concise at all but rather the opposite is the case. The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* is a dictionary which consists of three volumes and entries are copious and of wide scope. The articles include the headword, spelling(s), the German pronunciation pattern, grammatical information, short forms, lexicographical definitions, date of primary attestation and first German dictionary entry, the route or kind of loan transfer as well as the English diction. Furthermore, additional information on the lemma is cited, synonyms, compari-

sons and references are noted. Text samples to illustrate the Anglicism's use are always apparent while the niche, in which compounds, derivations and other forms are made subject of discussion, is rarely applied. Thus, when glancing at the sample article (cf. Carstensen/Busse 1993: 9*), one would say that the AWb follows a strict design which is well-structured and clear. Yet, when actually consulting the articles in the AWb, users might be confronted with several difficulties. The article design is certainly carefully planned but very complex. First of all, entries can take up several pages, which can also be told from the amount of Anglicisms yielded in initial letters A, B and C. 534 main lemmata could be discovered on 336 pages. Thus, there are between one to two articles per page on average. Seeing that the AWb merely discusses Anglicisms, the number is indeed high and one can imagine that entries are long and complex. Furthermore, the list of abbreviations is very long – not only are there abbreviations for grammatical and linguistic information but also for dictionaries that are cited. Users would have to remember some 185 abbreviations if they want to be able to use the dictionary smoothly without always consulting the glossary. Moreover, despite the abbreviations being clear and sensible, they might be confusing to potential users as several of them are consimilar, for example *jmd.* for *jemand* (referring to *someone*) and *jmdn.* for *jemanden* (denoting *someone* as well but in a different German case). Thus, the information provided could be interpreted straight away but only if users are very familiar with the abbreviations applied. The amount of information, too, might be an overload to the potential user. Though, the data cited are indeed informative and revealing, the question whether all this information is in fact necessary if the focus is on the “[...] potentielle[...] Benutzer des AWb als jemanden [...], der primär wissen möchte, was der nachgeschlagene Anglizismus bedeutet, wie er verwendet wird und wie er ausgesprochen wird.” (Carstensen 1993: 92*) Allegedly, the quantity of information provided might point to a different user-class then. In terms of layout, the AWb is designed carefully and the overall arrangements are maintained throughout. Errors have not been detected in the underlying analysis. However, with regard to visualisation the AWb has nothing to offer – neither graphs nor images or similar can be found in the dictionary. On the whole, one can say that the AWb is of clear and transparent optical design. Structures are not simple but tangible after careful studying of the list of abbreviations and the introductory pages.

On the whole, one can say that the Duden with its simple and transparent structures focuses on a brief and plain representation of words of everyday German. Anglicisms form an important aspect and become part of the German language to a bigger and big-

ger extent. Thus, the words of English origin are included in the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung*. Usually, Anglicisms are labelled as being of foreign heritage so that users are aware of the fact that these lexical items are not originally German but applied within common German structures. However, once an Anglicism has been fully assimilated it is not marked etymologically any longer. On the one hand, this might create a rather wrong picture of the words in the German language, but on the other hand the non-marking avoids the overload with unnecessary information. Hence, users are merely pinpointed to the fact of borrowing if this is really an essential. Due to the fact that the Duden utilises simple, easily identifiable abbreviations, short explanations and information on phonological, grammatical as well as semantic issues only where necessary, this dictionary obviously addresses rather ‘ordinary’ language users – those that apply language only and not directly those who investigate language in terms of etymology, interference or similar. The Duden provides an overview of everyday German in a brief and simple manner so as to be understood by everybody who wants to know how a word is spelt, how it can be applied in certain contexts and what the grammatical characteristics are. The Duden is a dictionary of general German designed for general language users. This is also verified by Siegl (1989: 15-16) in that she writes: “Der Duden war ursprünglich das Werk eines Privatmannes, das sich [...] im Laufe der Zeit [...] zu einem allgemeingültigen Nachschlagewerk – allerdings beschränkt auf die Orthographie – entwickelte.”

The Dictionary of European Anglicisms, on the other hand, is a rather specific dictionary while dealing with Anglicisms and their spread throughout sixteen selected languages across Europe. The dictionary “[...] is intended as a documentation of the lexical input of English into European languages [...]” (Görlach 2001: xvi) However, despite being a descriptive snapshot of the situation of Anglicisms in European languages and presenting data for the languages in question, the DEA is also a comparative work which is attached to contrastive analysis in the field of language contact and linguistic transfer. Thus, the DEA was designed to facilitate research in this very field. The dictionary is meant to “spark off sufficient interest among linguists and word-watchers and inspire them [...]. Finally, the data will be of interest to the compilers of bilingual dictionaries for the evidence they contain about *faux amis* [...]” (ibid: xvii) The DEA was obviously not designed to serve ordinary language users as a medium of reference and clarification. Despite the “[...] though condensed, but carefully planned [...]” (Barbera 2003: 209) microstructure of the dictionary, the amount of the data provided in the articles on the respective lemmata as well as the number of Anglicisms found in the lists of

initial letters A, B and C, clearly show that the DEA is very complex. The many abbreviations, numbers and cross-references within the articles can cause difficulties for users. The lists of abbreviations as well as the introductory words on the article structure have to be studied carefully in advance so as to be able to understand all the information without consulting back and forth all the time. Additionally, the macrostructural language of the dictionary is English – thus, those users which are not that familiar with the language might have difficulties in comprehending the definitions, explanations and summaries cited. Hence, it appears evident that the dictionary focuses on being applied for research purposes rather than being a medium of reference for anybody who wants to know what a word means and how it is applied within structures of languages other than English. The DEA is a specialist dictionary which serves language specialists, dictionary makers and linguists whose aims lie in the field of contrastive analyses or else. The *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* is a rather difficult case since the user-classes aimed at by Carstensen³⁹ differ largely from that defined in the underlying analysis. With regard to the designated user-classes defined by Carstensen, one can find two different approaches. In the *Bericht über die Planung und Vorarbeit zu einem Anglizismen-Wörterbuch als Schwerpunkt eines Forschungsprojektes* at the *Anglistentag* in 1980, Carstensen stated that in fact the compilation of two dictionaries was envisaged. Thus, the first dictionary, which was supposed to follow a rather elaborate and scientific approach, should serve translators, philologists of German and English, interference researchers, historians, cultural anthropologists, teachers and lexicographers. The second dictionary was to be based on the first one and was said to be a shorter, rather unscientific version designed for average language consumers such as pupils, students, English language learners, translators, advertising specialists and journalists or similar. Specimen entries of the two dictionaries are illustrated in the enclosures A and B subsequent to the article. (cf. Carstensen 1981: 15) Contrary to these statements, Carstensen wrote in the introduction to the actual *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* that had been published that he imagines the “[...] potentiellen Benutzer des AWb als jemanden [...], der primär wissen möchte, was der nachgeschlagene Anglizismus bedeutet, wie er verwendet wird und wie er ausgesprochen wird.” (Carstensen 1993: 92*) Strikingly, the AWb on hand has been published according to the layout that had been planned for the more scientific edition but the addressed audience, at least according to Carstensen, is that of the second dictionary, the one that was meant to be rather unscientific and simple. Hence, there

³⁹ Carstensen's definitions concerning the respective user-class differ in the writing of 1980 and that of the introductory chapter to the AWb, which dates back to 1993.

is a large contradiction between those utterances – unfortunately, one fails to give reasons for these divergences. However, what can therefore be claimed is that the AWb is certainly not designed for average people but rather for academics that have the respective background knowledge either in linguistics or similar. Due to the load of information provided in the articles, average language consumers could be overwhelmed. And yet, if one compares enclosure A of the article with the structures applied in the Duden, similarities will hit upon:

Abstract ["EpstrEkt], das *u.* der; -s, -s <lat.-engl.> (kurze Inhaltsangabe eines Artikels oder Buches) (Duden 2004: sv)

Abstract ["EpstrEkt] Mask; -s, -s. Zusammenfassung, Kurzfassung (e. Vortrags, Artikels, Buches) (Carstensen 1981: 33)

Hence, one could tell, that apart from minor differentials, the two articles are very similar. Thus, the propositions that the Duden is designed for average language users while the AWb in its published form is rather designated for scientific purposes prove to be true.

To sum this up, it should again be pointed out that the Duden serves average language users while the DEA as well as the AWb would probably find application in scientific analyses or similar. However, the DEA would possibly rather serve those linguists pre-occupied with the field of contrastive analysis while the AWb could be deployed by translato-logists, philologists in the fields of German and English, lexicographers, anthropologists, historians and similar.

6.3 An Interactive Dictionary?

It appears evident that scientific papers and findings are aimed at contributing to some practical application – in several instances that should be the case actually. The results of the underlying analysis of the paper on hand as well as the derived propositions concerning user classes and user-friendliness of the dictionaries in question, could be applied in an interactive, maybe even web-based dictionary of Anglicisms. Such a possible tool is meant to be drafted in the following paragraphs.

The three dictionaries – the Duden, the DEA and the AWb all deal with the presence of Anglicisms in German, or additional European languages in terms of the DEA respectively. The qualities and quantities of the dictionaries are indeed diverse, thus the complying user classes differ from book to book. However, seeing that the interplay be-

tween the three dictionaries would actually cover all designated user classes, from average language consumers to specialists in the field of linguistics, and preferences, from general to rather very elaborate, specific and scientific, the depiction of Anglicisms in the Duden, the DEA and the AWb could be combined in tool that is based on selections prior to actual usage. Such selections would concern the language, information desired as well as the extent of data.

As what regards the language options, users would be given the opportunity to select between English and German. Thus, the dictionary would not be limited to a special linguistic group but, with help of the international *lingua franca* English, to many people of different language backgrounds. The language choice could certainly also be extended to a finite number of additional languages. The next section on language information could be divided into grammatical, phonological and semantic information. Hence, users could opt for the depiction of grammatical markers for genitive case, gender markers and plural forms. In terms of phonological information, users could decide whether for them the representation of pronunciation patterns applying the International Phonetic Alphabet is imperative or rather not. Furthermore, options for semantic data could include items such as definitions, the providing of synonyms, short and long forms. The last section to be suggested here should be that of miscellaneous data. These would, at least according to the proposed tool, include items such as the Anglicism's history in terms of distribution and occurrence time as well as the English cognate. Additionally, users are given the chance to obtain text samples in which the Anglicism's usage becomes overt. At the moment, there are merely German text samples as these would be supplied by the AWb but in an effort to actually produce such an interactive dictionary tool such samples could also be collected for other respective languages, as is the intention of Busse (cf. Forschungsportal Sachsen-Anhalt 2006) in his attempt to create a second edition of the DEA anyway. Finally, users can opt for receiving information on whether the Anglicism in question also finds application in other languages. For this, one could first of all make use of the DEA's depiction of the sixteen European languages. However, this account could clearly be extended in an effort to create an elaborate tool on Anglicism's in the languages of the world.

Finally, I want to visualise a specimen entry given the following choices have been made:

1 Sprache/Language

Bitte wählen Sie Ihre Sprache./Please select your language.

Deutsch/German

Englisch/English

2 Sprachliche Informationen/Language Information

Bitte geben Sie im Folgenden an, welche Informationen Sie benötigen./Please state which information you require.

Grammatikalische Angaben/Grammatical information

Geschlecht/Gender

Nominativ Plural/Nominative plural

Genitiv Singular/Genitive singular

Angaben zur Betonung/Pronunciation information

Wünschen Sie Angaben zur Betonung des Anglizismus?/Do you require information concerning the Anglicism's pronunciation?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Angaben zur Bedeutung des Anglizismus/Information on the Anglicism's meaning

Welche Informationen zur Bedeutung des Anglizismus benötigen Sie?/Which information on the Anglicism's meaning do you require?

Definition/Definition

Synonyme/Synonyms

Kurzformen/Short forms

Langformen/Long forms

Wenn Sie Angaben zu mit dem Anglizismus in Verbindung stehenden Kurz- bzw. Langformen wünschen, soll das gleiche Informationsformat wie zum ursprünglichen Anglizismus bereitgestellt werden?/If you request to receive information on possible short or long forms related to the Anglicisms, do you wish that the same data format is provided as for the Anglicism originally in question?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

3 Sonstiges/Miscellaneous

Möchten Sie wissen, wann der entsprechende Anglizismus in die deutsche Sprache gekommen ist?/Do you want to know when the respective Anglicism entered the German language?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Sind Sie interessiert daran, welches englische Wort dem Anglizismus zugrunde liegt?/Do you want to learn about the Anglicism's English cognate?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wünschen Sie Informationen zur Verteilung und Geschichte des Anglizismus?/Do you want to receive information on the Anglicism's distribution and history?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Sollen deutschsprachige Textbeispiele dargestellt werden?/Do you want German text samples to be pictured?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wünschen Sie kurze Informationen zum entsprechenden Anglizismus in anderen Sprachen?/Do you require information on the Anglicism in other languages?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wenn ja, welche?/If so, which ones?

Germanische Sprachen/Germanic languages

Isländisch/Icelandic

Niederländisch/Dutch

Norwegisch/Norwegian

Slawische Sprachen/Slavic languages

Bulgarisch/Bulgarian

Kroatisch/Croatian

Polnisch/Polish

Russisch/Russian

Romanische Sprachen/Romance languages

Französisch/French

Italienisch/Italian

Rumänisch/Romanian

Spanisch/Spanish

Andere/Others

Albanisch/Albanian

Finnisch/Finnish

Griechisch/Greek

Ungarisch/Hungarian

Abschicken/Submit

Figure 15 Conceivable form of the computer- or web-based dictionary tool⁴⁰

⁴⁰ The suggested form can also be found subsequent to the paper in the appendix.

Hence, the entry could look as follows:

Aftershave	<p>das, -s; nach der Rasur verwendetes, meist parfümiertes, astringierendes Gesichtswasser; hautpflegende Emulsion; Syn.: Rasierwasser; 1960er; aus engl. <i>aftershave</i>;</p> <p><u>Andere Sprachen</u>: <u>Niederländisch</u>: <i>after-shave</i>; 1970er <u>Polnisch</u>: <i>aftershave</i>; überwiegend Übersetzung <i>pogoleniu</i> verwendet <u>Spanisch</u>: <i>aftershave</i>; maskulin, seit Mitte 20. Jhd.; häufiger verwendet als <i>loción para después de afeitarse</i> und <i>loción para después del afeitado</i> <u>Ungarisch</u>: <i>afterhsave</i>; 1980er; überwiegend Übersetzung <i>borotválkozás utáni (hablarcsszesz)</i> verwendet</p>
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Figure 16 Specimen entry for the interactive, all-round dictionary as suggested

The above entry contains elements of the three dictionaries in question. Definition as well as the information on etymology, for example, have been taken over from the AWb. The Duden data provided the direct article *das* which points to the word's grammatical gender while the DEA was used most of all to present the data on other languages.

Thus, what one can say without doubt is that the three dictionaries could indeed be combined so as to function as a wholly new tool which would serve all kinds of users who want to receive some information on Anglicisms. However, it should be noted that the above suggested form as well as the specimen entry are merely ideas for a practical application of the data received in the underlying analyses. The actual effort to produce such a respective dictionary tool would certainly require several years of research, input from several linguists and large financial support. A database, in which all the information is contained, as well as the necessary PHP script, which processes the respective requests as well as the data and serves as connection between database and user interface, would have to be developed. The user interface should ideally be written in Flash, HTML or Java programming as they provide dynamic functioning. (cf. Flugrat: 2006) Nevertheless, such an undertaking could be envisaged so as to develop a modern, computer- or even web-based tool for the depiction of Anglicisms that suits societies with languages changing ever so rapidly and a time in which technology advances are imaginable in all fields.

7 Conclusion

The present paper deployed the topic of Anglicisms in German and their depiction in the three dictionaries *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung*, the Dictionary of European Anglicisms and the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch*.

Main aim of the paper was to detect in how far Anglicisms are part of German language structures. Moreover, should Anglicisms be used in a language they have to be made subject of discussion in dictionaries. However, different dictionaries provide different depictions. Thus, the second purpose of the paper was to examine how the representation of Anglicisms can be carried out in order to address diverse user classes. In order to fulfil all the mentioned tasks, preliminary aspects such as language contact, linguistic borrowing as well as a timeline of loaning periods between English and German were focused on. Yet, the much bigger part of the paper concentrated on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the dictionaries – the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. The works showed fairly varied results in the partial analyses. The Duden, the DEA and the AWb proved to be of great diversity with regard to structural characteristics as well as in terms of the accounts of actual Anglicisms depicted. The emerging results lead to the overall assumption that the three dictionaries in question have indeed been designed with different aims – even though this was not always the purpose of the authors or editors. The Duden clearly proves to be a dictionary for average language users while the DEA and the AWb are specialist reference works. Undoubtedly, the DEA as well as the AWb serve linguists, translators and historians, for instance, rather than the ordinary user who wants to find out how an Anglicism is spelt and how it is being applied within the structures of everyday German. However, all these issues have been discussed elaborately in chapters four, five and six and will therefore not be focused on again at this stage. Finally, in order to provide some practical application to the analyses' results, a dictionary tool including the properties of the three reference books investigated was suggested. This tool could combine the contents and structures of the Duden, the DEA and the AWb. Users would be given the opportunity to opt for the desired information via a form, and thus the allocation of data useless to the reader could be cut out.

On the whole, however, it should again be pointed out that the Duden, the DEA as well as the AWb are very important works with regard to Anglicisms in German, and other languages respectively. Thanks to the efforts undertaken by the Duden editorial staff, Manfred Görlach and his contributors as well as Broder Carstensen, Ulrich Busse and

their collaborators, those dealing with the German language can retrieve information on Anglicisms in German. We cannot omit the occurrence of words like *Public Viewing*, *No Go Area* as well as *Livestream*, *Doping* and *Live-Ticker*. German language users have to cope with them – voluntarily or involuntarily. Thus, mediums of reference are ever the more important seeing that floods of English words are taken over into German – especially at times of international events such as a football world championship in Germany or a scandalous Tour de France.

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ASCII-Code		noun/initialism	noun/initialism	foreignism	Zeichencode z. Darstellung best. Informationen	1965 L
Assembler		noun	noun	foreignism	eine Programmiersprache, Übersetzungsprogramm	
Assessmentcentermethode	Assessmentcentermethode	noun	noun	foreignism	psycholog. Eignungstest	
Assist		noun	noun	foreignism	Zuspiel, das zum Tor führt	1941
Associated Press		noun	noun	foreignism	US-am. Nachrichtenbüro	
Audiostream		noun	noun	foreignism	Datei z. Hören im Internet	
aufstylen		verb	verb	hybrid (GE + EN)	sorgfältig bilden und schmücken	
aufstemmen		verb	verb	hybrid (GE + EN)	Ball zum Abschlag auf das Tee legen (Golf)	
auschecken		verb	verb	hybrid (GE + EN)	durch K.o. beisehen	1961
ausmischen		verb	verb	hybrid (GE + EN)	ugs. für seine Kräfte vollständig aufbauchen	
auspowern		verb	verb	hybrid (GE + EN)	Strenge, wirtschaftl. Einschränkung	1967
Ausstufung		noun	noun	foreignism	vollautomat. Fabrikation	1961
Automation		noun	noun	foreignism	Umschaltautomat bei Kassettenspieler	1960
Autoreverse		noun	noun	foreignism	Fruktionsystem der NATO	1966
AWACS		noun/acronym	noun/acronym	foreignism	bewegliche Grafik, die Teilnehmer eines Chats darstellt	
Avatar		noun	noun	hybrid (EN + GE)		1915
Administratappich		noun	noun	foreignism		
B						
Baby		noun	noun	foreignism	Saugling, Kleinkind	1880
Babyklack		noun	noun			
Babyhauch		noun	noun			
Babyboom		noun	noun			
Babyboomer		noun	noun			
Babyfon		noun	noun			
Babyjahr		noun	noun			
Babyklappe		noun	noun			
Babyknetung		noun	noun			
Babytrause		noun/acronym	noun/acronym			
Babygruppe		noun	noun			
Babywerk		noun	noun			
Babyzelle		noun	noun			
Bachelor		noun	noun	foreignism	Kleinkind bei Abwesenheit der Eltern beaufsichtiger	1966
Bachelor of Arts		noun	noun	foreignism	akadem. Grad	
Back		noun	noun	foreignism	gesellschaftlicher / naturwissenschaftl. akadem. Grad	1966
Backgammon		noun	noun	foreignism	Verteidiger (österr./schweiz. Deutsch)	1880
Background		noun	noun	foreignism	Würfelspiel	1966
Backgroundsänger		noun	noun	foreignism	Hintergrund, Lebensführung	1973
Backlist		noun	noun	foreignism	Liste lieferbarer Bücher	1966
Backpacker		noun	noun	foreignism	Rucksacktourist	1966
Backslash		noun	noun	foreignism	Schnagelstich	
backstage		noun	noun	foreignism	hinter der Bühne	
Backstage		adjective/adverb	adjective/adverb			
Backstageausweis		noun	noun	foreignism	Sicherungskopie	
Back-up		noun	noun	foreignism	Frühstücker	1941
Bacon		noun	noun	foreignism	Federballspiel	1961
Badminton		noun	noun	foreignism	weite Hose	
BaggyPants		noun	noun	foreignism	Kaklanenröckel	1973
Baillyhoo		noun	noun	foreignism	Gruppe von Musikern	1961
Band		noun	noun	foreignism	Leiter einer Jazz- oder Rockgruppe	1967
Bandleader		noun	noun	foreignism	ein Musikinstrument	1915
Banjo		noun	noun	foreignism (AM)	kleines Nachholak, Theke	1900
Banker		noun	noun	foreignism	Bankier, Bankkaufmann	
Bar		noun	noun	foreignism	Gartenfest mit Spießbraten	
Barbecue		noun	noun	foreignism	Strichcode	
Barcode		noun	noun	foreignism	mind., der in einer Bar Getränke mit und ausschenkt	1961
Barkeeper		noun	noun	foreignism	engl. Adelsitel	1880
Baronet		noun	noun	foreignism	Fass, Tonne	1880
Barrel		noun	noun	foreignism	Rechtsanwalt bei engl. Obergichten	1880
Barnster		noun	noun	foreignism	am Schlagballspiel	1925
Baseball		noun	noun	foreignism	einfache Programmiersprache	1966
BASIC		noun/acronym	noun/acronym	foreignism	Grundlagen	1967
Basic English		noun	noun	foreignism		
Basics		noun	noun	foreignism		
Basketball		noun	noun	foreignism	engl. Handreise	1941
Basketballschuh		noun	noun	foreignism	bis zur Unsicherheit auflösen und wieder Gasfl. annehmen	1960
Beagle		noun	noun	foreignism	Schlagrhythmus, betonter Taktteil, kurz f. Beatmusik	1967
beamen		verb	verb	foreignism	Beatmusik spielen	1973
Beat		noun	noun	foreignism	Gruppe der 50er Jahre	1967
beaten		verb	verb	foreignism	Vertreter der 60er Jahre	1967
Beigeneration		noun	noun	foreignism (AM)	Skala für Windstärken	1941
Beinik		noun	noun	foreignism (AM)	Schweißelstern	1960
Beauforskala		noun	noun	hybrid (EN + GE)		
Beautyflam		noun	noun	foreignism		

Bocklet				noun				Foregnism	kleines Bechlein		1915
Bockmark				noun				Foregnism	Einlage einer Internetauthese in einem elektron. Verzeichnis:		1980
Boom	boomen			noun				Foregnism	plötzl. Wirtschaftl. Aufschwung		1980
Bock		bocken		noun				Foregnism	über den Knochel reichender Schuh		1941
Bockleser				noun				Foregnism (AM)	Alkoholschmuggler		1980
Bordklasse				noun				Foregnism	kleiner Koffer		1980
Bordlinsyndrom				noun				hybrid (EN + GE)	Erkrankung		1980
Bordpreis				noun				hybrid (EN + GE)	Preis frei Gewehr		1941
Boss				noun				Foregnism	Chief, Vorgesetzter		1980
Bossing				noun				Foregnism	ständiges Schikanieren einzelner Mitarbeiter		1980
Bohdigarty				noun				Foregnism	Party, zu der Gaste Getränke mitbringen		1954
Bowdenzug				noun				hybrid (EN + GE)	Drahtkabel zur Übertragung von Zugkraft		1980
Bowmesser				noun				hybrid (AM + GE)	Jagdmesser		1980
Bowle				noun				Foregnism	Getränk aus Wein, Zucker und Früchten, Gefäß		1980
bowling				verb				Foregnism	Bowling spielen		1980
Bowlingbahn				noun				Foregnism	am Art. des Kegelspiels		1993
Box				noun				Foregnism	Pfandstand, Untersetzer, Montagetisch, Lautsprecher		1980
boxen				verb				Foregnism	Herrnunterhose mit kurzen Beinen		1915
Boxershorts				noun				Foregnism	Kalbsleder		1925
Boxkalf				noun				Foregnism	Heldentier, Bote		1967
Boy		Boyscout		noun				Foregnism	Popgruppe aus jungen, attrakt. Männern...		1980
Boysgroup				noun				Foregnism	polit. wirtschaftl., soziale Achtung, Nichtbeachter		1980
Boyscout				noun				Foregnism	Pfadfinder		1980
Boyscout				noun				Foregnism	eine Artelorte		1973
Bradyum				noun				Foregnism (EN-AMC)	Abwanderung von Wissenschaftlern		1925
Brandraum				noun				Foregnism	Entwicklung von Markennamen		1967
Brandung				noun				Foregnism	Weinbrand		1966
Brandy				noun				Foregnism	Trennkommando beim Boxkampf		1925
break				verb				Foregnism	tanz-alphabet. Darbietung zu Popmusik		1925
breaken				noun				Foregnism	Rehabilitationswelle		1915
Breakancer(II)				noun				Foregnism (AM)	Sport-, Reithose		1980
Break-eren-Point				noun				Foregnism	Robolorte		1980
Bresches				noun				Foregnism	Kartenspiel		1980
Brent				noun				Foregnism	und über einen Sachverhalt informieren		1980
Brigade				verb				Foregnism	Informationsgespräch		1980
briefen				noun				Foregnism	zweimastiges Segelschiff		1980
Briefing				noun				Foregnism	Hauptstraße in NYC		1973
Brig				noun				Foregnism	Halanchen z. Grillen		1941
Broadway				noun				Foregnism	Börsemakler		1915
Broilerbude				noun				Foregnism	eine Schusswaffe		1980
Broiler				noun				Foregnism (AM)	Software z. Verwalten, Erden und Ansehen von Daten		1980
Browning				noun				Foregnism	ausgedühtes und reichhaltiges Frühstück, ersetzt Mittag		1980
Brower				noun				Foregnism	gerautes Wolgewebe		1980
Brunch				noun				Foregnism	ein Gartenstrauß		1980
Bucksin				noun				Foregnism	Fehler in Hard- od. Software		1980
Buddieja				noun				Foregnism	leichter offener Wagen, Kindersportwagen, Auto mit offener Karosserie		1980
Bug				noun				Foregnism	west- und Ostländer im 17. Jhd		1973
Buggy				noun				Foregnism	Masengulffschiff		1941
Bulkanier				noun				Foregnism	Zugmaschine		1980
Bulkcarrier				noun				Foregnism	Hecke als Hindernis beim Pferderennen		1980
Buildog				noun				Foregnism	Ausset beim Eishockey		1980
Bullfinch				noun				Foregnism	geräumtes Wurtholz		1980
Bully				noun				Foregnism (germanised in)	engeschoß. Wöln- und Sommerhaus		1980
Burnerang				noun				Foregnism (H, EN)	Springen aus großer Höhe		1980
Bungejumping				noun				Foregnism	als Häschen kostümierte Servierern in best. Klub:		1980
Bunny				noun				Foregnism	Syndrom der vollen seel. und körperl. Erschöpfung		1915
Burn-out-Syndrom				noun				hybrid (EN + EN + GE)	Gesichtsmaß		1941
Bushel				noun				Foregnism	Geschäftsleben		1941
Business				noun				Foregnism	Handel zw. Unternehmen		1941
Business-to-Business				noun				Foregnism	Dienst in vornehmen Häusern		1980
Butler				noun				Foregnism	Schmiedering(Stl)		1980
Butterfly				noun				Foregnism	Anschlußkarte		1980
Button				noun				Foregnism (EN-AMC)	Kurz für Management-Buy-Out		1980
Buy-out				noun				Foregnism	Gerät, das auf Knopfdruck einen Summen erzeugt		1980
Buzzer				noun				Foregnism			

bowl			interjection	interjection	foregism		1973
Bypass			noun	noun	foregism	auf Wiedersehen	1986
Böfe			noun	noun	foregism	Überbrückung eines brackhaft veränderten Abschnittes der Blütefolge	1986
B2B			noun/initialism	noun/initialism	foregism	Einheit von B2B	
C						Geschäft zwischen Firmen	
Cab			noun	noun	foregism	einstimmige engl. Drosselke	1915
Caché			noun	noun	foregism (FRE-EN)	Zwischenreicher für Dateien	
CAD (computer-aided design)			noun/acronym	noun/acronym	foregism	computerunterstütztes Konstruieren	
Cadillac			noun	noun	foregism	iml. der f. Golfpellet Tasche trägt, Einkaufswagen, Wagen f. Golfschläge	1980
Cañillac			noun	noun	foregism (FRE-AM)	am. Kraftfahrzeug	1973
Cafeteria			noun	noun	foregism (AM-SPA)	Cafe oder Restaurant mit Selbstbedienung	
Callanetics			noun	noun	foregism (AM)	ein Fitnessstraining	
Callboy			noun	noun	foregism	vgl. Callgirl	
Call-by-Call			noun	noun	foregism	Auswahl einer Teil... Gesellschaft per Vowah	1973
Callcenter			noun	noun	foregism (AM)	Büro f. telef. Dienstleistungen	
Call-in			noun	noun	foregism	Aufrufsendung	
CAAM (computer-aided manufacturing)			noun/acronym	noun/acronym	foregism	computergestütztes Fertigen	
Campocder			noun	noun	foregism	Kamperekorder	
Campoco			noun	noun	foregism	kurzer Filmauftritt eines Prominenten	1941
Camp			noun	noun	foregism	Feld-, Gefangenenslager	
campen			verb	verb	foregism	im Zelt oder Wohnwagen leben	1967
Camping			noun	noun	foregism	Leben auf Zeltpätzen im Zelt oder Wohnwagen	1941
Camp in a truck							
Camp in a van							
Camp in a motorhome							
Camp in a tent							
Camp in a trailer							
Camp in a truck							
Camp in a van							
Camp in a motorhome							
Camp in a tent							
Camp in a trailer							
Campus			noun	noun	foregism (LAT-EN)	Universitätsgelände	1973
canoe			verb	verb	foregism	streichen, absagen, rückgängig machen	
Candle-Light-Dinner			noun	noun	foregism	festl. Abendessen mit Kerzenbeleuchtung	
Canyon			noun	noun	foregism	Gebirgsschlucht, Tal	
Canyoning			noun	noun	foregism	Durchwandern von Gebirgsschluchten und Flüssen	
Cape			noun	noun	foregism	armloser Umhang	1915
Caravan			noun	noun	foregism	kombinierter Personen- und Lastenwagen, Wohnwagen	1961
Caravaner							
Caravaning							
Cardigan			noun	noun	foregism	lange Strickweste	1980
CARE (Cooperatives for American Remittances to Europe)			noun/acronym	noun/acronym	foregism	eine Hilfsorganisation	1986
care of			adverb	adverb	foregism	wohnhaft bei, per Adresse, c/o	1941
Carjacking			noun	noun	foregism	Vergabe bei dem ein Auto unter Gewaltanwendung seinem Fahrer weggenommen wird	
Carport			noun	noun	foregism	überdachter Abstellplatz für Autos	
Carsharing			noun	noun	foregism	organisierte Nutzung eines Autos von mehreren Personen	
Cartoon			noun	noun	foregism	Karikatur, Witzzeichnung, kurzer Comicstrip	1967
carven			verb	verb	foregism	mit Ski- oder Snowboard auf Karte fahren	
cash							
cash			adverb	adverb	foregism	bar	1966
Cash and carry clause							
Cashcow			noun	noun	foregism	hohem Gewinn bringender Bereich eines Unternehmens od Konzerns	
Cashernuss			noun	noun	foregism	hoh. Nussort	1980
Cashflow			noun	noun	foregism (POR-EN + GE)	hybrid (POR-EN + GE)	
casten			verb	verb	foregism	Überschuss an finanziellen Mitteln nach Abzug der Ausgaben von den Einnahmen	1966
Castor			noun	noun	foregism	Spezialbehälter f. radioaktives Material	
Castortransport							
catboot			noun	noun	foregism	kleines Segelboot	1980
Catch-as-catch-can			noun	noun	foregism (AM)	Freistilgkampf	1961
Catcher(in)							
Caterer			noun	noun	foregism	auf Catering spezialisiertes Unternehmen	
Caterpillar			noun	noun	foregism	Kampenschlepper	1980
CB (Citizen Band)			noun/initialism	noun/initialism	foregism (AM)	für privaten Funkverkehr Freizeithörer Wellenbereich	1980
cc (carbon copy)			noun/initialism	noun/initialism	foregism	Durchschlag, Kopie	
CD (compact disc)			noun/initialism	noun/initialism	foregism	Datenträger in Form einer runden abriebigen Scheibe	
CD-Brenner							
CD-Leistwerk							
CD-Player							
CD-R							
CD-Rom							

Corral			noun	foregnism	eine Hundemasse	1915
Corner			noun	foregnism	Kursanstieg, Eckball beim Fußball	1967
Corflakes			noun	foregnism	geröstete Maisflocken	1960
Coroner			noun	foregnism	Beamter in GB und USA, der Todesfälle untersucht	1915
Cottage			noun	foregnism	Landhaus, osterr. Villenverste	1915
Collon			noun	foregnism	Baumwolle	1934
Coach			noun	foregnism	Lehrerrolle	1973
Count			noun	foregnism	engl. Titel für einen nicht brit. Grafen	1967
Countdown			noun	foregnism (AM)	Zeltzählung, letzte Vorbereitungen, ...	1973
Counterpart			noun	foregnism	einem Entsprechungspartner zugeordnete Fachkraft	1973
Counterfater			noun	foregnism	Altit	1985 L
Countless			noun	foregnism	Grafen	1925
Countrymusic			noun	foregnism (AM)	Volksmusik	1973
County		Countrysong	noun	foregnism	Verwaltungsbezirk in GB und USA	1941
Court			noun	foregnism	Tennisplatz	1960
Cover			noun	foregnism	Thebild, Hülle	1960
Coverband			noun	foregnism	Band, die Stücke nachspielt	1941
Cowboy			noun	foregnism	berittener am Rinderhirt	1941
Cowper		Cowboyhut	noun	foregnism	Wendehütze bei Hochöfen	1973
Cox Orange			noun	foregnism	Apfelsorte	1915
Crack			noun	foregnism	Spitzenortler, gutes Kämpferd	1915
Crack			noun	foregnism	Kokainhaltiger Kauschgift	1973
Cracker			noun	foregnism	sprödes Kleingebäck	1973
Crash		Crashkid Crashkurs Crashtest	noun	foregnism	Zusammenstoß, Zusammenbruch	
Creek			noun	foregnism	Flusslauf (ausgetrocknet teilweise)	1915
Crew			noun	foregnism	Mannschaft	1941
cross		Crosscountry	adjective	foregnism	diagonal, kurz für Crosscountry	1966
Cross-over			noun	foregnism	Mischvermischung, Erfaktorntausch	
Cruise missile			noun	foregnism (EN-AM)	Marschflugkörper	1960
cruisen			verb	foregnism	herumfahren, -gehen ohne Ziel	
Gullinan			noun	foregnism	großer Diamant	
Cumberlandsöde			noun	hybrid (EN + GE)	pikante Witzsoße	1960
Cup			noun	foregnism (SCO)	Pokal, Pokalwettbewerb, Schale des Buxtenhalters	1941
Curling			noun	foregnism (LAT-EN)	Esspiel	1941
Curriculum		Curriculum Vitae	noun	foregnism (ANGLI)	Theorie des Lehr-, Lernablaufs, Lehrplan	1973
Curry		Currypulver Currywurst	noun	foregnism	Gewürzpulver, indisches Gericht	1900
Cursor			noun	foregnism	Bildschirmzeiger	
Custard			noun	foregnism	engl. Süßspeise	1954
Customizing			noun	foregnism	Anpassung des Angebots an Kundenwünsche	
Cutaway		Out	noun	foregnism	abgerundete geschliffener Herenschloßrock	1925
cutten		Cutter(n) cuttern	verb	foregnism	Führsenzen, Tonbandaufnahmen schneiden	1960
Cyberspace			noun	foregnism	virtueller Raum	

Appendix II: Anglicisms found in the word lists of initial letters A to C in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach: 2001)

Anglicism	Germanised version/ additional & related word class entries	Part of speech	Type of loan	Meaning according to COD/German alternatives	Definition according to COD as cited in DEA	Occurrence
A						
AA		noun/abbreviation	foreignism	<trl. anonymer Alkoholkolliker	Alcoholic. Anonymous	1970s
absorber		noun	foreignism		a technical apparatus for absorbing, e.g. in a fridge	mid 20 c
abstract		noun	foreignism	<Zusammenfassung	a summary of the contents of a book	1980s
accountant		noun	foreignism	<Wirtschaftsprüfer	a keeper and inspector of accounts	1970s
account executive		noun	foreignism		a business executive, esp. in advertising, who manages a client's account	1960s
ace	GE As	noun	foreignism		a service that is too good for the opponent to return (tennis etc.); a point score with such a service	
acid		noun	foreignism		the drug LSD	1970s
acid house		noun	foreignism		synthesized music with a simple repetitive beat; youth culture associated with this music	1980s
acid rock		noun	foreignism		a rock music genre	1970s
aere		noun	foreignism		a measure of land	
action		noun	foreignism		exciting activity	1960s
action film		noun	foreignism		a film characterized by exciting action	1960s
adaptor	GE Adapter	noun	foreignism		a device for making pieces of equipment compatible; a device for connecting electric plugs to a socket	1960s
advantage		noun	foreignism	<Vorteil	the next point won after deuce (tennis)	end 19 c/1980s
Adventist		noun	foreignism		a member of a Christian sect	
adventure		noun	foreignism		a type of computer game	end 20 c
aerobics		noun	foreignism		vigorous exercises designed to increase the body's oxygen intake	1980s
Afro-	compound item 1	noun	foreignism		characteristic of African/Afro-Caribbean/Afro-American culture (music, fashion)	1980s
Afro-look		noun	foreignism		a hairstyle characterized by long and bushy locks	1970s
aftershave		noun	foreignism	=Rasierwasser	a stimulant, often scented lotion for use after shaving	1960s
after-ski		noun	foreignism	<après-ski	(relating to) clothes and footwear worn at ski resorts; social activities at ski resorts	
agreement		noun	foreignism		mutual understanding; an arrangement between parties as to a course of action etc.	1960s
ahoy	GE ahoi	interjection	foreignism			19 c
AIDS		noun	foreignism		Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	1980s
airbag		noun	foreignism	>Prallsack	a safety device that fills with air or nitrogen on impact to protect occupants of a vehicle in a collision	1970s
airbagging*		noun	foreignism		the action of (deliberately) causing an accident with a stolen car to make the airbag inflate	1990s
airbrush		noun	foreignism		an artist's device for spraying paint	1980s
Airbus		noun	foreignism		an aircraft designed to carry a large number of passengers	1960s
air-conditioned		adjective	foreignism	<vollklimatisiert	equipped with air-conditioning	
air-condition(ing)	GE air-condition(ing)	noun	foreignism	<Klimaanlage	a system for regulating the humidity, ventilation and temperature of a building etc.; the apparatus for this	1960s
Airedale (terrier)		noun	foreignism		a breed of dog	beg. 20 c
airfresh		noun	foreignism		a deodorant spray for rooms	1950s
airline		noun	foreignism	<Fluggesellschaft	an organization providing regular air transport	1970s
airliner		noun	foreignism		a large passenger aircraft	1970s
airmail		noun	foreignism	<Luftpost	mail carried by air	
airport		noun	foreignism	<Flughafen	a complex of runways and buildings for the take-off, landing and maintenance of civil aircraft	1960s
alderman		noun	foreignism		a member of an English city council	
ale		noun	foreignism		British beer	
all right		predicative adjective, (adverb; interjection)	foreignism		satisfactory; in good conditions; satisfactorily as desired; expressing consent or assent to a proposal or order	1960s
all-round	compound item 1	noun	foreignism		a versatile, qualified, and skilful in many respects	1970s
all-rounder		noun	foreignism		a person trained or skilful in many trades	1960s
all-roundman	compound item 1	noun	foreignism		(of records, shows, etc.) composed wholly of outstanding performers	1960s
all-star		noun	foreignism		a kind of football played with an oval ball	1960s
American Football		noun	foreignism		typical of American life	1960s
American way of life		phrase	foreignism		an electronic device for increasing the strength of electrical signals	1960s
amplifier		noun	foreignism	<Verstärker	an oral contraceptive pill	1960s
antibaby pill*		noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		protective measures against dumping	1920s
antidumping*	noun/compound item 1	noun	foreignism		measures taken against growth below the waterline of a boat (a person or body)	1960s
anti-establishment	noun/compound item 1	noun	foreignism		measures taken against growth below the waterline of a boat	1960s
antifoaming*	noun	noun	foreignism		a substance added to water to lower the freezing-point	1960s
antifreeze		noun	foreignism	<Frostschutz		1960s

apartment	noun	foreignism	=Apartment	a room or suite of rooms, sometimes furnished, for rent	1970s
appeal	noun	foreignism		attractiveness, an appealing quality	1960s
appreciation	noun	foreignism	<Beschwoichtigungspolitik	a policy of conciliation	1970s
appetizer	noun	foreignism	<Vorspeise	a small amount, esp. of food or drink, designed to stimulate the appetite	1960s
approach	noun	foreignism	>Wasserglätte	a scholar's way of treating his or her material	1970s
acquainting	noun	foreignism		a skin caused by a wet road surface	1970s
arrangement	noun	foreignism		a composition arranged for performance by different instruments or voices (music)	1980s
arrowsroot	noun	foreignism		a plant from which starch is obtained for nutritional and medicinal purposes	mid 19 c
art director*	noun	foreignism		a person in charge of layout, graphic design, etc. in advertising or publishing	1970s
assembler	noun	foreignism		a programming language	1960s
assembling	noun	foreignism		amalgamation of industrial firms	1980s
autocar	noun	foreignism		an omnibus	20 c
autocross	noun	foreignism		cross-country motor racing	1960s
autorepeat*	noun	foreignism		a device which automatically plays a tape from its beginning once it has ended	1980s
autoreverse*	noun	foreignism		a device which automatically plays the other side of a tape	1980s
autoscooter*	noun	foreignism		an electric bumper car, a dodgem	1960s
autostop*	noun	foreignism	<Anhalter, Trampen	hitchhiking	1950s
B					
baby	noun	foreignism	>Sängling	an infant; a thing that is small of its kind; a sweetheart	1960s
baby boom	noun	foreignism		a temporary marked increase in the birthrate	1960s
babydoll*	noun	foreignism		pyjamas consisting of a short sleeve and matching shorts	1960s
baby face	noun	foreignism		a person with a childish and innocent face	1970s
babysitter	noun	foreignism		a person who looks after a child or children when the parents are out	1970s
babysitter (v)	noun	foreignism	<Babysitten	the work of looking after a child or children when the parents are out	1960s
back 1	noun	foreignism	<Vereidiger	defence (football)	19 c
backboard	noun	foreignism		the left hand side (looking forward) of a ship, etc.	18 c
backgammon	noun	foreignism		a game for two played on a board	1980s
background	noun	foreignism	<Hintergrund	the part of a scene, picture or description that serves as a setting to the chief figures or objects and foreground; a person's family education, etc.	1960s
backhand	noun	foreignism	<tsl. Rückhand	a stroke played with the back of the hand turned towards the opponent (tennis)	end 19 c
backing	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		a musical accompaniment, esp. to a singer	1970s
backlash	noun	foreignism	<Gegenreaktion	an excessive or marked adverse reaction	1960s
backlist	noun	foreignism		a publisher's list of books published before the current season and still in print	1980s
backstage	adjective/adverb	foreignism		out of view of the audience (theatre)	1980s
back-up	noun	foreignism		a copy of data (comput.); the procedure for making security copies of data (comput.)	1980s
bacon	noun	foreignism		cured meat from the back or sides of a pig	mid 20 c
badge	noun	foreignism	<Button	a small emblem bearing a slogan, a plastic card	1980s
badlands	noun	foreignism		extensive uncultivable eroded areas	1970s
badminton	noun	foreignism	>Federball	a game played with rackets in which a shuttlecock is sent back and forth across a net	1970s
bad-taste-party*	noun	foreignism		a party where people dress up in "bad taste"	1990s
bag	noun/compound item 2	foreignism		a receptacle or flexible material with an opening at the top (used for shopping etc.); a measure (for grain)	end 19 e/1990s
bagpipe	noun	foreignism	<Dudelsaak	a musical instrument	
baking powder	noun	foreignism	<tsch? Backpulver	a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, cream of tartar, etc., used instead of yeast in baking	
ballpoint (pen)	noun	foreignism	<Kugelschreiber	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point	1970s
ballyhoo	noun	foreignism		extravagant or sensational publicity	1960s
banana split	noun	foreignism/hybrid (GE + EN)	>Tanzkapelle	a sweet dish made of banana, ice-cream etc.	1940s
band	noun	foreignism		a group of musicians; a group playing jazz, pop or dance music	1960s
bandleader	noun	foreignism		the leader of a band	beg 20 c
bandy	noun	foreignism		a kind of hockey	beg 20 c
banjo	noun	foreignism		a musical instrument resembling a round-bodied guitar	beg 20 c
banker	noun	foreignism	<Bankier	a person who owns or manages a bank	1970s
banking	noun	foreignism		bank management	1980s
bantam	noun	foreignism		a breed of domestic fowl; a weight class in boxing	beg 20 c
bar 1	noun	foreignism		a counter in a public house, restaurant or café; a room in a public house in which customers may sit and drink; an item of furniture used to store alcohol or services offered	19 e/1960s
barbecue	noun	foreignism	<Chillparty	a party at which such a meat is eaten	1960s
barber-shop	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		a popular style of close harmony singing	end 20 c
barkeeper	noun	foreignism		a person serving drinks in a bar	mid 20 c
barmaid	noun	foreignism	<Bar-dame	a woman serving behind the bar of a public house	1970s
barman	noun	foreignism		a man serving behind the bar of a public house; the owner of a bar	1930s
bar mixer	noun	foreignism		a person who mixes cocktails	

barrel	noun	foreignism		a measure of liquid capacity	1945
barter	noun	foreignism	<Tauschhandel	trade by exchange of goods without money; commercial exchange	1960s
baseball	noun	foreignism		a team game played esp. in the USA, in which players score points by completing a circuit of four bases after hitting the ball; the ball used in this game	end 19 c
baseline	noun	foreignism	<tsl. Grundlinie	the line marking each end of the court	
BASIC	noun	foreignism		a computer programming language, (acron. of) Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code	1970s
basket	noun	foreignism	<Korb	a goal scored in basketball	
basketball	noun	foreignism		a team game in which goals are scored by throwing a large ball through a net; the ball used in this game	1940s
basset	noun	foreignism	>tsl. Korbball		20 c
batch	noun	foreignism		a breed of short-legged dog	1960s
Batman	noun	foreignism		using or dealt with in batches; not in a continuous flow	1960s
Batman	noun	foreignism		the battle superhero known from comics/film	
Batsman	noun	foreignism		a person who bats (cricket)	
bazooka	noun	foreignism		a short-range rocket-launcher	1950s
beach volleyball	noun	foreignism	>tsl. Strandvölkerball	a type of volleyball	1993
beagle	noun	foreignism		a breed of hound	20 c
beam	verb	foreignism		travel from one point to another along an invisible beam of energy	1970s
beat	noun	foreignism		a main accent or rhythmic unit in music or verse; (jazz) a strong rhythm; music characterized by this rhythm	1960s/1970s
beat generation	noun	foreignism		a movement of young people in the 1950s who rejected conventional society	1960s
Beatle	noun	foreignism		one of the four Beatles; a long-haired youth	1960s/1970s
beatnik	noun	foreignism		a member of the beat generation; nonconformist youth characterized by dress art style	1960s
beauty	noun	foreignism		a beautiful woman (or person)	
beauty box*	noun	foreignism	<case	a box or small case for make-up; a vanity case	1970s
beauty case	noun	foreignism	>beauty box	a small case or bag for holiday; a vanity case	1960s/1970s
beauty farm*	noun	foreignism	<Schönheitsfarm	a health farm; a health spa	1960s
bebop	noun	foreignism		a type of jazz originating in the 1940s characterized by complex harmony and rhythm; a dance	1950s
bed and breakfast	noun	foreignism		an establishment that provides one night's lodging and breakfast	
beefsteak	noun	foreignism		a thick slice of lean beef, esp. from the rump, usu. for grilling or frying; a fried meatball, a minced meat schnitzel	beg. 20 c
beeper	noun	foreignism	<Pfeifer	a small portable electronic device which emits beeps when the wearer is contacted	1990s
behaviourism	noun	foreignism		the theory that human behaviour is determined by conditioning	beg. 20 c
bel	noun	foreignism		a unit used in comparison of power levels in electrical communication or intensities of sounds	20 c
benchmark (test)	noun	foreignism		a test using a standard or point of reference	end 20 c
Bermudas/Bermuda shorts	noun	foreignism		close fitting knee-length shorts; a loose-fitting knee-length shorts	1970s
Bessemer-	noun/compound item 1	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a process used to remove impurities from pig-iron to render it suitable for making steel	19 c
best of the	phrase	foreignism		used of an album containing a collection of an artist's most popular songs	end 20 c
best-seller	noun	foreignism		a book or other item that has sold in large numbers	mid 20 c
big band	noun	foreignism		a large jazz or pop orchestra	mid 20 c
big bang (theory)	noun	foreignism		the explosion of dense matter, postulated as the origin of the universe; the introduction in 1986 of important changes in the regulations and procedures for trading on the Stock Exchange	1980s
Big Brother	noun	foreignism	>Urknall		
big business	noun	foreignism	tsl.: der große Bruder	an all-powerful and inescapable dictator	1980s
Big Mac	noun	foreignism		large-scale financial dealing when perceived as sinister or exploitative	1960s
bike	noun/compound item 2	foreignism		a type of hamburger sold at MacDonald's	1980s
biker	noun	foreignism		a (motor)cycle	1980s
bikini	noun	foreignism		a two-piece swimsuit for women; small panties, scanty briefs	1950s
bill	noun	foreignism		the lowest internal section of a ship's hull	end 19 c
billge	noun	foreignism		a draft of a proposed law	
bingo	noun	foreignism		a popular gambling game	1980s
bingo	interjection	foreignism		expressing surprise, sudden satisfaction, etc. as in winning at bingo	1980s
biofeedback	noun	foreignism		the technique of using the feedback of normally automatic bodily responses to a stimulus, in order to gain voluntary control of that response	1970s
birde	noun	foreignism		a score of one stroke less than par (golf)	1970s
birth control	noun	foreignism	<tsl. Geburtenkontrolle	the control of the number of children one conceives, esp. by contraception	1970s
bit	noun	foreignism		a basic unit of information expressed as a choice between one and zero (comput.)	1970s
bitter	noun	foreignism	<Magenbitter	a liquor with a bitter flavour; used as an additive in cocktails	
bitter lemon	noun	foreignism		a non-alcoholic drink	1970s

black box	noun	foreignism	<Flusschreiber	a flight-recorder; any compact piece of equipment, usu. a unit in an electronic system with contents which are mysterious to the user	1960s
blackjack	noun	foreignism	<Stein- und- vier	a card-game similar to ponto	
black light	noun	foreignism	=trsl.: Schwarzlicht	ultraviolet light	
blackout	noun	foreignism	<Stromausfall	a temporary or complete loss of vision, consciousness or memory; a loss of electric power; a sudden darkening of a theatre stage	1970s
blah-blah	noun	foreignism		pretentious nonsense	1960s
blank	noun	foreignism	<Blancoformular	a document having blank spaces to be filled in; an empty space or period of time; a space of the size of one character (comput.)	1970s
blank verse	noun	foreignism		unrhymed verse, esp. iambic pentameters	18 c
blazer	noun	foreignism		a man's (dark blue) summer jacket; a woman's summer jacket	beg. 20 c
blend	noun	foreignism		a mixture (of tobacco, drinks); a combination (of qualities)	20c
blind date	noun	foreignism		a social engagement between a man and a woman who have not previously met	1990s
blinker	noun	foreignism		a device that blinks, esp. a vehicle's indicator lights	
blister	noun	foreignism		a blister pack	
blister pack	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a bubble pack	1970s
blizzard	noun	foreignism		a severe snow-storm	19 c
block	verb	foreignism		obstruct (a passage etc.); stop a ball (sport, esp. basketball)	
Bloody Mary	noun	foreignism		a drink composed of vodka and tomato juice	end 20 c
Bloomer(s)	noun	foreignism		a women's loose-fitting trousers	1970s
blow-out	noun	foreignism	<Pumphose	an uncontrolled uprush of oil or from a well	1970s
blow-up	noun	foreignism		an enlargement of a photograph, explosion	1970s
blue baby	noun	foreignism		a baby with a blue complexion, the lack of oxygen in the blood due to a congenital defect of the heart or major blood vessels	1960s
blue-ship	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		a reliable investment	1980s
bluegrass	noun	foreignism		a type of country music	1970s
blueprint	noun	foreignism	<Blaupause	denim trousers	1950s
blues 1	noun	foreignism		a photographic print of the final stage of a book, in white on a blue background	
blues 2	noun	foreignism		a bout of depression	1920s
bluff	noun	foreignism		melancholic music of Black American folk origin; a piece of such music	beg. 20 c
bluff	verb	foreignism		an act of bluffing, a show of confidence intended to deceive	beg. 20 c
board 1	noun	foreignism		make a pretence of strength or confidence to gain advantage; mislead by bluffing	beg. 20 c
board 2	noun	foreignism		the side of a lorry	
boarding card	noun	foreignism	<Boardkarte	a ticket needed to board an aeroplane	1980s
boat	noun	foreignism		a small vessel for travelling on water	12 c
boat people	noun	foreignism		refugees who have left a country via the sea	1970s
bob 1	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	<Bootsflüchlinge	a short hairstyle for women and children; a haircut in this style	beg. 20 c/1980s
bob 2	noun	foreignism		a bobsleigh (sports)	end 19 c
bobbinet	noun	foreignism		machine-made cotton net	end 19 c
bobby	noun	foreignism		a (British) policeman	
bobsleigh	noun	foreignism		a sledge used for racing down an ice covered run, the sport of racing in these	end 19 c
bobtail	noun	foreignism		a breed of dog	end 20 c
body	noun	foreignism		the physical structure of a person; a bodysuit	1980s
body-art	noun	foreignism		artwork on the human body	1970s
bodybuilder	noun	foreignism		a person who practices body-building	1960s
body-building	noun	foreignism		the practice of strengthening the body, esp. by shaping and enlarging the muscles by exercise	1960s
body-check	noun	foreignism		a deliberate obstruction of one player by another	1960s
bodyguard	noun	foreignism	=trsl.: Leibwächter	a person escorting and protecting another person (politicians, etc.)	end 20 c
body lotion	noun	foreignism		a lotion for the whole body	1970s
body-shirt*	noun	foreignism	<Body	a body-stocking, a bodysuit	
body stocking	noun	foreignism	<Body	a woman's undergarment covering the trunk and legs	1970s
bodysuit	noun	foreignism		a close-fitting or e-piece stretch garment for women	1970s
bogeey	noun	foreignism		a score of one stroke more than par (golf)	1980s
boiler	noun	foreignism	>Warmwasserbereiter	an apparatus for heating water	mid 20 c
bolt	noun	foreignism	<Bolzen	a large pin with a head, used to hold things together	
bond	noun	foreignism	<Schuldverschreibung	a certificate issued by a government or public company as means of obtaining credit	end 19 c
boogie	noun	foreignism		a dance to pop music; a style of music	1950s
boogie-woogie	noun	foreignism		a style of playing blues or jazz on the piano; a dance (esp. children) to a particular tune and words	1950s
boogie	noun	foreignism	<Bahruf, Ausbuben	an utterance of boo, esp. as an expression of disapproval made to a performer	1950s
book	verb	foreignism	=trsl.: buchen	reserve; make a reservation	

booking	noun	foreignism	<rusl. Buchung	the act or an instance of booking or making a reservation	beg. 20 c
bookmaker	noun	foreignism	<rusl. Buchmaker	an agent who takes bets, calculates odds, and pays out winnings	beg. 20 c
boon	noun	foreignism	>Fausse	a period of prosperity; a sudden increase; a school/surprise party	beg. 20 c
boomarang	noun	foreignism		a curved flat hardwood missile which returns to the thrower; a plan that recoils on its originator	mid 20 c
booster	noun	foreignism		a device for increasing electrical power or voltage; an auxiliary rocket	1970s
boot	noun	foreignism		an outer covering for the foot, reaching above the ankles; a particular type of boot	1980s
boot (up)	verb	foreignism/hybrid (GE + EN)		put a computer in the state of readiness (comput.)	1970s
bootleg	noun/adjective	foreignism		(denoting) an illegal copy of a music cassette, record or CD	beg. 20 c/1980s
bootlegger	noun	foreignism		a smuggler; a person who copies sound recordings illegally	1960s
boot-case*	noun	foreignism		hand-luggage	1980s
borderline	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		the line dividing two conditions (esp. psychol.)	1980s
boss	noun	foreignism		a person in charge, an employer, manager or overseer	beg. 20 c
boston	noun	foreignism		a dancer; a card game	1910s
bottleneck	noun	foreignism	<Engpass, trsl. Flaschenhals	an obstruction to the flow of something; a style of playing the guitar using a device worn on the player's finger	1970s
bottle party	noun	foreignism		a party to which the guests bring drinks	1950s
bottom-up	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		a type of analysis which starts at a detailed level and moves towards a more general level	1980s
bourbon	noun	foreignism		an American whiskey distilled from maize and rye	1970s
bowden-	compound item 1	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a wire mechanism used to transmit tractive power	1940s
bowie-	compound item 1	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a type of knife	19 c
bowl	noun	foreignism		punch; vessel for punch	18 c
bowler	verb	foreignism		play bowls or skittles	1970s
bowling	noun	foreignism	<Melone	a man's hand felt hat with a round, dome-shaped crown	1960s/19 c
bowling green	noun	foreignism		British lawn bowls; the American form of skittles	19 c
box 1	noun	foreignism via French		a smooth green used for playing bowls	19 c
box 2	noun	foreignism		a container; separate compartment; a music loudspeaker; a simple camera	19 c/20 c
box-calf	verb	foreignism		fight (an opponent) at boxing	18 c
boxer 1	noun	foreignism	>rusl. Боксёр	a kind of leather	beg. 20 c
boxer 2	noun	foreignism		a person who practices boxing	19 c
boxer-3	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		a dog with a smooth, brown coat and puglike face	19 c
boxer shorts	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		an opposed cylinder engine	20 c
boxing	noun	foreignism	<Boxen	men's (less frequently women's) underpants similar to shorts	1980s
boy	noun	foreignism		the practice of fighting with the fists, esp. in padded gloves, as a sport	19 c/1960s
boyscott	noun	foreignism		a male servant at a hotel or in an office; an instrument for facilitating housework	end 19 c
boyscott	verb	foreignism		combine in refusing social or commercial relations with (a person, group, country, etc.) usu. as a punishment or means of coercion	end 19 c
Boy Scout	noun	foreignism	<Pfadfinder	a scout	end 19 c
brain drain	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a hybrid of several species of bramble; the fruit of this plant	20 c
brainstorming	noun	foreignism		the loss of skilled personnel through emigration	1960s
brain(s) trust	noun	foreignism		a concerted, collective intellectual treatment of a problem	1960s
brainwashing	noun	foreignism	>rusl. Gehirnwäsche	a group of expert advisers	1960s
branding	noun	foreignism		the process by which ideas newer than and at variance with those already held are planted in someone's mind	1990s
brand new	noun	foreignism	<rusl. brandneu	a kind of tattooing	1990s
brandy	adjective	foreignism	<rusl. brandneu	completely new	end 19 c
break	noun	foreignism	<Weinbrand	a strong alcoholic spirit distilled from wine or fermented fruit juice	end 19 c
break	verb	foreignism	=Brüche, Breake	a sudden breakthrough from a defence position; a point scored while one's opponent is serving (tennis); a short unaccompanied passage for a soloist (jazz); CB radio telephone; an estate car with large rear door, esp. in French cars	1980s
breakage	noun	foreignism		win a game against an opponent's service (tennis); referee's command to separate (box.)	mid 20 c
breakdance	noun	foreignism		damage caused by breaking (esp. for goods, merchandise)	beg. 20 c
breakdown	noun	foreignism	<Zusammenbruch	an acrobatic street dance of the 1980s	1980s
break-even (point)	noun	foreignism		a loss of mental health and strength	1980s
breakfast	noun	foreignism		the point at which profits and losses are balanced	1980s
breaches	noun	foreignism		the first meal of the day	19 c
breeder renator	noun	foreignism	<Feiferhosen	short trousers fastened below the knee; a woman's saddlebags	19 c
bridge 1	noun	foreignism	<rusl. Бритер	a nuclear reactor	19 c
bridge 2	noun	foreignism	<Brücke	a dental structure used to cover a gap, supported by teeth on either side	beg. 20 c
briefing	noun	foreignism		a card game derived from whist	1970s
	noun	foreignism		a meeting for giving information	1970s

brig	GE Brigge	noun	foreignism	a two-masted square-rigged ship	end 18 c
brinkmanship		noun	foreignism	the art or policy of pursuing a dangerous course to the brink of catastrophe before desisting (esp. international politics)	1960s
Bristol board	GE Bristolkarton	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	a kind of pasteboard for drawing on	beg 20 c
broiler		noun	foreignism	a chicken raised for broiling or roasting	1960s
broker		noun	foreignism	a person dealing in stocks and shares (used with a proper name) a group of close relatives working together (show business, sports, etc.)	1960s
(-)bothers		compound item 2	foreignism		1960s
browning		noun	foreignism	a type of pistol	beg 20 c
branch		noun	foreignism	a late-morning meal eaten as the first meal of the day	1970s
bubblegum		noun	foreignism	chewing-gum that can be blown into bubbles	1970s
breakann		noun	foreignism	a type of cloth used in book-binding	beg 20 c
buckskin		noun	foreignism	a thick smooth cotton or woollen cloth	mid 19 c
budget		noun	foreignism via Frencl	national revenue and expenditure	
buffer		noun	foreignism	a railway device that protects against or reduces the effect of an impact	end 20 c
bug		noun	foreignism	an open, small, study car with its chassis reduced in size; a pram	1980s
buggy		noun	foreignism	a brass instrument used by hunting men and for military signals	
bugle-horn	GE Bugelhorn	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	a permanent fixed structure forming an enclosure and protecting against the dementaries; a skyscraper	20 c
building		noun/compound item 2	foreignism		
bulk		noun/compound item 1	foreignism		
bulk carrier		noun	foreignism	a ship's cargo	1960s
bulldog	GE Bulldogge	noun	foreignism via Frencl	a ship equipped for loading and unloading in bulk	
bulldozer		noun	foreignism	a dog of a sturdy powerful breed with large head and smooth hair; a single-cylinder tractor	19 c/20 c
bull's-eye		noun	foreignism	a powerful tractor with a broad upright blade at the front for clearing ground; a forceful and domineering person	1950s
bull terrier		noun	foreignism	a thick disc of glass in a ship's decor side to admit light	19 c
bully		noun	foreignism	a breed of short-haired dog	1970s
bumper		noun	foreignism	the start of play in (ice) hockey; a Volkswagen van	end 20 c
bungalow		noun	foreignism	a device for stopping quick movements	beg 20 c
bungee jumping		noun	foreignism	a one-storied house	beg 20 c
bunker		noun	foreignism	the sport of jumping from a height while secured by a bungee	1991
bunny		noun	foreignism	a large container for fuel; a reinforced underground shelter for use in wartime; sand-filled hollow, used as an obstacle in a golf course	beg 20 c/1940s
Burberry	GE -Mantel	compound item 1/noun	foreignism	a club hostess, waitress, etc. in a skimpy costume with ears and a tail suggestive of a rabbit	1970s
burger		noun	foreignism	a distinctive type of rain coat	20 c
burn-out	GE Burn-out Syndrom	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	a hamburger; a hamburger of a particular type or with specified additions	1970s
bush	GE Busch	noun	foreignism	when the driver steps on accelerator and brakes at the same time	end 20 c
bushel		noun	foreignism	a wild uncultivated district (esp. Africa and Australia)	
bushman		noun	foreignism	a measure of capacity used for grain	
business	GE Buschmann	noun	foreignism	a member of South African aboriginal people	
business class		noun	foreignism	trade (often pejorative); buying and selling	end 19 c
businessman		noun	foreignism	a class of accommodation on board aeroplanes	1980s
businesswoman		noun	foreignism	a person engaged in trade (often pejorative)	beg 20 c
butler		noun	foreignism	female person engaged in trade	
butterfly		noun	foreignism	the principal man-servant of a household	19 c
button-down		noun	foreignism	a stroke in swimming; a split jump in figure skating; a somersault in gymnastics; a body-building instrument	1950s, 1970s
buyout		compound item 1/noun	foreignism	a badge (bearing a slogan)	1960s
bypass		noun	foreignism	applied to a collar whose points are buttoned to the shirt	1980s
byte		interjection	foreignism	the purchase of a controlling share in a company etc.	1980s
byr		noun	foreignism	goodbye	end 20 c
C		noun	foreignism	an alternative passage for the circulation of blood	1970s
cab		noun	foreignism	a unit of information	1970s
CAID		noun	foreignism	a hackney carriage	mid 19 c
caddy		acronym	foreignism	a computer aided design	1980s
caddy (trousers)*	GE Caddyhose	noun	foreignism	a helper in golf; a trolley (in supermarkets etc.)	1990s/1980s
cake	GE Keks	noun/compound item 1+2	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	a kind of trousers	1970s
cakewalk		noun	foreignism	a sweet pastry; a cookie; a biscuit	end 19 c
			foreignism	an old dance	beg 20 c

callanetics	noun	foreignism	gymnastics accompanied by music	1990s
call-boy	noun	foreignism	a male prostitute who accepts appointments by telephone	1970s
call-girl	noun	foreignism	a female prostitute who accepts appointments by telephone	1960s
cambric	noun	foreignism	linen or cotton fabric	mid 19 c
camcorder	noun	foreignism	a combined video camera and video recorder	1980s
cameraman	noun	foreignism	a person whose job is operating a camera	beg. 20 c
camp	noun	foreignism	a prisoner-of-war camp; temporary overnight lodging in tents etc. in the open	1960s/1940s
camper	verb	foreignism	to lodge in temporary quarters in the open	mid 20 c/19 c
camping	noun	foreignism	a person who camps out; a large motor vehicle with accommodation for camping out	1960s/1980s
camping car*	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	the action of camping	1950s
camp mobil*	noun	foreignism	a motor home	
campus	noun	foreignism	a van customized for camping	1970s
cancel	verb	foreignism	the grounds of a university (esp. outside the city)	1960s
canal (coal)	noun	foreignism	animal (a flight etc.)	1980s
canoe	noun	foreignism	bituminous coal	19 c
canter	noun/compound item 1	foreignism	a small narrow boat propelled by paddling	19 c
canvas	noun	foreignism	a rente, gallop	19 c
canvassing	noun	foreignism	a strong coarse kind of cloth	1970s
canyon	noun	foreignism	the soliciting of votes	1960s
cape	noun	foreignism	a deep gorge, often containing a stream or river	
car	noun	foreignism	a sleeveless sloak	19 c
caravan	noun	foreignism via Frencl	a coach for holiday excursions	1970s
caravanning	noun	foreignism	a vehicle equipped for living in, usu. towed by a motor vehicle	1960s
card	noun/compound item 2	foreignism	<Reisebus; Autocar <Wohnanhänger, Wohnwagen, =>Karte	1960s
cardigan	noun	foreignism	a plastic card for various uses, esp. cashless payment	1980s
CARE	acronym	foreignism	a knitted jacket fastening down the front	1950s
car ferry	phrase	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere	1940s
carpool*	noun	foreignism	a ferry equipped for the transport of cars	1980s
carport	noun	foreignism	an arrangement by which cars are shared, esp. for going to work	1980s
carrier	noun	foreignism	a shelter for a car	1970s
car-sharing	noun	foreignism	a company undertaking to carry goods or passengers for payment	1980s
cart	noun	foreignism	an arrangement whereby several people use one cart in order to divide the expense	1980s
carting*	noun	foreignism	a small sports car	1980s
cartoon	noun	foreignism	a place for cart races; cart races	1980s
car wash	noun	foreignism	a humorous drawing in a newspaper etc.	1960s
case study	noun	foreignism	<Kartakurfi(s) <Autowaschanlage	end 20 c
cash	noun	foreignism	<tsl Fallstudie	
cash and carry- (c&c)	phrase/compound item 1	foreignism	<Barg(geld)	beg. 20 c/1970s
cashew-	noun/compound item 1	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	a wholesale store	1960s
cashmere	noun	foreignism	the edible nut of the cashew tree	20 c
cash on delivery	noun/compound item 1	foreignism	the movement of money into and out of a business	1970s
casting	noun	foreignism	fine soft wool; a material made from this	19 c/end 20 c
catch	verb	foreignism	a system whereby a carrier is paid for goods when they are delivered	20 c
catch-as-catch-can	phrase	foreignism	the sport of casting with a fishing rod; test filming in order to allocate roles in a film, etc.	1990s/1980s
catcher 1	noun	foreignism	wrestle	1960s
catcher 2	noun	foreignism	wrestling	
catcher 3	noun	foreignism	wrestling; any other free-style procedure	1950s
catcher 4	noun	foreignism	a type of wrestler	1950s
catcher 5	noun	foreignism	a fishing net with a frame and a handle	end 19 c
catcher 6	noun	foreignism	the practice of supplying food for planes, schools and parties	1970s
catcher 7	noun	foreignism	a vehicle with enterpillar tracks	
catcher 8	noun	foreignism	strong thread made of the twisted intestines of sheep etc.	end 19 c
catcher 9	noun/abbreviation	foreignism	citizens band	1970s
catcher 10	noun/abbreviation	foreignism	compact disc	1980s
catcher 11	noun/abbreviation	foreignism	a player for compact discs	1980s
catcher 12	noun/abbreviation	foreignism	compact-disc read-only memory for the retrieval of data on a VDU screen; a CD-ROM drive	1980s
catcher 13	noun	foreignism	thin transparent wrapping material	beg. 20 c
catcher 14	noun	foreignism	transparent flammable plastic	beg. 20 c
catcher 15	noun	foreignism	a place with a group of buildings forming a central point or main area for a particular activity; a middle player in some field games	1960s
catcher 16	noun	foreignism	a court for a tennis match	end 20 c

central locking	noun	foreignism	<sl. Zentralverriegelung	a locking system in motor vehicles whereby the locks of several doors can be operated from a single lock	end 19 c
centre forward	noun	foreignism	<sl. Mittelfürmer	a middle player or position in a forward line (sport)	end 19 c
centre half	noun	foreignism	<Mittelfläner	a middle player or position in a defensive line (sport)	1980s
champion	noun	foreignism	<Vorsitzender	a person chosen to preside over a meeting	1980s
challenge	noun/compound item 1	foreignism	<Herausforderung	a contest	1970s
champ	noun/abbreviation	foreignism	<Champion	a person or animal who has defeated all rivals in a competition etc.	end 19 c
champion	noun	foreignism		an opportunity	1920s
chance	noun	foreignism		a lively American dance of the 1920s	1920s
chart-ston	noun	foreignism		a sheet of information in the form of a table, graph or diagram	1980s
chart	noun	foreignism	>Hitliste, Hipparade	a list and rating of the currently most popular songs (mostly pl.)	1960s
chart(s)	noun	foreignism		a contract to hire an aircraft, ship, etc.	19 c/1960s
charter 2	compound item 1+2	foreignism	cf. Charterer	hire (esp. a ship, plane, bus, car)	1970s/1960s
charter	verb	foreignism	<Überprüfung	examine the accuracy, quality, or condition of; make sure, verify; grasp, comprehend	1970s
check	noun	foreignism	also ab-, durch-	an act of checking in or a place designed for this	1970s
check	verb	foreignism		register (at an airport, hotel, etc.); record of arrival of	1970s
check-in	noun	foreignism		a list of necessary items, actions, etc., consulted to ensure that nothing is missing	1970s
check in	verb	foreignism/hybrid (GE + EN)		leave a hotel etc. with due formalities	1980s
checklist	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	<Kontrollpunkt	a place where documents etc. are inspected	1960s
check out	verb	foreignism/hybrid (GE + EN)	<(Vorsorge), Untersuchung	a thorough (medical) examination	1970s
checkpoint	noun	foreignism		ascertain, verify, make sure; pick up a partner	1970s
check-up	noun	foreignism/hybrid (GE + EN)		a type of cheese	beg 20 c
check up	verb	foreignism		expressing good wishes on parting	
Checkdar	noun	foreignism		a person who lends cheers or applause	20 c
cheerio	interjection	foreignism		a beef burger with a slice of cheese in it	1970s
cheerleader	noun	foreignism		a tart filled with sweetened curds etc.	19 c
cheeseburger	noun	foreignism	<Käsekuchen	an alcoholic drink	end 19 c
cheesecake	noun	foreignism		a kind of cheese	19 c
cheque	noun	foreignism		a man's plain overcoat	beg 20 c
cherry brandy	noun	foreignism	<Chesterkase	a type of woollen cloth	end 19 c
chester	noun	foreignism		flavoured gum for chewing	
chesterfield	noun/compound item 1	foreignism	<sl. Kaugummi	a leader or ruler; a chief engineer on a ship	1950s/1960s
cheviot	noun	foreignism		printed cotton fabric with a glazed finish	mid 20 c
chevrot	noun	foreignism		a counter in gambling games, roulette; a micro-chip	
chewing gum	noun	foreignism		a style of furniture	mid 20 c
chief	noun/compound item 1	foreignism		(AmE) potato crisps	1960s
chinz	noun	foreignism		a device to enrich fuel mixture	1970s
chip	noun	foreignism		a close-fitting necktie	1970s
Chippendale	noun	foreignism		a type of motorbike with high handle bars	1980s
chips	noun	foreignism		a dog of a Chinese breed with long hair and bluish-black tongue	beg 20 c
choke	noun	foreignism		the beliefs and practices of the Church of Christ Scientist	20 c
chocker	noun	foreignism	cf. Chocker	a pungent Indian condiment	end 20 c
chopper	noun	foreignism		cost, insurance, freight	19 c
chow-chow	noun	foreignism		the residue of coal or wood that has stopped giving off flames	19 c
Christian Science	noun	foreignism	<Christliche Wissenschaft	a system for showing wide screen format film	mid 20 c
chutney	noun	foreignism		an American system for showing 3-D films	mid 20 c
c.i.f.	abbreviation	foreignism		a town centre	20 c
cinder	noun	foreignism		a demand, a piece of land allotted (mining)	end 19 c/1960s
cinemascope	noun	foreignism		a group of people with a common ancestor, esp. in the Scottish Highlands; a group with a strong common interest	19 c/1960s
cinerama*	noun/compound item 1+2	foreignism		free from drugs	1970s
city	noun	foreignism		free from drugs	1970s
claim	noun	foreignism		a transaction not involving money; the balancing of cheques and bills between banks	1960s
clan	noun	foreignism	<santer	a banker's establishment where cheques and bills from member banks are exchanged	1960s
clean	adjective	foreignism		adroit, dextrous; cunning	1950s
cleaning house	noun	foreignism		cunning	1950s
cleaning house	GE Cleaning-Stelle	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)		a story with a strong element of suspense, a suspenseful ending to an episode of a serial	
clever	noun	foreignism	cf. Cleverle	an action or state in which participants become too closely engaged (boxing, wrestling); a quarrel	beg 20 c
cleverness	adjective	foreignism			
cliffhanger	noun	foreignism			
clinch	noun	foreignism			

clip(s) 1	GE (E)/Klip(s)/Klipp(s)	noun	foreignism	a device for holding things together; a piece of jewellery fastened by a clip; a clip for holding the hair;	beg. 20 c/1980s/1960s
clip 2	GE Clip	noun	foreignism	a short excerpt from a film or video	end 19 c/1950s
clipper		noun	foreignism	a fast sailing ship; a long-distance jet	beg. 20 c
cliva*	GE Klivie	noun	foreignism	flowering houseplant	1970s
clags		noun	foreignism	shoes with wooden soles	1970s
clone	GE Klön	noun	foreignism	a group of organisms produced asexually from one stock, or ancestor; one such organism	1980s
closed shop		phrase/compound item 1	foreignism	a place of work etc. where all employees must belong to an agreed trade union; this system	1970s
closet	GE Klosset/Klo	noun	foreignism	a water closet; the room holding this	mid 19 c/19 c
cloth		noun	foreignism	dense stain fabric	end 19 c
clown		noun	foreignism	a comic entertainer, esp. in a circus	beg. 19 c
club	GE Klub	noun	foreignism	an association of people united by a common interest; an organization offering subscribers special deals	19 c
clubhouse	GE Klubhaus	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	the premises used by a club	1970s
cluster		noun/adjective	foreignism	a close group of similar things (in various technical uses); a statistical method	1970s
coach 1		noun	foreignism	a trainer in sport	end 19 c
coach 2		noun	foreignism	an overland bus; a railway carriage	1970s
coach	GE coachen	verb	foreignism	to train a pupil, team or crew	20 c
coat		noun/compound item 2	foreignism	a long overcoat	1970s/beg. 20 c
coating		noun	foreignism	a thin layer or covering of paint etc.; material for making coats	end 19 c
cobbler		noun	foreignism	aniced drink of wine etc., sugar and lemon	1950s
coke-cola		noun	foreignism	a carbonated non-alcoholic drink	1950s
cooker (spaniel)		noun	foreignism	a small breed of dog with a silky coat	19 c
coskpit		noun	foreignism	a compartment for the pilot of an aircraft or spacecraft (earlier also a similar compartment in boats); a similar compartment for the driver in a racing car	beg. 20 c/1960s
coskial		noun	foreignism	a mixed alcoholic drink; any other form of mixture; a cocktail party	mid 19 c/1960s
coskial bar		noun	foreignism	a place for drinks	beg. 20 c
coskial dress	GE -ddid	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)	usu. short evening dress	1950s
coskial party		noun	foreignism	a relaxed early-evening party	1950s
coconing*		noun	foreignism	a new way of life involving voluntary isolation and spending most of one's time at home	1990s
code	GE C-/K-	noun	foreignism	a system of words, letters, figures, symbols or signals used to represent others for secrecy or brevity (information, military intelligence, linguistics, genetics)	20 c
coffee shop		noun	foreignism	a place where drinks can be bought	1980s
coffer-dam	GE Kofferdamm	noun	foreignism	a watertight enclosure pumped dry to permit work below the waterline (building bridges, repairing ships); a watertight case for repairing ships; a room on a ship dividing oil tanks from water tanks and living quarters; a piece of rubber used to keep a tooth dry during dental treatment	20 c
coil		noun	foreignism	a piece of wire, piping, etc. wound in circles or spirals	1960s
coke 1	GE Koks	noun	foreignism	a solid substance left after the gases have been extracted from coal	beg. 19 c
coke 2	GE Koks	noun	foreignism	cocaine	1980s
coke 3		noun	foreignism	coke-cola	1970s
cold-dream		noun	foreignism	an ointment for cleansing and softening the skin	19 c
cold turkey		noun	foreignism	abrupt withdrawal from addictive drugs; the symptoms of this	1980s
collector's item		noun	foreignism	a valuable object, esp. one of interest to collectors	
college		noun	foreignism	an establishment for higher and further or specialized education	end 19 c
college-	GE -nappe/-shorts/-sil	noun/compound item 1+2	foreignism	thought to be typical of a college	1970s
collic		noun	foreignism	a sheepdog orig. of a Scottish breed	end 19 c
Colorado beetle	GE Koloradokäfer	noun	foreignism/translation	a kind of beetle the larva of which is highly destructive to the potatoe plant	20 c
colt		noun	foreignism	a type of revolver	
column	GE Kolumne	noun	foreignism	a journalist contributing regularly to a newspaper	20 c
columnist		noun	foreignism	a combine harvester	mid 20 c
combine		noun	foreignism	a small jazz or dance band	1940s
combo		noun	foreignism	a return to a previous state of success or fame	1990s
comeback		noun	foreignism	expressing encouragement	19 c
come on		verb	foreignism	luxury	
comfort	GE K-	noun	foreignism	a periodical, mainly in the form of comic strips	1950s
come(s)	GE Comic	noun	foreignism	a sequence of drawings telling a story	1950s
comic strip	GE Comic Strip	noun	foreignism	an open confession (mainly in declaring one's homosexuality)	1980s
coming out		noun	foreignism	a television or radio advertisement	1980s
commercial		noun	foreignism	a television or radio advertisement	1980s
commodity		noun	foreignism	a commercial article or raw material	1960s

commander	GE K-	noun	foreignism				a naval officer	19 c
common sense		noun	foreignism				sound practical sense	19 c
commuter		noun	foreignism				a person travelling some distance to work; a short haul plane	
compact disc		noun	foreignism				a disc on which information or sound is recorded digitally and reproduced by reflection of laser light	1980s
compost	GE Kompost	noun	foreignism				a mixed manure, esp. of organic origin	19 c
compound*	GE -maschine	noun/compound item 1+2	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)				a steam engine	end 19 c
computer		noun	foreignism				an electronic device for storing and processing data	1960s
computerize		verb	foreignism				equip with a computer; stored, performed or produced by a computer	1960s
concern	GE Konzern	noun	foreignism				a business; a firm	19 c
condenser		noun	foreignism via French				an apparatus or vessel for condensing vapour; a device for storing an electric charge	
conditioner		noun	foreignism				a lotion applied to hair after shampooing to improve condition	1980s
condom	GE C-/K-	noun	foreignism				a rubber sheath used as a contraceptive	1980s
connection	GE Connection	noun	foreignism				a relative or associate, esp. one with influence; a racket, an illicit organization	
consort		noun	foreignism				a small orchestra; a group of singers	20 c
constable		noun	foreignism				a police(w)man	mid 19 c
consulting		noun/compound item 1	foreignism				giving professional advice; a firm giving advice on investment	1960s
container		noun	foreignism				a large boxlike receptacle for the transport of goods; a public ship for the collection of rubbish, glass, paper, a bottle bank	1960s/1970s
containment		noun	foreignism				the action or policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile country or influence; the outer shell of an atomic reactor	1950s/1980s
controller		noun	foreignism				a person responsible for finance and efficiency planning	1960s
controlling*		noun	foreignism				industrial management	1960s
converter	GE K-	noun	foreignism				a reaction vessel used in making steel	beg 20 c
conveyor (belt)		noun	foreignism				an endless moving belt for conveying articles or materials, esp. in a factory	
cool		adjective	foreignism				unexcited, calm, restrained; excellent, marvellous	1970s
coolie	GE Kuli	noun	foreignism				an unskilled native labourer in India, China, etc.; an apparatus for transporting something	19 c/20c
cool jazz*		noun	foreignism				a jazz style that was developed in the 1950s, succeeding bebop	mid 20 c
coolness		noun	foreignism				lack of excitement, calmness, distance	1960s
co-producer		noun	foreignism				a person sharing responsibility for the production of a film or a play with another producer	
copyright		noun	foreignism				the exclusive legal right over a work held by author or publisher	beg 20 c
copy-shop*		noun	foreignism				a shop in which photocopies are made (often self-service)	1980s
cord(uroy)	GE C-/K-	noun	foreignism				thick cotton fabric with velvety ribs	mid 19 c
corned beef		noun	foreignism via French				processed beef, often tinned	beg 19 c
corner	GE C-/K-	noun	foreignism				an angle of the ring (box, etc.); a free kick or hit from a corner (football and hockey)	beg 20 c
cornflakes		noun	foreignism				a type of breakfast cereal	1960s
corporate identity		noun	foreignism				the image created by large businesses of their business policy	end 20 c
cottage		noun	foreignism				a small simple house, esp. in the country	end 19 c
cottage cheese		noun	foreignism				soft white cheese	1970s
cotton		noun	foreignism				thread or cloth made from cotton fibre	1960s
couch	GE C-/Kantsch	noun	foreignism				an upholstered piece of furniture for several people	beg 20 c
countdown		noun	foreignism				an act of counting at the launching of a rocket; the period and activities leading to a significant event	1960s
counter	GE Konter	noun	foreignism				a defensive blow	1970s
counter	GE Kontern	verb	foreignism				give a return blow	1970s
country and western		noun/compound item 1+2	foreignism				a style of rural or cowboy songs originating in the US	1970s
country dance	GE Kontertanz	noun	foreignism				a traditional type of dance	18 c
country (music)	GE -Musik	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)				a style of rural or cowboy songs originating in the US	1970s
course		noun	foreignism				a person's or thing's correct or intended direction; the direction taken by a ship or aircraft; a series of lectures, lessons etc.	
court		noun	foreignism				a tennis court	1960s
cover		noun	foreignism				an album cover (record, CD etc.)	1970s
cover	GE covern	verb	foreignism				make a cover version of (a song etc.)	1980s
covercoat*		noun	foreignism				a type of coat	beg 20 c
cover girl		noun	foreignism				a female model whose picture appears on magazine covers etc.	1960s
cover story		noun	foreignism				a news story in a magazine, illustrated or advertised on the front page	1960s
cover version	GE Coverversion	noun	foreignism				a recording of a previously recorded song	1970s
cowboy		noun	foreignism				a person who herds and tends cattle, esp. in the western USA; this as a conventional figure in American folklore; an unscrupulous person	19 c/1970s
cowgirl		noun	foreignism				a female cowboy	1960s
cowper.*	GE -Apparat	noun	foreignism/hybrid (EN + GE)				a wind heater in steel-making	mid 20 c

Appendix III: Anglicisms found in the word lists of initial letters A to C in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse: 1993-1996)

Anglicism	Sub-entries/Reference entries	Reference	Part of speech	Type of loan according to AWB-classification	German alternatives and explanations as found in the AWB	Occurrence
A						
ABC			compound item	aus engl. ABC	preisgünstigste Tarifart im Luftverkehr, Charterflug	1978
ABC-			compound item	währsch. nach engl. ABC-	biolog. und/oder chemisch, in Bezug auf Waffen	1955/1980
Abfänger		Abfänger	compound noun	erdt. nach engl. intercepter	Kampfflugzeug	1964/1965
abfliecht			particle/adjective	währsch. nach engl. flied up, das in engl. Wbb. nicht belegt ist	heruntergekommen	1979/1982
	abgestufte Abschreckung	Abstufung				
	abgestufte Antwort/Erwiderng/Reaktion	flexible response				
	abhotten	hotten				
A-Bombe			noun	währsch. nach engl. A-bomb	Massvernichtungswaffe	1930/1966
Abschreckung			noun	währsch. nach engl. deterrence	militärische Strategie	1957
Absorber			noun/compound item	aus engl. absorber	Vorrichtung, bei der Liquide/feste Stoffe Gase etc. aufnehmen	1941
	abstoppen	stoppen				
Abstract			noun	aus engl. abstract	kurze Inhaltsangabe	1974
absurdes Theater 1,2			noun	währsch. nach engl. theatre/theater of the absurd	Richtung im mod. Drama, Veranstaltung od. Handlung, die an absurdes T. (1) erinnert	1963/1970/1979
abturnen			verb	nach engl. to turn off	Interesse oder Gefallen verlieren, aus Stimmung bringen ...	1974/1982
Accountant		abturnen	noun	aus engl. accountant	Rechnungs-, Wirtschaftsprüfer	1970/1960
	Account Director	Account Executive				
Account Executive			noun	aus engl. account executive	Vermittler zw. Werbegentur und Kunde, Bearbeitung eines Werbetats	1963/1970
Acid	Account Supervisor	Account Executive				
Acid Rock			noun	aus engl. acid	halluzinogene Droge	1974
Act			noun/compound item	aus engl. act	Bühnenauftritt eines Musikers; auch Akt	1972
Action 1 & 2			noun	aus engl. action	durch Lebendigkeit geprägter Handlungsablauf, Darbietungen auf der Bühne	1967/1970/1973
Action-Film			noun	aus engl. action film, das in engl. Wbb. nicht belegt ist	Spielfilm mit spannender Handlung	1963/1970
Action-Painter			noun	aus engl. action painter	Künstler, der action painting betreibt	1963
action painting			noun	aus engl. action painting	Richtung der modernen Malerei	1963/1966
Adapter			noun	aus engl. adapter	Verbindungs Vorrichtung	1963/1957
Additiv			noun	aus engl. additive	chemischer Zusatz	1954/1960
Administration			noun/compound item	währsch. nach engl. administration	Regierungsapparat	1962/1983
Admiral's Cup			noun	aus engl. Admiral's Cup	Hochseeregatta	1982
Aerobics	aerobisch, Aerobiker, aerobisch, Pop-Gymnastik		noun/compound item	aus engl. aerobics	Kombination gymmast. und tänzerischer Übungen zu rhythmischer Musik	1980/1983
	Affluent Society	Überflusgesellschaft				
Afro-			compound item	aus engl. afro-	Sachen, Musik etc., die mit afrik. Stilelementen ausgestattet sind	1964/1976
Afro-Look			noun	aus engl. afro-look, das in engl. Wbb. nicht belegt ist	Friseur mit sehr krausem, langen und dichten Locken	1969/1974
After-Shave			noun	aus engl. after shave	nach der Rasur verwendetes Gesichtswasser	1963/1973
After Shave Lotion			noun	aus engl. after shave lotion	nach der Rasur verwendetes Gesichtswasser	1961/1970
Agenda			noun	lat. Herkunft; Frequenzsteigerung durch engl. Sprache	Tagesordnung	1962/1961
Aggression			noun	lat. Herkunft; Bedeutung erl. auf engl. aggression zurückgehend	milit. Angriff oder Überfall auf Fremdes Staatsgebiet	1949/1960
Aggressor			noun	Bedeutungsverstärkung unter engl. Einfluss	Staat, der sich einer Aggression ggüber einem anderen Staat schuldig macht	1949/1954
Agreement			noun	aus engl. agreement	Übereinkunft	1963/1929
Aids			noun/acronym	aus engl. AIDS	anstekende Infektionskrankheit	1983/1984
Air-1 & 2			compound item	aus engl. air-	in bezug auf Flugzeuge; Fluggesellschaften, den Luftverkehr	1969/1976/1980
Airbag			noun	aus engl. air bag	Sicherheitsvorrichtung in PKW's; Luftsack, Prallsack	1974/1970
Airbus 1&2			noun	aus engl. Air-Bus	von Luftansa eingerichteter Flugdienst zw. dt. Großstädten; Flugzeugtyp	1963/1966/1967/1974
Air-condition			noun	aus engl. air condition, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	Anlage, die Temperatur, Feuchte und Lüftung in Räumen regelt; Klimaanlage	1961/1982
air-conditioned			adjective	aus engl. air-conditioned	(voll)klimatisiert	1977/1969
air-conditioning			noun	aus engl. air-conditioning	Klimaanlage	1964/1960

Crash (1) 1,2a+b,3	crashen		noun	aus engl. crash		Zusammenbruch eines Unternehmens; Zusammenstoß zweier KFZ; ~ zweiter Flugzeuge; Geol./Astron.: mit Flugzeug zusammenstoßen	1975/1970/1978/1 981/1977/1981/1 984
Crash (2)	crashen		noun	aus engl. crash		leichtes ungleichmäßig gewobenes Gewebe, insbes. Baumwoll- oder Leinwandgewebe	1984
Crash-Kurs			noun	nach engl. crash course		Schnellkurs	1978
Crash-Programm			noun	aus engl. crash program (ne)		Intensivprogramm	1966
Crash-Test			noun	aus engl. crashtest		Methode der Unfallforschung, mit der Unfallverhalten von KFZ erprobt wird	1967/1970
(-)Cream			noun/compound item	aus engl. cream		Creme zur Pflege der Haut und Haare	1968
creativ		↓Kreativ					
Creativität		↓Kreativität					
Creative Director			noun	aus engl. creative director		Leiter der gestalterischen Abteilung einer Werbeagentur	1961/1970
Crew 1,2a+b,3,4			noun	aus engl. crew		Besatzung eines Schiffes; Mitarbeiter eines Politikers; Team, Mannschaft, Personengruppe mit gleiche Zielen; Besatzung eines Flugzeugs; Sportmannschaft	1888/1910/1962// 1962/1974/1967/ 1970/1968/1969
Crime			noun	aus engl. crime		Verbrechen, Straftat	1966/1973
Crime and sex			phrase	aus engl. crime and sex		↓Sex and Crime	1963/1970
Crinkle			noun	aus engl. crinkle		leichtes ungleichmäßig gewobenes (Baumwoll)Gewebe mit einer gekräuselten Oberflächenstruktur	1984
Crisis Management		↓Management					
Crooner			noun	aus engl. crooner		Schlagersänger, der mit leiser, weicher Stimme gefühlvoll singt um sentimentale Gefühle hervorzurufen	1971/1970
Cross 1,2			noun	aus engl. cross, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist		kurz für Cross-Country, Querfeldeinwettbewerb in versch. sportl. Disziplinen; diagonal über Platz geschlagener Ball im Tennis	1964/1957/1974/1 970
Cross-Country			noun	aus engl. cross-country		Querfeldeinwettbewerb in versch. sportl. Disziplinen	1977/1934
Crosslauf			noun	nach engl. cross-country (nm)		längerer Geländelauf in der Leichtathletik	1964/1975
Crossover			noun	aus engl. cross over		Fähigkeit eines Musikers im Bereich der Popmusik mehrere Stileinrichtungen zu kombinieren; Popmusik, die Musikstile verbindet	1983
Cruise Missile			noun	aus engl. cruise missile		Marschflugkörper, mit Unterschallgeschwindigkeit sehr tief fliegender, meist atomar bestückter Flugkörper	1977/1980
Cup (1) 1,2			noun	aus engl. cup		Siegespreis, Pokal; sportlicher Wettbewerb, Pokalwettbewerb, Turnier	1934/1909/1934/1 974
Cup (2)			noun	aus engl. cup		Körbchen des Blütenhalters	1958/1970
Curler (1)			noun	aus engl. curler		Person, insbes. im Sport, die Curling betreibt	1983
Curler (2)			noun	aus engl. curler		elektrisch aufheizter Lockenstab oder -wickler	1968
Curler (3)			noun	aus engl. curler		Sportgerät, mit dem an Handstangen befestigte Gewichte zum Krafttraining und zur Muskelbildung auf und ab bewegt werden	1984
Curling			noun	aus engl. curling		Spiel auf dem Eis, bei dem runde und glattpolierte Spielsteine nach vorn gestoßen werden	1967/1933
Cursor		↓Cursor (2)					
cursor			noun	aus engl. cursor		blinkender Lichtpunkt auf einem Computerbildschirm, der an beliebige Stellen des Bildschirms bewegt werden kann	1984/1989
cutten			verb	aus engl. to cut		Filmszenen, Tonbandaufnahmen etc. für die endgültige Fassung auswählen, schneiden und neu zusammenstellen	1967/1974
Cutter (1)			noun	aus engl. cutter		Person, die Filmszenen etc. auswählt, schneidet und neu zusammenfügt, Schnittmeister	1944/1933
Cutter (2)			noun	aus engl. cutter		Maschine, die Fleisch für Wurstbereitung zerleinert	1969/1954
Cutterin			noun	aus engl. cutter und dt. -in		Person, die Filmszenen etc. auswählt, schneidet und neu zusammenfügt, Schnittmeister	1956/1967

Apartment	Apartmenthaus		noun	nach engl. apartment		abgeschlossene komfortable Kleinwohnung	1974/1960
Apex			noun	nach engl. Apex		günstiger Flugtarif	1978
Appl 1.&2a/b	Massen-Appel		noun compound item	nach engl. appeal		Anziehungskraft, Ausstrahlung, Faszination	1961/1970/1963/ 1970/1965/1970
Appasement			noun	nach engl. appasement		polit. Hältung oder Handlungsweise	1953/1956
Appetizer			noun	nach engl. appetizer		Person, polit. Gruppierung oder Macht, die Appasement betreiben	1963/1970
approach			noun	nach engl. approach		vor dem Essen serviertes Häppchen	1966/1970
Applanning			noun	nach engl. applanning		Art und Weise sich einem polit./wissenschaftl. Problem zu nähern	1966/1970
Arbeitessen			noun	wahrsch. nach engl. working lunch		Wassergläse	1969/1970
						bei einer Zusammenkunft von Vertragspartnern gemeinsam eingenommene Mahlzeit	1964/1967
Arroganz der Macht			phrase	nach engl. arrogance of power		durch Überdeutlichkeit bedingte Überheblichkeit	1979
ART			compound item	nach engl. -art		Bez. von Stichtungen in der modernen Kunst	1969
ArtDirector			noun	nach engl. art director		Künstl., Leiter einer Werbeagentur	1963/1970
As 1.&2a/b			compound item	engl. nach engl. ace		Persönlichkeit, die durch außergewöhnliche Fähigkeiten hervorsticht, Schlag beim Tennis/Golf	1949/1969/1967/ 973/1982/1976
Asphalt-Cowboy		!Cowboy					
Assembler			noun	nach engl. assembler		maschinorientierte Programmiersprache	1968/1970
Assist 1a/b			noun	nach engl. assist		Basketball etc.: Zuspätschicken eines Balls bzw. der Zuspätschicken	1984/1984
Associated Press			noun	nach engl. associated press		US-Nachrichtengenanter	1963/1920
Astronaut			noun	engl. nach engl. astronaut		für Raumfahrt ausgebildete Person	1959/1960
at his best			adjective/adverb	nach engl. at his best		in Höchstform, typisch, charakteristisch	1968
Athlet			noun	wahrsch. nach engl. athlete		Sportler	1954/1934
at its best			adjective/adverb	nach engl. at its best		von besond. Qualität, typisch, charakteristisch für etw.	1964
atlantisch	atlantische Partnerschaft		adjective	engl. nach engl. Atlantic		mit d. polit. Zusammenarbeit zw. Nordamerika und Westeuropa	1947/1965/1949/1
Atom 1,2,3			compound item	wahrsch. nach engl. atomic-		auf Prozessen der Kernspaltung oder -fusion beruhend	965/1949/1965
atomar			adjective	engl. nach engl. atomic		auf Prozessen der Kernspaltung oder -fusion beruhend	1959/1961
Atomar Holocaust		!Holocaust					
Atomombe			noun	wahrsch. nach engl. atom bomb		mit Ventil ausgest. unter Druck stehender Behälter, der Sprühnebel verstreut	1949/1954
Atomizer			noun	nach engl. atomizer			1977/1982
Atommeiler			noun	wahrsch. nach engl. atomic pile		Anlage zur Spaltung von Atomen	1947/1961
Atomversuchstap		!Herztaetche	noun	engl. nach engl. (nuclear) test ban		Beseitigung der Experimente mit Atombomben	1963/1976
attraktiv			adjective	engl. nach engl. attractive		ansprechend, hübsch, reizvoll	1954/1960
aufbauen			verb	engl. nach engl. to build up		einer Person dazu verhelfen Karriere zu machen	1962/1973
aufpoppen 1.&2		!-spagen	verb	nach engl. to pep up		den nötigen Schwung geben ohne prinzipielle Änderungen vorzunehmen	1974/1976/1979
aufpucken			verb	engl. nach engl. to pick up		Personen oder Sachen zufällig auffinden und mitnehmen	1956
aufpoppen		!-poppen					
aufspalten		!spalten					
Aufwartend		!Tend					
ausdrücken		!drücken					
ausdünnen 1.&2			verb	engl. nach engl. to thin out		in bezug auf Personen; Personal, Belegschaft ... reduzieren	1979/1982
ausflappen 1,2&3			verb	nach engl. to flip out		Traditionelles abtun und Alternatives annehmen, Beherrschung verlieren	1972/1970/1973/1
							980/1974/1976
ausknocken 1.&2		!Preak	verb	nach engl. to knock out		einen Gegner besiegen, durch K.o. besiegen, Personen od. Sachen verdrängen	1949/1960/1956/1
ausmachen			verb	engl. nach engl. to make out		eine Person oder Sacheverhaft für best. Geschehen entdecken, ermitteln, feststellen	1966/1965
Außenseiter			noun	nach engl. outsider		Outsider	1910/1929
aussetzen			verb	engl. nach engl. to set out		etw. bis zum Ende entlassen, hindurchlassen, über sich ergehen lassen	1984/1986
Ausperrung			noun	nach engl. lockout		Mafnahme der Arbeitgeber beim Arbeitskampf; Verweigerung des Zutritts zur Fabrik	1966/1929
Austerität			noun	nach engl. austerity		Sparsamkeit, Drosselung der Ausgaben	1956
austricksen		!testen	verb	nach dt. aus und engl. to trick		mit erlaubten und unerlaubten Mitteln arbeiten	1970/1970
Autocross			noun	nach dt. Auto und engl. cross		kurzer Maut in bes. für Autofahrer	1960/1973
Auto-Cross			noun	nach engl. autocross		Autorennen auf unwegsamen Gelände	1972/1970
Autokino			noun	nach engl. drive-in (cinema)		Kino im Freien, bei dem ein Film vom Auto gesehen wird	1956/1963

Automatic Automation	Auto-Lensing	|Lensing	noun/compound item noun	aus engl. automatic aus engl. automaton	Vorrichtung, die bewirkt, dass erw. selbstständig funktioniert Einsatz von Maschinen, die weitgehend bedienungsfrei sind und selbstständig funktionieren	1956 1956/1958
Auto-Reverse			noun	aus engl. autoreverse, das in engl. Webb. nicht belegt ist	Automatik bei Tonbandgeräten, die automatisch auf die andere Seite umschaltet	1983/1980
Autoseeater			noun	aus dt. Auto und engl. seater, das in engl. Webb. nicht belegt ist	Anlage mit kleinem Auto auf einer Scheibe, bes. auf Fahrmätkten	1963/1984
Autostop			noun	aus dt. Auto und engl. stop	Anhalten von Autos durch ein Warnen	1957/1974
Avantgarde			noun	frz. Herkunft; Fremdenzuegung durch engl. Sprache	Gruppe von Personen, die neuere und moderne Ideen vertritt, bes. in der Kunst/Mode	1949/1960
AWACS			noun	aus engl. AWACS	fortgeschrittenes Frühwarn- und Einsatzleitsystem	1979/1982
B						
Babbitt			noun	aus AE Babbitt	angepasster, geschäftstüchtiger, aber engstirniger Durchschnittsmensch	1962/1948
Baby 1,2,3,4			noun	aus engl. baby	Säugling, Kleinkind im ersten Lebensjahr; Jungtier; klein/handlich; Schatz...;	1948/1871/1963// 1957/1963/1970// 1975
Baby-Boom	Baby-boomer		noun	aus engl. baby boom	Anstieg der Geburtenzahlen	1961/1982
Baby-Doll			noun	aus engl. baby doll	Dammenschlafanzug mit kurzer Hose und weitem Oberteil	1962/1960
Babyface 1&2			noun	aus engl. babyface	rundliches, kindlich wirkendes Gesicht; erwachsener Mensch mit ~	1968/1976
babysitten			verb	aus engl. to baby(-)sit	kleine Kinder babysitten	1963/1974
Babysitter	Babysitterin		noun	aus engl. baby-sitter	jüngerer Mensch, der gegen Entgelt auf kleinere Kinder aufpasst	1956/1960
Babysitting			noun	aus engl. babysitting	gegen Entgelt ausgeübte Bemüßigung von kleinen Kindern bei kurzfristiger Abwesenheit der Eltern	1963/1980
Backfire-Bomber			noun	aus engl. Backfire (bomber)	sovt. Überschallkampfflugzeug	1979
Backgammon			noun	aus engl. backgammon	Brettspiel	1974/1980
Background 1,2,3,4			noun/compound item	aus engl. background	Begleitung bei Musik; Hintergrund; Umgebung; Erfahrung; unauffällig bleibende Stellung	1953/1970/1962/1 977/1962/1970/1 971/1960/1974
Backlog			compound item			
backlash			noun	aus engl. backlash	musikal. Begleitung von Sängern	1973
Backpacker	backpack		noun	aus engl. backpacker	plötzliche heftige Gegenreaktion	1964/1970
Bacon			noun	aus engl. bacon	Person, die mit Rucksack unterwegs ist	1983
Badge			noun	aus engl. badge	Schweinespeck	1947/1941
Badminton			noun	aus engl. badminton	Abzeichen zum Anstecken	1980/1970
Bag			noun/compound item	aus engl. bag	Federalball	1959/1960
Baggy-			compound item	aus engl. baggy	Tasche, Beutel zur Aufbewahrung bzw. zum Tragen	1974/1986
balance of power		|Gleichgewicht des Schreckens	noun	aus engl. balance of power	zur Bezeichnung von Hosen, die an Knien weit und Knöcheln eng sind	1979
Ballyhoo			noun	aus engl. ballyhoo	ausgeglichenes Verhältnis zw. politischen Kräften	1969/1929
Bambusvorhang			noun	nach engl. bamboo curtain		
Bananenrepublik 1&2			noun	nach engl. banana republic	Reklamemittel	1975/1960
Bananen-Split			noun	nach engl. banana split	Grenze zw. kommunistischem und nicht-kommunistischem Machtbereich	1954/1966
Band			noun	aus engl. band	kleiner unstabiler Staat in Süd- oder Zentralamerika	1947/1976/1972
Bandbreite 1,2,3			noun	engl. nach engl. bandwidth	Süßspeise mit Banane, Eis, Sahne, Fruchtsauce, etc.	1966/1982
Bandleader			noun	aus engl. band leader	Gruppe von Musikern	1947/1957
(-)Bank 1,2			noun	nach engl. -bank	Breite des Frequenzbandes eines Rundfunkgerätes, Bereich d. Wärmungskurve, Bereich unterschiedl. Anschließen	1949/1976/1964/1 976/1974/1980
Banker			compound item	aus dt. Bank und dt. er	Leiter einer Band	1959/1966
Bann			noun	aus dt. Bann und dt. er	med. Einrichtung, die Organe bereit hält, Ort für Aufbewahrung des ersten Teils des Kompositums	974
bannen			noun	skd. Herkunft; Bedeutungsverstärkung durch engl. Sprache	Teils des Kompositums	1969/1970
Bar 1,2,3,4			verb	skd. Herkunft; Bedeutungsverstärkung durch engl. Sprache	durch gesetzl. od. soz. Maßnahmen herbeigeführtes Verbot	1959/1986
Barbecue			noun	aus engl. bar	verbieten, unterbinden	1982/1923
Barfußarzt			noun	nach engl. barefoot doctor	Nachfolger; keine Ausführung von ~ im Haus; Theke; thekenähnlicher Stand	1909/1965/1963// 1959/1965/1968/1 970
			noun	aus engl. barbecue	Grillpart	1967/1966
			noun	nach engl. barefoot doctor	Arzt mit elementären Kenntnissen, die er sich selbst angeeignet hat	1978/1975

Banker				noun	aus engl. banker	Person, die an einer Bar arbeitet	1963/1960
Barrel				noun	aus engl. barrel	Hollnab mit der Bed. Tonne, Fass	1974/1960
Barrelhouse-				noun/compound item	aus engl. barrelhouse-	Jazzstil	1966/1970
Barter				noun	aus engl. barter	Handelsform	1968
Basement				noun	aus engl. basement	Keller oder Erdgeschoss	1963/1970
BASIC				noun	aus engl. BASIC	problemorientierte Programmiersprache	1978/1972
Basket			||Korb	noun	aus engl. basket	Ballspiel; Ball	1954/1941/1987/1974
Baskets				noun/compound item	aus engl. baskets		1981
Batch				noun	aus engl. batch	Verfahren in der Datenverarbeitung	1966/1987/1976
Batman 1,2				noun/compound item	aus engl. Batman	amerik. Comic-Superfigur; Person, die e.gg. Ungerechtigkeit kämpft	1969/1963
Batterie				noun/compound item	engl. nach engl. battery	große Anzahl von geladenen Dingen	1953/1958
Bazooka				noun	aus engl. bazooka	vom zwei Personen bediente tragbare Waffe	1977
Beach				noun	aus engl. beach	flacher, sandiger oder kiesiger Bereich	1953/1960/1963/1970/1966/1970/1
Beat 1,2,3,4				noun	aus engl. beat	Schlagrhythmus; charakterist. für Beat Generation; Tanzmusik; bes. grell, intensiv	1967
beaten 1a,b				verb	aus engl. to beat, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	Beatmusik spielen; zu Beatmusik tanzen	1967/1974/1967/1973
Beat Generation				noun	aus AE beat generation	mit Jazzszenen verbundene Gruppe Intellektueller	1962/1966
Beats 1,2				noun	aus engl. Beats	Mitglied der Beats; junger Mann mit langen Haaren	1964/1966/1965/1966
Beatmusik				noun	nach engl. beat music	Musikform	1967/1973
Beattnik 1,2				noun	aus engl. beattnik	Augehöriger der Beat Generation; Anhänger der Lebensauffassung der Beat Generat.	1962/1963/1963/1970
... ist beautiful				phrase	währsch. nach engl. (black) is beautiful	ist schön, richtig etc.	1984
Beauty			||small is beautiful	noun	aus engl. beauty	Person, die durch besonders gutes Aussehen auffällt	1964/1960
Beauty-				compound item	aus engl. beauty-	zur Bezeichnung von Kosmetika etc., die zur Schönheitspflege notwendig sind	1967
Beauty-Farm				noun	aus engl. beauty farm, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Komb. nicht belegt ist	Schönheitsfarm	1963/1970
Beboop				noun	aus engl. beboop	Jazzstil	1953/1960
Becker			||Dress	noun	aus engl. beeper	kleiner elektron. Empfänger	1989
Beefsteak			||Steak	phrase	nach engl. both ... and ...	sowohl als auch	1962
bed(s) ... and ...				compound item	nach engl. bea-	dem zweiten Bestandteil des Komp. genannten Sachverhalt fast, nahezu erfüllend	1962
Beimke- 1,2				noun	nach engl. by-product	Sache, die oft unerwartet als Ergebnis bei der Entwicklung von etw. entsteht	1952/1977
Beiprodukt				noun	nach engl. Bermuda Triangle	Seegebiet im westlichen Atlantik, Gebiet, Zuständigkeitsbereich	1983/1986
Beimke-Dreieck 1,2			||Kiffen	noun	aus engl. Bermudas	sportl. Hose; eng; bis zu Knie reichende Badehose	1963/1974/1985/1974
Bermudas 1a,b				noun	aus engl. Bermuda shorts	sportl. Hose; eng; bis zu Knie reichende Badehose	1967/1972
Bermuda-Shorts				phrase	nach engl. to make the best of something	mit einer ungünstigen Situation auf bestmögliche Weise fertig werden	1962/1976
das Beste aus etwas machen				noun/compound item	aus engl. best(s)eller	Buch, das sich gut verkauft; Artikel, der sich gut verkauft; Person, deren Werk sich gut verkauft	1959/1941/1962/1941/1967
Bestseller 1a-b,2				noun	aus engl. best-seller	Medikament zur Behandlung von Herzkrankheiten	1980/1984
Beathlooker				compound item	aus engl. beath-looker	Kleidungsstücke, die die Figur straffen und formen	1968
Bevener-				noun	währsch. nach engl. population explosion	rapide Zunahme der Weltbevölkerung	1966/1973
Bevölkerungsexplosion				noun/compound item	währsch. nach engl. -conscious	für eine Sache oder Problem; interessiert und aufgeschlossen	1962/1989
(C)hevunst				noun	aus engl. big band	größeres Ensemble aus Instrumentalisten	1953/1966
Big-Band				noun	aus engl. big bang	Urknall; Reform auf dem Finanzmarkt	1981/1986/1986
Big Bang 1,2			||Boss	noun	aus engl. big brother	großer Bruder	1979/1969
Big Boss				noun	aus engl. big business	Großunternehmen in Handel und Industrie; finanziell einträgliches Geschäft	1963/1960/1964/1976
Big Brother 1,2				noun	aus engl. big and engl. lift, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Komb. nicht belegt ist	schnelle Verlegung von großen Truppenverbänden; arbeitsaufwendiger Lufttransport	1967/1967
Big Business 1,2				noun			
Big Lift 1a-b				noun			

Big Science	noun	aus engl. Big Science	von Staat und Industrie initiierte wissenschaftl. Forschung	1967/1967
Big Shot	noun	aus engl. big shot	bedeutende oder einflussreiche Person	1973
Bike 1,2	noun/compound item	aus engl. bike	Fahrrad, Motorrad	1971/1980/1989
Biker 1,2	noun	aus engl. biker	Motorradfahrer; Fahrradfahrer	1984/1990
Bildplatte	compound item	wahrsch. nach engl. video(-)kassette	aus PVC bestehender schallplattenähnlicher Informationsträger	1979/1972
Bildrohre	noun	evtl. nach engl. picture tube	Elektronenstrahlrohre, die das Bild auf den Leuchtschirm projiziert	1963/1967
Bingo	noun	aus engl. bingo	dem Lotto ähnliches Glücksspiel	1983/1973
Bio-	compound item	griech. Herkunft; Frequenzsteigerung durch engl. Sprache	zur Bez. von Labors, in denen biolog. Vorgänge erforscht werden; natürlich, gesund, biologisch	1959/1929/1980/1962
Biofeedback	noun	aus engl. biofeedback	Methode, durch die körperl. Prozesse mittels elektr. Geräte aufgezeichnet werden	1975
biologische Uhr	phrase	evtl. nach engl. biological clock	innere Uhr	1979
Bit	noun	aus engl. bite	Golf: Erreichen eines Loches mit einem Schlag weniger als festgesetzt	1963/1970
Bitter Lemon	noun	aus engl. bit	Mafekönig für den Informationsgehalt einer Nachricht	1978/1966
Bla-Bla	noun	aus engl. bitter lemon	alkoholfreies Getränk aus Zitronen- und Limettensaft	1970/1982
Black Box 1,2	noun	aus engl. bla-bla	sinulose und nebensächliche Anekdote	1966/1976
Blackout 1+1+2,3,4+4,5,6	noun	aus engl. black box	Tel eines kybernet. Systems; Flugschreiber	1967/1970/1980
Blankingen-Arbeiter	noun	nach engl. blue collar worker	Verdunkeln einer Szene; Zurückhalten von Nachrichten; Zusammenbruch der Stromversorgung; Bewusstseinsverlust; mangelnde Einsicht; Ausfall von Funktionen; Aussetzen wirtsch. Verbindungen	1967/1960/1977/1966/1971/1989/1973/1974/1974/1974/1974/1977/1980/1982
Blazer 1,2	noun	aus engl. blazer	Arbeitskleid in der Industrie, bes. in einer Fabrik	1980
Blister	noun/compound item	aus engl. blister, das in engl. Web. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	Arbeitskleid	1961/1967/1962/1980
Blitzer	noun	nach engl. ats-aker	Klarsichtverpackung bes. für kleine und zerbrechliche Produkte	1970/1977
blockfrei	adjective	evtl. nach engl. non-aligned	Flitzer	1974/1976
Bloomer	noun	aus engl. bloomers	frei von polit., milit. oder ideolog. Bindungen an überstaatl. Machtblöcke	1968/1965
Blow-out	noun	aus engl. blow-out	kurz oder halb lange weite Hose für Damen	1971/1969
Blow-up (1)	noun	aus engl. blow(Up)	plötzlicher, unkontrollierter, explosionsartiger Ausbruch von Erdöl oder -gas	1977/1980
Blow-up (2)	noun	aus engl. blow(Up)	Vergroßerung eines Fotos, Film- oder Fernsehbildes	1967/1970
Blue baby	noun	aus engl. blue baby	Explosion	1977
Blue Chips	noun	aus engl. blue chips	Saugling mit blau verfärbter Haut	1986/1960
Blugrass	noun/compound item	aus AE blugrass	Ablösen großer Unternehmungen	1974/1970
Blue jeans	noun	aus AE blue jeans	einfache, trad. Vollsmusik aus dem Süden der USA	1973
Blue Movie	noun	aus engl. blue movie	Jeans	1950/1960
Blues 1,2	noun	aus engl. blues	pornographischer Film	1972/1982
Blue-Screen	noun/compound item	aus engl. blue screen, das in engl. Web. nicht belegt ist	Musikform; langsamer Tanz zum ~	1953/1957/1959/1929
Blumenkind	noun	nach engl. flower child	Projektionsverfahren bei Film- und Fernsehaufnahmen	1977/1974
Blusher	noun	aus engl. blusher	Ausgangspunkt der Hippie-Bewegung	1967/1976
BMC	noun/compound item	aus engl. BMC	puderförmiges od. cremeförmiges Kosmetikum	1963
Board	compound item	aus engl. board	kleines gefädeltgelegtes Fahrrad	1985
(-)Board 1,2	compound item	aus engl. -board	Kurzform von Surfboard-brett	1981
Boardinghouse	noun	aus engl. boardinghouse	Möbelstück mit Einlegeböden, Kontrolltafel	1970/1977
Boat People	noun	aus engl. boat people	Wohn- und Gasthaus	1968/1933
Body (1)	noun/compound item	aus engl. body	Fluchtdinge, die auf kleinen Booten fliehen	1979/1982
Body (2)	noun	aus engl. body, das in engl. Web. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	menschl. Körper in anderer Erscheinung	1970
Body-	compound item	aus engl. body-, das in engl. Web. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	Kurzform für Bodystobling	1986
Bodybuilder	noun	aus engl. body-builder	Bestandteil von Bez. für enganliegende Bekleidungsstücke für Damen	1969
Bodybuilding	noun	aus engl. body-building	Person, die Bodybuilding betreibt	1962/1966
Bodycheck	noun	aus engl. bodycheck	Training zum Aufbau von Muskulatur	1962/1966
Bodycount	noun	aus engl. body-count	Eishockey: Rempeln und Abhocken	1962/1966
Bodyguard 1+1+2	noun	aus engl. bodyguard	Zählung der Kriegstoten zur Feststellung der Verlustziffern	1968
			Leibwächter; Leibwache	1977/1977/1979

Break-even-point	Breaker	Breakdance	noun	aus engl. break-even point	Gewinnschwelle in unternehmerischen Kosteneinschätzung	1979/1969
Breaches	Breakfast-TV	Frühstücksfernsehen	noun	aus engl. breaches	halblange Sport- und Reithose	1904/1918
Breeshose			noun	aus engl. breaches and dt. Hose wahrz. nach engl. wide-screen	halblange Sport- und Reithose	1979/1966
Breitwand			noun		breite Kinoleinwand	1956/1961
Briefing 1,2,3	Brettsieger	Surfer	noun	aus engl. briefing	Informationsspaß, kurze Konferenz, formlose Beratung oder Lachgesprächung	1969/1967/1969/1 970/1977/1967
Bridkmanship 1,2	bridefen		noun	aus engl. bridesmanship	aufpolitische Strategie; Taktik, eine Situation bis an Grenzen eines Konflikts zu führen und Vorteil daraus zu ziehen	1980/1982/1968/1 982
Broiler	Broker		noun	aus engl. broker	Brathähnchen	1963/1973
(-)Brothers 1a+b			noun	aus engl. broker	Makler	1964/1941
Brot-and-Butter-			compound item	aus engl. -Brothers	Bez. für Brüder, die in Unterhaltungsindustrie gemeinsam auftreten; Männer, die in Politik etc. zusammenarbeiten	1963/1967
Brunch	brunchen	schneller Bräter	compound item	nach engl. bread-and-butter-	von entscheidender Bedeutung, ...	1966
Bubblegum 1,2	Bräter, schneller		noun	aus engl. brunch	Kombination aus Frühstück und Mittagessen	1967/1970
			noun	aus engl. bubble gum	Kaugummi; Art Popmusik mit einfachen, sich wiederholenden Texten und Melodien	1969/1975
Buggy 1,2	bürgerlicher Ungehorsam	Zwiler Ungehorsam	noun			
Bug	Bug	Wanze	noun	aus engl. buggy	kleines, geländegängiges Auto; Sportkinderwagen für Kleinkinder	1969/1970/1982/1 982
Buh			noun	aus engl. buo	Ausruf des Missgefallens oder Unzufriedenheit	1969/1973
Bulkcarrier			noun	aus engl. bulk carrier	Messengutrachter	1963/1973
Bulldozer 1,2			noun	aus engl. bulldozer	Planerrupe; Mensch, der sich über Belange anderer hinwegsetzt	1962/1988/1979
Bully 1,2			noun	(1) dt. od. engl.	Kraftfahrzeug; Aktion zu Beginn eines Eishockeyspiels	1963/1971/1960
Bumerang 1,2			noun	(2) aus engl. bully	gekürntes Wurholz; Handlungsweise, die zu unbeabsichtigten Ergebnissen führt	1964/1893/1974
Bungalow 1a+b			noun	aus engl. bungalow	meist großzügig gebautes Wohnhaus mit Flachdach, kleines Ferien- oder Sommerhaus	1959/1941/1962/1 948
Bungee-Jumping			noun	aus engl. bungee jumping	Sportart	1991
Bunny			noun	aus engl. bunny	Serverin in Playboy-Club	1978/1970
(-)Burger			compound item	aus AE -burger	Brötchen mit Fleischinlage, Fisch oder Käse etc.	1972
Business 1a+b+c,2	Basenstar	Star	noun	aus engl. business	Geschäft, Handel; Handelsbranche; Wirtschaft, Geschäftswelt; Aufgabe, Zuständigkeit	1962/1933/1962/1 1979/1967/1968
business as usual			phrase	aus engl. business as usual	Fortsetzen des normalen Alltagsgeschehens trotz ungünstiger Bedingungen	1978
Business Class			noun	aus engl. business class	Tarifklasse im Flugverkehr	1979/1990
Business Game			noun	aus engl. business game, das in engl. Wb. in dieser Bd. nicht befragt ist	Planspiel zu Forschungs- und Ausbildungszwecken	1960
Businessman	Businessmann		noun	aus engl. businessmen	Unternehmer, Führungskraft	1969
Butterfly 1,2			noun	aus engl. butterfly	Schwimmstil; Sprintsprung beim Eiskunlauf	1949/1970/1961/1 976
Button			noun	aus engl. button	Plakette aus Plastik oder Metall	1968/1969
Button-downs-Kragen	Button-down		noun	nach engl. button-down-collar und dt. Kragen	Hemd- bzw. Blusenbraggen, der mit Knöpfen festgeklopft wird	1962/1969
Buyout			noun	aus engl. (management) buyout	Übernahme eines Unternehmens	1986
Bypass			noun	aus engl. bypass	Ersatzluftbahn, Aderbrücke	1977/1982
Bypass-Operation			noun	aus engl. bypass und dt. Operation	chirurgischer Eingriff, bei dem Bypass gelegt wird	1977/1984
Byte			noun	aus engl. byte	Kombination aus acht Bits	1981/1970
C						
CAD	Cabbage Patch Kid	Kohlkopfpuppe	noun/acronym	aus engl. CAD	Einsatz von elektr. Rechnerystem beim Entwurf von Produkten in industrielle Fertigung	1981/1990
Caddy	Caddyhose		noun	aus engl. caddy, caddy	Person, die dem Golfspieler die Tasche mit den Schlägern trägt	1933/1910
CAE			noun/acronym	aus engl. CAE	Einsatz von Rechnerystemen im Bereich der Ingenieurwissenschaften	1981
Cafeteria			noun	aus engl. cafeteria	Selbstbedienungsrestaurant	1959/1960
Callboy			noun	aus engl. callboy	junger Mann, der auf Telefonat hin Besuche macht und sexuelle Wünsche erfüllt	1964/1973

Callgirl				aus engl. callgirl	noun			junge Frau, die auf Telefon hin Besuche macht und sexuelle Wünsche erfüllt	1956/1960
CAM				aus engl. CAM	noun/acronym			Einsatz von elektr. Rechensystem bei der Fertigung von Produkten	1981/1990
Camcorder				aus engl. camcorder	noun			Kombination aus Kamera und Videorecorder	1986/1989
camp				aus engl. camp	adjective			skurril, überhöfnet, parodistisch übersteigert	1987
Camp (1), 1a+2,3,4,5			campy	aus engl. camp	noun			Gefangenlager; Flüchtlingslager; Ferienlager; Lager; Trainingslager; Zelt- oder Hüttendorf bei Demonstrationen	1947/1941/1963// 1954/1957/1961// 1974/1984
Camp (2), 1,2				aus engl. camp	noun			Kunst- und Moderation der 60er Jahre; Person, die durch exaltierte, extravagante Verhaltensweise auszeichnet	1966/1978/1982
campen				aus engl. to camp	verb			sich auf einem Campingplatz für eine Weile aufhalten	1969/1960
Camper 1,2				aus engl. camper	noun			Person, die Campen geht; kleines Campingfahrzeug	1964/1960/1979
Camping				aus engl. camping	noun			Form der Freizeit- und Feriengestaltung, Zelten	1953/1941
Campingbus, Campingplatz				aus engl. camping	noun			KFZ für Campingzwecke	1971
Campmobil				aus engl. camp und Mobil	noun			Gesamtlage einer Universität; Universität, Hochschule	1963/1967/1970
Campus 1,2			camp	aus engl. campus	noun				1971
Candlelight-Dinner				aus engl. candlelight dinner	noun			fehl. Abendessen bei Kerzenlicht	1964/1989
Canvas				aus engl. canvas	noun			leichter Naturfaserstoff	1969
Canvasser				aus engl. canvasser	noun			Kandidat für ein politisches Amt	1955
Canvassing				aus engl. canvassing	noun			Stimmenwerbung im Wahlkampf	1967/1970
Car (1)				aus engl. car	noun/compound item			Personenkarthwagen	1949
Car (2)				aus engl. car, das ist engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt	noun			Autobus für den Ausflugsverkehr, Reisebus	1970/1973
Caravan				aus EE caravan	noun			einschiger Reisewohnwagen, der am KFZ hängt, Wohnwagen, Wohnanhänger	1959/1960
Caravaner				aus EE caravaner	noun			Person, die einen Caravan nutzt	1965/1976
Caravanning				aus EE caravanning	noun			Verwendung von Caravans	1965/1960
Cardigan				aus engl. cardigan	noun			Strickjacke, Strickweste	1952/1969
CARE			CARE-Paket	aus engl. CARE	noun/acronym			amerikan. Organisation, die Hilfsgüter nach Europa und in alle Welt schickt	1950/1953
			Car Food						
			Carport	aus engl. carport	noun/compound item				
Carrier				aus engl. carrier	noun			Fluggesellschaft	1968/1970
Cartoon				aus engl. cartoon	noun			Karikatur	1963/1960
Cartoonist				aus engl. cartoonist	noun			Künstler, der Cartoons anfertigt	1965/1974
cash				aus engl. cash	adverb			in bar	1963/1981
Cash				aus engl. cash	noun			Bargeld, Barzahlung	1974/1929
Cash-and-Carry-				aus engl. cash-and-carry-	compound item			Vertriebsform, bei der Güter bar bezahlt und selbst abgeholt werden muss	1963
Cash-flow				aus engl. cash-flow	noun			Reingewinn in einer best. Rechnungsperiode	1969/1970
Cashmere				aus engl. cashmere	noun			fein, hochwertiges Wolle	1971
Cassetten-Recorder			Cassetten-Deck						
Catch				aus engl. cassette recorder	noun			tragbares oder als Teil einer Stereoanlage verwendetes Tonbandgerät	1967/1972
Catch-as-catch-can				aus engl. catch, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Form nicht belegt	noun			kurz für Catch-as-catch-can	1962/1983
Catch-as-catch-can				aus engl. catch-as-catch-can	phrase			Kampf oder Auseinandersetzung unter Anwendung aller verfügbaren Mittel zur Erreichung eines Ziels	1962/1974
catchen				aus engl. to catch, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	verb			als Catcher kämpfen	1986/1973
Catcher				aus engl. catcher, das in engl. Wbb. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	noun			Berufssinger, der mit allen verfügbaren Mitteln ringt	1957/1960
Caterer			Caterer	aus engl. caterer	noun				1976
Catering				aus engl. catering	noun			Beltfernung von Fluggesellschaften, Schulen, Kantinen etc. mit fertigen Speisen	1969/1982
Catsuit				aus engl. catsuit	noun			einteiliges, enganliegendes, waden- bzw. knöchellanges, langärmeliges Kleidungsstück für Damen	1979
CB				aus engl. CB	noun			Kurzwellen-Frequenzbereich der Bundespost für privaten Funksprechverkehr	1977/1979
CB-Funk				aus engl. CB und dt. Funk	noun			lizenzfreier Hobby-sprechfunk	1977/1979
CD			CD-Player, CD-Spieler	aus engl. CD	noun/compound item			kurz für Compact Disc	1983/1986

Claim 1,2				noun	aus engl. claim	Beizanspruch auf ein Grundstück; Anspruch in Bezug auf wirtschaftl., medizinhilf. etc. Interessen, der für best. Bereich geltend gemacht wird	1966/1915/1976/1 915
Clan 1,2,3,4	Familienclan			noun	aus engl. clan	Gruppe von verwandten Personen; Gruppe mit gleichen Interessen; exklusive Gruppe mit best. Begabung; Gruppe krimineller Personen	1962/1918/1962/1 970/1962/1968
clean 1,2				adjective	aus engl. clean	nicht mehr drogenabhängig; sauber; trocken; sauber; ordentlich	1977/1974/1973
Cleanser				noun	aus engl. cleanser	flüssiges Mittel zur Reinigung von Haut	1967
Cleaning				noun	aus engl. cleaning	aufgrund einer Vereinbarung regelmäßige Verrechnung der gegenseitigen Forderungen	1941
Cleaning-Stelle 1,2				noun	aus engl. cleaning and dt. Stelle	Einrichtung, die Formalitäten erledigt; Daten/Informationen sammelt, prüft etc.; Einrichtung, die gegenseitige Forderungen verrechnet	1967/1970/1976
clever 1,2,3,4,5	Cleverte			adjective	aus engl. clever	klug; pfiffig; gewitzt; listig; genissen, verschlagen; taktisch geschickt; geschickl; einfallsreich; handwerklich technische Fertigkeiten besitzend	1956/1960/1954/1 966/1959/1954/1 963/1969
Cleanness 1,2,3				noun	aus engl. cleanness	Gewitztheit; Klugheit; Genissenheit; Durchtriebenheit; Fähigkeit taktisch geschickt vorzugehen	1956/1954/1957/1 966/1974/1954
Clinch 1,2				noun	aus engl. clinch	verbotene Umklammerung beim Boxen; Streit; Auseinandersetzung mit einem Gegner	1929/1929/1956/1 970
Clip (1) 1,2,3	-clipsen			noun	aus engl. clip	federteile Klammer; modisches Schmuckstück; Bügel an einem Füllfederhalter oder Kugelschreiber	1968/1960/1967/1 960/1979/1960
Clip (2)				noun	aus engl. clip	kurz für Videoclip	1977/1990
Clipper				noun	aus engl. clipper	schnelles Verkehrsmittel für Langstreckenflüge	1948/1960
(-)Clock			↓Clip (1)	compound item			
Clog				noun	aus engl. -clog	Teil einer Marken- oder Produktbezeichnung für Uhren, Uhr	1967
				noun	aus engl. clog	Schuh mit dicker Holz-, Gummi-, Kork- etc. Sohle	1971/1974
closed shop 1,2	Clong		↓Klon	noun	aus engl. closed shop	Unternehmen, das nur gewerkschaftlich organisierte Arbeitnehmer beschäftigt; wirtschaftl. Situation, die in best. Berufszweigen Finden von Arbeit unmöglich macht	1973/1954/1977
Clown 1,2,3				noun	aus engl. clown	Spaßmacher; Darsteller oder Schauspieler; Person, die in ihren Anstalten nicht ernst genommen wird	1909/1882/1980/1 1977
Club 1,2				noun	aus engl. club	Vereinigung von Personen mit gleichen Interessen; Lokal, in dem Prostitution betrieben wird	1949/1808/1984
Cluster 1,2,3,4				noun	aus engl. cluster	Klaviert. zwischen Klang und Geräusch stehender Tonkomplex; Ansammlung von Teilchen; Anhäufung von Sternen	1967/1968/1979/1 969/1982
Coach				noun			
coach 1,2	Coaching		↓Co-	verb	aus engl. coach aus engl. to coach	Trainer eine Mannschaft auf Wettbewerbe vorbereiten; einem Spieler von Spielfeldrand aus unerlaubte Anweisungen geben	1890/1960 1967/1973/1982
Coat				noun	aus engl. coat	Mantel	1963/1980
Coating				noun/compound item	aus engl. coating	Überzug; schützende Beschichtung	1969/1982
Coat			↓Co-Autor	noun/acronym			
Coca-Cola 1,2				noun	aus engl. COBOL aus engl. coca-cola	höher, problemorientierte Programmiersprache mit Kohlensture versetztes, koffeinhaltiges Erfrischungsgetränk; amerik. Firma die dieses Getränk herstellt	1968/1974 1949/1954
Code 1,2,3,4,5				noun	aus engl. codept	Sitzraum für Besatzung im Heck von Segel- und Motorbooten; Pilotenkabine im Flugzeug; Sitzplatz für Rennfahrer; ~ für KFZ-Fahrer; Armaner eines KFZ; Astronautenkabine; Ort der zentralen Steuerung	1904/1960/1961/1 966/1963/1970/1 963/1968/1983/1 1977
Cocktail 1,2,3,4a+b				noun	aus engl. cocktail	alkohol. Mischgetränk; Vorspeise; Mischung aus versch. Appetitlappen; diplom. Empfang; kurz für Cocktail-Party	1909/1871/1961/1 970/1963/1970/1 959/1976/1968/19 70
Cocktail-				compound item	aus engl. cocktail-	von Saften, bese. Kleidung etc., die zu Cocktail-Partys getragen werden	1963
Cocktailkleid				noun	nach engl. cocktail dress	elegantes, kurzes Kleid für festl. Anlässe	1954/1960
Cocktail-Party				noun	aus engl. cocktail party	sozial. Zusammenkunft, auf der Cocktails getrunken werden	1957/1960
COCOM				noun/acronym	aus engl. COCOM	Ausschuss, der den Export milit. Waren aus westl. Industrieländern in die komm. Länder regelt	1978/1984
Coconing				noun	aus engl. coconing	Lebensweise, die durch teilweisen Abbruch der sozialen Beziehungen gekennzeichnet ist	1990
Code 1,2,3	Codekarte, Strichcode			noun	aus engl. code	gemeines Zeichensystemsystem von Regeln und Überenkäufen in EDV; für Kommunikation verwendetes Inventar sprachlicher Zeichen	1977/1918/1978/1 970/1974
codieren 1,2,3				verb	aus engl. to (en)code	eine Nachricht verschlüsseln; Zeichen einem System zuordnen; Erbinformation in genetischen Code umsetzen	1983/1966/1970/1 1977

Coffeshop				noun	aus engl. coffee-shop	kleines Café oder Restaurant	1963/1982
Coil				noun	aus engl. coil	dünnes, zu einer Rolle aufgewickeltes Band aus Wulzblech	1968/1974
Coke				noun	aus engl. coke	kurz für Coca-Cola	1978/1970
Cola				noun	aus engl. cola	kurz für Coca-Cola	1959/1976
Cold-Cream			]Cream	noun	aus engl. cold-cream	plötzliches Absetzen einer starken Droge	1982
College				noun/compound item	aus engl. college-	in Bezug auf Modeartikel, die im Stil an Schulkleidung der engl. Colleges angelehnt sind	1963
Colour				noun/compound item	aus AE color, aus BE colour	Farbe, Farb-	1949
Colt 1a+b,2				noun	aus engl. colt	Frümmelrevolver; Bez. für von Firma Colt hergestellte Pistolenmodelle; Faustfeuerwaffe	1967/1941/1984// 1963/1981
Combo			]Kombi	noun			
Comboback 1,2,3				noun	aus engl. combo	kleine Gruppe von Musikern, die Jazz oder Tanzmusik spielt	1953/1960
Comeson				noun	aus engl. comboback	Rückkehr eines bekannten Künstlers; Wiedererlangung der ehemal. Popularität; Rückkehr einer Sache oder eines Ereignisses	1947/1954//1957/1 967//1961
Comic 1,2				noun	aus engl. COMECON	Zusammenschluss der Ostblockstaaten zu einer Wirtschaftsorganisation	1963/1967
Comic-Strip 1,2				noun	aus engl. comic(s)	Bildergeschichte in Fortsetzungen; Buch oder Heft mit Bildergeschichten	1957/1976/1977/1 982
Coming out				noun	aus engl. come strip	Bildergeschichte in Fortsetzungen; Buch oder Heft mit Bildergeschichten	1956/1974//1967/1 982
Commercial Commodity			]No comment	noun	aus engl. coming out	öffentl. Bekanntheit zu homosexueller Veranlagung; öffentl. Bekanntheit zu einer Sache durch bewusstes Handeln	1983/1982//1985/1 982
Compact			]Kompakt	noun	aus engl. commercial	kurzer Werbefilm	1968
Compact Disc			]Kompakt-	noun	aus engl. commodity	allgemeine Bezeichnung für Ware	1963
Compiler				noun			
Compliance				noun	aus engl. compact disc	kleine verschleißfreie Langspielplatte	1981/1986
Composer				noun	aus engl. compiler	Übersetzungsprogramm	1974/1970
Computer				noun	aus engl. compliance	Bereitschaft eines Patienten die Anweisungen seines Arztes zu befolgen	1982/1984
Computer, computerisiert, computergestützt, computerisieren, computeren, Computerspiel, -tomographie, computerunterstützt, Computervirus				noun	aus engl. composer	elektr. Schreibmaschine mit Randausgleich	1974/1970
Concept Art			]in concert]Konform	noun/compound item	aus engl. computer	Rechner	1963/1966
Connection				compound item			
Consultant				noun/compound item	aus engl. concept art	moderne Kunststrichung	1971/1974
Consumer				noun/compound item	aus engl. connection	in Bezug auf best. Sachverhalt vorteilhaft auswirkende wirtschaftl., polit., soziale Verbindung zu jmd./etw.	1979
Container 1,2,3,4				noun/compound item	aus engl. consulting	berufsmäßige Beratungstätigkeit auf best. Gebiet in der Wirtschaft	1963/1970
Containment 1,2				noun	aus engl. consumer	Verbraucher, Benutzer	1968
Controller 1,2,3				noun	aus engl. container	Großbehälter; kleines Behältnis; transportabler Großbehälter	1967/1969/1974// 1977/1990//1979
Controlling			]Tower	noun	aus engl. containment	aufgepol. Bestrebung der Eindämmung des komm. Machtbesitzes; Sicherheitsstufe von Atomreaktoren	1951/1966//1979/1 970
Convenience				noun	aus engl. controller	Sachbearbeiter im Finanz- und Rechnungswesen; Flugleiter-Loise; Gerät zur (Fern)Steuerung einer Maschine	1963/1960//1977// 1977/1986
cool 1a+b,2,3,4				noun	aus engl. controlling	in einem Betrieb von einem Fachmann ausgeübte Tätigkeiten der Kostenanalyse	1969
Cooler 1,2				noun	aus engl. convenience	in Bezug auf Nahrungsmittel: Schnell- und Fertigerichte	1968
Cool-Jazz			]Cool-Jazz	adjective	aus engl. cool	sedlich nichtern; leidenschaftlos, unbewegt; außergewöhnlich, durch posit. Qualität auffallend; Musik: kühl, zurückhaltend; gut gekühlt, geist	1967/1978//1971/1 978//1967/1981/1 973/1980
				noun	aus engl. cooler	gekühltes Mischgetränk; Kühlschrank ohne Gefrierfach	1909/1969//1986
				noun	aus engl. cool jazz	Jazzstil der 40er/50er Jahre	1953/1960

Coolness 1a-b									leidenschaftslose Distanziertheit und Zurückhaltung; überlegen kühle Nüchternheit im Handeln	1963/1978
Cool-Wool									Bez. für leichte Sommer-Wollstoffe	1984
Coordinate									Ensemble, Kombination	1967/1977
Copy Chief									Chieftexter	1963/1970
Copy-Shop									Geschäft, in dem Fotokopien angefertigt werden	1981
Copywriter									Werbetexter	1963
Cord 1,2									mit Längsrippen versehenes Gewebe aus Baumwolle; loses Gewebe aus reifstem Gann, das als Einlage in Reifen, Kellern genutzt wird	1962/1954/1972/1976
Core									Zentraler Teil des Kernreaktors	1977/1966
Corner									Eckball, Eckstoß beim Fußball	1968/1910
Comflakes									kompagn geröstete Maisflocken	1963/1960
Corporate Identity									Erscheinungsbild eines Unternehmens in der Öffentlichkeit	1986/1982
Cottage 1,2									kleines Land- oder Vorstadthaus; großes Haus in einem ländl. wirkenden Gebiet in Österreich (Villa)	1939/1871/1956/1954
Cottage Cheese									Käseart, kömiger Frischkäse	1972/1970
Cotton									Stoff aus Baumwolle, Baumwolle	1968/1929
Couch									breiteres, häufig ausklappbares Liegesofa	1947/1934
Countdown 1a-b,2,3,4									Rückwärtszählung von Zahleneinheiten; letzte techn. Vorbereitungen; Zeitraum bis Eintritt eines Ereignisses; fortschreitende Abnahme der Anzahl; Zeitraum bis zum Ende	1965/1962/1962/1962/1962/1964/1970/1967/1969
Counter									auf Flughäfen etc. Schalter	1968/1974
Counterpart 1,2									Person in einem Entwicklungsland, die Ausbildung zur Fachkraft erhält; Person oder Institution, die als Pendant fungiert	1969/1982/1972
Country									kurz für Country-Musik	1969
Country-									musikal. mit ländlich schillernder Note, natürlich wirkend	1968
Country-Musik									Musikrichtung im Stil der volkstümlichen Musik der Süd- und Weststaaten der USA	1979/1970
Country & Western									Country-Musik	1973
Court									Tennis: Spielfeld	1976
Cover 1a-b,2									Titelblatt; Umschlag eines Buches; Schutzmanschlag für Schallplatte, Musik- und Videokassette	1978/1970/1968//1967/1970
Coverboy 1a-b									auf Titelseite abgebildeter Mann; auf Titelseite abgebildete männliche Persönlichkeit	1967/1974/1973
Covercoat									auf Titelseite abgebildete attraktive Frau	1967/1960
Cover-Girl									einen erfolgreichen Musikstil eines anderen Interpretieren übernehmen und selbst neu herausbringen	1973
cover									Tarnung oder Vertuschung eines unangenehmen oder strafbaren Tatbestandes	1964/1970
Coverstory									Titelgeschichte, Titelstory	1979
Cover-up									Tarnung oder Vertuschung eines unangenehmen oder strafbaren Tatbestandes	1979
Cover-Version									Neuaufnahme eines erfolgreichen oder bisher unbekannt gebliebenen Musikstückes durch neue Interpreten, kann vom Original abweichen	1973
Cowboy 1a-b									berittener Reiter, der in USA und Kanada großer Herden hütet; Person, die mit schlechten Manieren aufsehen oder Konflikte erregt	1947/1903/1977
Crack (1) 1a-b+c									bestes Kumpfen eines Kumpfers; hervorragender Sportler; Spitzensportler; As, Experte, Person mit hervorragenden Kenntnissen	1909/1903/1952/1915/1963/1970
Crack (2)									mit Backpulver und Wasser vermengtes und zu kleinen Brocken verbackenes bes. reines Kokain	1985/1989
Crack-									von Anlagen, Verfahren etc., die der Spaltung von schweren Mineralöl-Erzzeugnissen dienen	1963
cracklen									sprödes, häufig gesalzenes Klängehieb	1979/1973
Cracker (1)									technische Anlage, mit der in Ölfabriken schwere Mineralölprodukte aufgespalten werden	1979
Cracker (2)									Person, die einen Code entschlüsselt bzw. Kopierschutz überwindet	1984
Cracker (3)									Person, die einen Code entschlüsselt bzw. Kopierschutz überwindet	1984

Crash (1) 1,2#b,3	crashen			noun	aus engl. crash	Zusammenbruch eines Unternehmens; Zusammenstoß zweier KFZ, ~ zweier Flugzeuge; Geol./Astron.: mit Flugzeug zusammenstoßen	1975/1970//1978/1981//1977//1981/1984
Crash (2)	crashen			noun	aus engl. crash	leichtes ungleichmäßig gewobenes Gewebe, insbes. Baumwoll- oder Leinwandgewebe	1984
Crash-Kurs				noun	nach engl. crash course	Schnellkurs	1978
Crash-Programm				noun	aus engl. crash program(me)	Intensivprogramm	1966
Crash-Test				noun	aus engl. crash test	Methode der Unfallforschung, mit der Unfallverhalten von KFZ erprobt wird	1967/1970
(-)Cream				noun/compound item	aus engl. -cream	Creme zur Pflege der Haut und Haare	1968
creativ							
Creativität							
Creative Director				noun	aus engl. creative director	Leiter der gestalterischen Abteilung einer Werbeagentur	1961/1970
Crew 1,2#b,3,4				noun	aus engl. crew	Besatzung eines Schiffes; Mitarbeiter eines Politikers; Team, Mannschaft, Personengruppe mit gleichen Zielen; Besatzung eines Flugzeugs; Sportmannschaft	1888/1910//1962//1962/1974//1967/1970//1968/1969
Crime				noun	aus engl. crime	Verbrechen, Straftat	1966/1973
Crime and sex				phrase	aus engl. crime and sex	Sex and Crime	1963/1970
Crimble				noun	aus engl. crumble	leichtes ungleichmäßig gewobenes (Baumwoll)Gewebe mit einer geträuselten Oberflächenstruktur	1984
Crooner				noun	aus engl. crooner	Schlagersänger, der mit leiser, weicher Stimme gefühlvoll singt um sentimentale Gefühle hervorzurufen	1971/1970
Cross 1,2				noun	aus engl. cross, das in engl. Wbbs. in dieser Bed. nicht belegt ist	kurz für Cross-Country, Querfeldeinwettbewerb in versch. sportl. Disziplinen; diagonal über Platz geschlagener Ball im Tennis	1964/1957//1974/1970
Cross-Country				noun	aus engl. cross-country	Querfeldeinwettbewerb in versch. sportl. Disziplinen	1977/1934
Crosslauf				noun	nach engl. cross-country (run)	langer Geländelauf in der Leichtathletik	1964/1975
Crossover				noun	aus engl. cross over	Fähigkeit eines Musikers im Bereich der Popmusik mehrere Stilrichtungen zu kombinieren, Popmusik, die Musikstile verbindet	1983
Cruise Missile				noun	aus engl. cruise missile	Marschflugkörper, mit Unterschallgeschwindigkeit sehr tief fliegender, meist atomar betriebener Flugkörper	1977/1980
Cup (1) 1,2				noun	aus engl. cup	Siegespreis, Pokal, sportlicher Wettbewerb, Pokalwettbewerb, Turnier	1934/1909//1934/1974
Cup (2)				noun	aus engl. cup	Körbchen des Büstenhalters	1958/1970
Curler (1)				noun	aus engl. curler	Person, insbes. im Sport, die Curling betreibt	1983
Curler (2)				noun	aus engl. curler	elektrisch aufheizter Lockenstab oder -wickler	1968
Curler (3)				noun	aus engl. curler	Sportgerät, mit dem an Handstangen befestigte Gewichte zum Krafttraining und zur Muskelbildung auf und ab bewegt werden	1984
Curling				noun	aus engl. curling	Spiel auf dem Eis, bei dem runde und glattpolierte Spielsteine nach vom gestoben werden	1967/1933
Cursor				noun	aus engl. cursor	blinkender Lichtpunkt auf einem Computerbildschirm, der an beliebige Stellen des Bildschirms bewegt werden kann	1984/1989
cutten				verb	aus engl. to cut	Filmszenen, Tonbandaufnahmen etc. für die endgültige Fassung auswählen, schneiden und neu zusammenstellen	1967/1974
Cutter (1)				noun	aus engl. cutter	Person, die Filmszenen etc. auswählt, schneidet und neu zusammenfügt, Schnittmeister	1944/1933
Cutter (2)				noun	aus engl. cutter	Maschine, die Fleisch für Wurstherstellung zerkleinert	1969/1954
Cuttein				noun	aus engl. cutter und dt. -in	Person, die Filmszenen etc. auswählt, schneidet und neu zusammenfügt, Schnittmeister	1956/1967

Appendix IV: Overlaps, subsets and complementary quantities as identified in the *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung (2004)*

Duden-AWB	Duden-DEA	Duden-DEA-AWB	Duden only
abgefickt	Acre	Absorber	abcashen
Act	Advantage	Abstract	Aborigine
Additiv	Adventist	Action	Account
ALGOL	Airedaleterrier	Adapter	Advertising
Amnesty International	Alderman	Aerobic	AFC (automatic frequency control)
antunnen	Ale	Afrolook	Afterworkparty
Assist	all right!	Aftershave	Alcopops
Associated Press	American Football	Agreement	Alias
ausknocken	Antifouling	Aids	Alien
Austerity	Arrowroot	Airbag	all-inclusive
Automation	Back	Aircondition	All-Star-Band
AWACS	Backlist	Airline	Alumnus
babysitten	backstage	Airport	Amische, Amish
Backpacker	Back-up	Allrounder	ANC
Baggypants	Banjo	Antibabypille	Anchorman
beaten	Baseball	Antidumpinggesetz	andocken
B-Movie	Beagle	Apartment	Anime
BMX-Rad	beamen	Appeal	Antiaging
Board	Behaviorismus	Appeasement	Applet
Cafeteria	Bel	Appetizer	Arrival
CAM (computer-aided manufacturing)	Benchmark	Approach	ASCII-Code
Candle-Light-Dinner	Bessemersbirne	Aquaplaning	Assessmentcenter
cash	Bilge	Artdirector	Audiostream
Caterer	Bill	Assembler	aufstylen
COBOL	Blank	Autoreverse	aufteen
COMECON	Blankvers	Baby	auschecken
Compiler	Blend	Backgammon	auspowern
Composer	Blinddate	Background	Avatar
Conceptart	Blizzard	Bacon	Axminsterteppich
Core	Bluff	Badminton	Bachelor
Counterpart	Bob (Bobsleigh)	Ballyhoo	Bachelor of Arts
Cross-over	Bobby	Band	Backslash
cutten	Bobinet	Bandleader	Barcode
	Bobtail	Banker	Baronet
	Bogey	Bar	Barrister
	Bond	Barbecue	Basic English
	Boot	Barkeeper	Basics
	Bootlegger	Barrel	Beaufortskala
	Bowdenzug	BASIC	Beefalo
	Bowiemesser	Basketball	Beefeater
	Bowle	Beat	Behind
	Boxkalf	Beatgeneration	Big Ben
	Boykott	Beatnik	Bigpoint
	Boyscout	Beautyfarm	Blockbuster
	Branding	Bebop	Blowjob
	Brandy	Beeper	boarden
	Bridge	Bestseller	Boeing
	Brigg	Bigband	Bollywood
	Browning	Bigbang	Bombast
	Bucksin	Big Brother	Bonustrack
	Bug	Bigbusiness	Booklet
	Bulldog	Bike	Bookmark
	Burn-out-Syndrom	Bingo	Borderpreis
	Bushel	Birdie	Bossing
	Butler	Bit	Boygroup
	bye!	Bitterlemon	Braeburn
	Cab	Blackbox	Brent
	Callanetics	Blazer	briefen

	canceln	Blister	Broadway
	Canyon	Blow-up	Browser
	Cape	Bluechip	Buddleia
	care of	Bluejeans	Bukanier
	Carport	Boatpeople	Bullfinch
	Carsharing	Body	Business-to-Business
	Cashewnuss	Boiler	Buzzer
	Caterpillar	Boogie-Woogie	B2B
	Centrecourt	Boom	Cache
	Chairman	Bordcase	Cadillac
	Charleston	Borderlinesyndrom	Call-by-Call
	cheerio! cheers!	Boss	Callcenter
	Cheerleader	Bottleparty	Call-in
	Cheeseburger	bowlen	Cameo
	Cherrybrandy	Bowling	Canyoning
	Chewinggum	Box	Carjacking
	Chippendale	boxen	carven
	Chow-Chow	Boxershorts	Cashcow
	Chutney	Boy	casten
	cif (cost, insurance, feight)	Braindrain	Castor
	Cloth	break!	Catboot
	Cobbler	Breakdance	cc (carbon copy)
	Cockerspaniel	Break-even	Cent
	College	Breeches	cf (cost and freight)
	Collie	Briefing	Challenger
	Commonsense	Broiler	Champions League
	Conveyer	Broker	Chancellor
	Copyright	Brunch	Change
	Cowper	Buggy	charten
	Cox' Orange	Bulkcarrier	Chat
	CumberlandsoÙe	Bully	Chatgroup
	Curry	Bumerang	Chatroom
	Customizing	Bungalow	chatten
	Cutaway	Bungeejumping	Chilli con Carne
	Cyberspace	Bunny	chillen
		Business	Chino
		Butterfly	Chopsuey
		Button	Christopher Street Day
		Buy-out	Cinchstecker
		Bypass	Cinemax
		Byte	Clerk
		CAD (computer-aided design)	Close-up
		Caddie	Cockney
		Callboy	Coir
		Camcorder	Coldcream
		Camp	Colonel
		campen	Comedian
		Camping	Comedy
		Campus	Commonwealth
		Caravan	Community
		Cardigan	Content
		CARE (Cooperatives for American Remittances to Europe)	Contest
		Cartoon	Cookie
		Cashflow	Cop
		Catch-as-catch-can	Corgi
		CB (Citizen Band)	Coroner
		CD (compact disc)	Count
		Center	Countertenor
		Champ	Countess

	Champion	County
	Chart	Coverband
	Charter	Creek
	chartern	cruisen
	Charts	Cullinan
	Check	Curriculum
	Chip	Custard
	Choke	
	Chopper	
	Cinemascope	
	City	
	Claim	
	Clan	
	clean	
	Clearing	
	clever	
	Clinch	
	Clipper	
	Clog	
	Clown	
	Cluster	
	Coach	
	Coat	
	Cockpit	
	Cocktail	
	Cocooning	
	Coffeeshop	
	Coke	
	Come-back	
	Comic	
	Coming-out	
	Compactdisc	
	Computer	
	Container	
	Controller	
	Controlling	
	cool	
	Cord	
	Corner	
	Cornflakes	
	Cottage	
	Cotton	
	Couch	
	Countdown	
	Countrymusic	
	Court	
	Cover	
	Cowboy	
	Crack	
	Crack	
	Cracker	
	Crash	
	Crew	
	cross	
	Cruisemissile	
	Cup	
	Curling	
	Cursor	

Appendix V: Overlaps, subsets and complementary quantities as identified in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001)

DEA-AWB	DEA-Duden	DEA-Duden-AWB	DEA only
accountant	acre	absorber	AA (Alcoholic Anonymous)
account executive	advantage	abstract	acid house
ace	Adventist	action	acid rock
acid	Airedale (terrier)	adaptor	adventure
action film	alderman	aerobics	after-ski
Afro-	ale	Afro-look	ahoy
Airbus	all right	aftershave	airbagging*
air-conditioned	American Football	agreement	airbrush
airliner	antifouling*	AIDS	airfresh
all-round	arrowroot	airbag	airmail
allroundman	back 1	air-condition(ing)	amplifier
all-star	backlist	airline	anti-establishment
American way of life	backstage	airport	antifreeze
autocross	back-up	all-rounder	arrangement
autoscooter*	banjo	antibaby pill*	assembling
autostop*	baseball	antidumping*	autocar
baby boom	beagle	apartment	autorepeat*
babydoll*	beam	appeal	backboard
baby face	behaviourism	appeasement	backhand
babysitter	bel	appetizer	badlands
babysitting	benchmark (test)	approach	bad-taste-party*
backing	Bessemer-	aquaplaning	bagpipe
backlash	bilge	art director*	baking powder
badge	bill	assembler	ballpoint (pen)
bag	blank	autoreverse*	bandy
banana split	blank verse	baby	banking
barter	blend	backgammon	bantam
batch	blind date	background	barber-shop
Batman	blizzard	bacon	barmaid
bazooka	bluff	badminton	barman
Beatle	bobbinet	ballyhoo	barmixer
beauty	bobby	band	baseline
Bermudas/Bermuda shorts	bobsleigh	bandleader	basket
biker	bobtail	banker	basset
biofeedback	bogey	bar 1	batsman
blackout	bond	barbecue	beach volleyball
blah-blah	boot	barkeeper	beauty box*
bloomer(s)	bootlegger	barrel	beauty case
blow-out	bowden-	BASIC	bed and breakfast
blue baby	bowie-	basketball	beefsteak
bluegrass	bowl	beat	best of, the
blues 1	box-calf	beat generation	Big Mac
blues 2	boycott	beatnik	bikini
bodybuilder	Boy Scout	beauty farm*	bingo
body-building	branding	bebop	birth control
body-check	brandy	beeper	bitter
bodyguard	bridge 2	best-seller	blackjack
body stocking	brig	big band	black light
bodysuit	browning	big bang (theory)	blinker
booster	buckskin	Big Brother	blister pack
bootleg	bug	big business	block
bottleneck	bulldog	bike	Bloody Mary
boxer 1	burn-out	bingo	blueprint
brainstorming	bushel	birdie	bluff
brain(s) trust	butler	bit	board 1
brand new	bye, bye-bye	bitter lemon	boarding card
brinkmanship	cab	black box	boat
(-)bothers	callanetics	blazer	bob 1
bubblegum	cancel	blister	bob 2
bulldozer	canyon	blow-up	body-art

burger	cape	blue-chip	body lotion
business class	care of	blue jeans	body-shirt*
businessman	carport	boat people	bolt
button-down	car-sharing	body	boogie
call-girl	cashew-	boiler	booming
camper	caterpillar	boogie-woogie	book
camp mobil*	centercourt*	boom	booking
canvas	chairman	boomerang	bookmaker
canvassing	charleston	bord-case*	boot (up)
car	cheerio	borderline	boston
caravanning	cheerleader	boss	bottom-up
carrier	cheeseburger	bottle party	bourbon
cash	cherry brandy	bowl	bowler
cash and carry- (c&c)	chewing gum	bowling	bowling green
cashmere	Chippendale	box 1	boxer 2
catch	chow-chow	box 2	boxer- 3
catch	chutney	boxer shorts	boxing
catcher 1	c.i.f.	boy	boycott
catering	cloth	brain drain	boysenberry
CD-Rom	cobbler	break	brainwashing
checken	cocker (spaniel)	breakdance	break
check-in	college	break-even (point)	breakage
checklist	collie	breeches	breakdown
check out	common sense	briefing	breakfast
checkpoint	conveyor (belt)	broiler	breeder reactor
check-up	copyright	broker	bridge 1
chief	cowper-*	brunch	Bristol board
chips	Cox (apple)	buggy	buckram
chocker	Cumberland sauce*	bulk carrier	budget
cinerama*	curry	bully	buffer
clearing house	customizing	bungalow	bugle-horn
cleverness	cut(away)	bungee jumping	building
clip(s) 1	cyberspace	bunny	bulk
clip 2		business	bull's-eye
closed shop		butterfly	bull terrier
club		button	bumper
coach		buyout	bunker
coating		bypass	Burberry
coca-cola		byte	bush
cocktail dress		CAD	bushman
cocktail party		caddie	businesswoman
code		call-boy	caddy (trousers)*
coil		camcorder	cake
cold turkey		camp	cakewalk
college-		camp	cambric
colt		camping	cameraman
comic strip		campus	camping car*
commercial		caravan	cannel (coal)
commodity		cardigan	canoe
connection		CARE	canter
consulting		cartoon	card
containment		cash flow	car ferry
cool jazz*		catch-as-catch-can	carpool*
coolness		CB (radio)	cart
copy-shop*		CD	carting*
corporate identity		center/centre	car wash
cottage cheese		champ	case study
counter		champion	cash on delivery
country and western		chart	casting
cover		chart(s)	catcher 2
cover girl		charter 2	catgut

cover story		charter	CD-player
cover version		check	cellophane
crash course		chip	celluloid
crash test*		choke	central locking
cream		chopper	centre forward
crinkle		cinemascope	centre half
crooner		city	challenge
cross-country		claim	chance
cutter 1		clan	check in
cutter 2		clean	check up
		clearing	Cheddar
		clever	cheesecake
		clinch	cheque
		clipper	Chester*
		clogs	chesterfield
		clown	cheviot
		cluster	chintz
		coach 1	Christian Science
		coat	cinder
		cockpit	cliffhanger
		cocktail	clivia*
		cocooning*	clone
		coffee shop	closet
		coke 3	clubhouse
		comeback	coach 2
		comic(s)	cocktail bar
		coming out	coffer-dam
		compact disc	coke 1
		computer	coke 2
		container	cold dream
		controller	collector's item
		controlling*	Colorado beetle
		cool	column
		cord(uroy)	columnist
		corner	combine
		cornflakes	combo
		cottage	come on
		cotton	comfort
		couch	commodore
		countdown	commuter
		country (music)	compost
		court	compound-*
		cover	computerize
		cowboy	concern
		crack 1	condenser
		crack 2	conditioner
		cracker	condom
		crash	consort
		crew	constable
		cross	converter
		cruise missile	coolie
		cup	co-producer
		curling	corned beef
		cursor	counter
			country dance
			course
			covercoat*
			cowgirl
			crack
			cracking*
			crash

			crash boat*
			crawl
			crawl
			credit card
			crew-cut
			cricket
			cromlech
			croquet
			crossword
			croup
			crown glass
			cruise
			cruiser
			cruiserweight
			cummerbund
			cupola(-furnace)
			cyborg

Appendix VI: Overlaps, subsets and complementary quantities as identified in the *Anglizismen-Wörterbuch* (Carstensen/Busse 1993-1996)

Duden-AWB	DEA-AWB	AWB-Duden-DEA	AWB only
abgefuckt	Accountant	Absorber	ABC
Act	Account Executive	Abstract	ABC-
Additiv	Acid	Action 1 & 2	Abfangjäger
AL-GOL	Action-Film	Adapter	A-Bombe
Amnesty International	Afro-	Aerobics	Abschreckung
antörnen/anturnen 1&2	Airbus 1&2	Afro-Look	absurdes Theater 1,2
Assist 1a/b	air-conditioned	After-Shave	abtörnen
Associated Press	Airliner	Agreement	Action-Painter
ausknocken 1&2	all-round 1&2	Aids	action painting
Austerity	Allround- 1&2	Airbag	Administration
Automation	Allroundman	Air-condition	Admiral's Cup
AWACS	All-Star-	Airline	After Shave Lotion
babysitten	American Way of Life	Airport	Agenda
Backpacker	As 1&2a/b	Allrounder	Aggression
Baggy-	Auto-Cross	Antibabypille	Aggressor
beaten 1a+b	Autoscooter	Anti-Dumping-	Air- 1 & 2
Blue Movie	Autostop	Apartment	air-conditioning
BMX	Baby-Boom	Appeal 1&2a/b	Airlift
Board	Baby-Doll	Appeasement	Aitsch
Cafeteria	Babyface 1&2	Appetizer	Album
CAM	Babysitter	approach	Alibi
Candlelight-Dinner	Babysitting	Aquaplaning	Allergie
cash	Backing	Art Director	allergisch
Caterer	backlash	Assembler	All-out-war
Cobol	Badge	Auto-Reverse	All-over-
Comecon	Bag	Baby 1,2,3,4	Allrad-
Compiler	Bananen-Split	Backgammon	Allwetter-
Composer	Barter	Background 1,2,3,4	Allzweck-
Concept Art	Batch	Bacon	alternativ
Core	Batman 1,2	Badminton	Alternativ-
Counterpart 1,2	Bazooka	Ballyhoo	ambitioniert 1&2
Crossover	Beatle 1,2	Band	Ambulanz
cutten	Beauty	Bandleader	American Bar
	Beauty-	Banker	America's Cup
	Bermudas 1a+b	Bar 1,2,3,4	amerikanischer Traum
	Bermuda-Shorts	Barbecue	Analyst
	Biker 1,2	Barkeeper	Anatomie
	Biofeedback	Barrel	angry young man 1&2
	Bla-Bla	BASIC	Anti- 1,2,3&4
	Blackout 1a+b,2,3,4a+b,5,6	Basketball 1,2	Antiskating
	Bloomer	Beat 1,2,3,4	Anwender
	Blow-out	Beat Generation	Apex
	blue baby	Beatnik 1,2	Appeaser
	Bluegrass	Beauty-Farm	Arbeitsessen
	Blues 1,2	Bebop	Arroganz der Macht
	Bodybuilder	Beeper	(-)Art
	Bodybuilding	Bestseller 1a+b,2	Astronaut
	Bodycheck	Big-Band	at his best
	Bodyguard 1a+b	Big Bang 1,2	Athlet
	Bodystocking	Big Brother 1,2	at its best
	Bodysuit	Big Business 1,2	atlantisch
	Booster 1,2	Bike 1,2	Atom- 1,2,3
	Bootleg	Bingo	atomar
	Bottleneck	Birdie	Atombombe
	Boxer	Bit	Atomizer
	Brainstorming	Bitter Lemon	Atommeiler
	Braintrust	Black Box 1,2	Atomversuchsstop
	brandneu	Blazer 1,2	attraktiv
	Brinkmanship 1,2	Blister	aufbauen
	(-)Brothers 1a+b	Blow-up (1)	aufpeppen 1&2

	Bubblegum 1,2	Blow-up (2)	aufpicken
	Bulldozer 1,2	Blue Chips	ausdünnen 1&2
	(-)Burger	Blue jeans	ausflippen 1,2&3
	Business Class	Boat People	ausmachen
	Businessman	Body (1)	Außenseiter
	Button-down-Kragen	Body (2)	aussitzen
	Callgirl	Body-	Aussperrung
	Camper 1,2	Boiler	austricksen
	Campmobil	Boogie-Woogie 1,2	Autocoat
	Canvas	Boom 1,2,3	Autokino
	Canvassing	Bordcase	Automatic
	Car (1)	Borderline-	Avantgarde
	Caravaning	Boss 1a+b,2,3	Babbitt
	Carrier	Bottle-Party	Backfire-Bomber
	Cash	bowlen	balance of power
	Cash-and-Carry-	Bowling	Bambusvorhang
	Cashmere	Box 1,2,3,4,5	Bananenrepublik 1&2
	Catch	boxen 1a+b,2	Bandbreite 1,2,3
	catchen	Boxer Shorts 1a+b	(-)Bank 1,2
	Catcher	Boy 1,2,3	Bann
	Catering	brain drain	bannen
	CD-ROM	Break 1,2a+b,3	Barfußarzt
	checken 1,2	Breakdance	Barrelhouse-
	Check-in	Break-even-point	Basement
	Checkliste 1,2	Breeches	Batterie
	Check-out 1,2	Briefing 1,2,3	Beach
	Checkpoint	Broiler	Beatmusik
	Check-up	Broker	... ist beautiful
	Chief-	Brunch	beide(s) ... und ...
	Chips	Buggy 1,2	Beinahe- 1,2
	Choker (1)	Bulkcarrier	Beiprodukt
	Cinerama	Bully 1,2	Bermuda-Dreieck 1,2
	Clearing-Stelle 1,2	Bumerang 1,2	das Beste aus etwas machen
	Cleverness 1,2,3	Bungalow 1a+b	Betablocker
	Clip (1) 1,2,3	Bungee-Jumping	Betweenner-
	Clip (2)	Bunny	Bevölkerungsexplosion
	closed shop 1,2	Business 1a+b+c,2	(-)bewusst
	Club 1,2	Butterfly 1,2	Big Lift 1a+b
	coachen 1,2	Button	Big Science
	Coating	Buyout	Big Shot
	Coca-Cola 1,2	Bypass	Bildplatte
	Cocktailkleid	Byte	Bildröhre
	Cocktail-Party	CAD	Bio-
	Code 1,2 3	Caddie	biologische Uhr
	Coil	Callboy	Blaukragen-Arbeiter
	Cold Turkey	Camcorder	Blitzer
	College-	Camp (1) 1a+b,2,3,4,5	blockfrei
	Colt 1a+b,2	campen	Blue-Screen
	Comic-Strip 1,2	Camping	Blumenkind
	Commercial	Campus 1,2	Blusher
	Commodity	Caravan	(-)Board 1,2
	Connection	Cardigan	Boardinghouse
	Consulting	CARE	Bodycount
	Containment 1,2	Cartoon	Bodypacking
	Cool-Jazz	Cash-flow	bomben
	Coolness 1a+b	Catch-as-catch-can	Bonanza 1,2
	Copy-Shop	CB	Boogie 1,2
	Corporate Identity	CD	boomen
	Cottage Cheese	Center	(-)Boots

	Counter	(-)Center 1,2a+b,3	in einem/ein und demselben/gleichen Boot sitzen/sein/rudern
	Country & Western	Champ 1,2	Bordcomputer
	Cover-Girl	Champion 1,2,3	Bordkarte
	covern	Chart	Box- 1,2
	Coverstory	Charter 1,2	(-)Boy
	Cover-Version	chartern 1,2	Boyfriend
	Crash-Kurs	Chart(s)	brand-
	Crash-Test	Check (1) 1,2	Breake
	(-)Cream	Check (2) 1,2,3	Breecheshose
	Crinkle	Chip 1a+b,2	Breitwand
	Crooner	Choke	Brot-und-Butter-
	Cross-Country	Chopper 1,2	Buh
	Cutter (1)	Cinemascope	business as usual
	Cutter (2)	City	Business Game
		(-)City	Bypass-Operation
		Claim 1,2	CAE
		Clan 1,2,3,4	camp
		clean 1,2	Camp (2) 1,2
		Clearing	Canvasser
		clever 1,2,3,4,5	Car (2)
		Clinch 1,2	Caravaner
		Clipper	Cartoonist
		Clog	Cassetten-Recorder
		Clown 1,2,3	Catsuit
		Cluster 1,2,3,4	CB-Funk
		Coach	Charming boy
		Coat	Check-Control
		Cockpit 1,2,3a+b+c,4,5	checks and balances
		Cocktail 1,2,3,4a+b	chemische Keule
		Cocktail-	Choker (2)
		Cocooning	Chorus
		Coffeeshop	CTM
		Coke	Circuit-Training
		Comeback 1,2,3	Citizen-Band
		Comic 1,2	Cleanser
		Coming out	(-)Clock
		Compact Disc	COCOM
		Computer	codieren 1,2 3
		Container 1,2,3,4	Cola
		Controller 1,2,3	Colour
		Controlling	Combo
		cool 1a+b,2,3,4	Compliance
		Cord 1,2	Consumer
		Corner	Convenience
		Cornflakes	Cooler 1,2
		Cottage 1,2	Cool-Wool
		Cotton	Coordinate
		Couch	Copy Chief
		Countdown 1a+b,2,3,4	Copywriter
		Country-Musik	Country
		Court	Country-
		Cover 1a+b,2	Coverboy 1a+b
		Cowboy 1a+b	Cover-up
		Crack (1) 1a+b+c	Crack-
		Crack (2)	Cracker (2)
		Cracker (1)	Cracker (3)
		Crash (1) 1,2a+b,3	Crash (2)
		Crew 1,2a+b,3,4	Crash-Programm
		Cross 1,2	Creative Director

		Cruise Missile	Crime
		Cup (1) 1,2	Crime and sex
		Cup (2)	Crosslauf
		Curling	Curler (1)
		Cursor	Curler (2)
			Curler (3)
			Cutterin

Appendix VII: Suggestion for a form applicable in a tool combining the qualities and quantities of Duden, DEA and AWb

1 Sprache/Language

Bitte wählen Sie Ihre Sprache./Please select your language.

- Deutsch/German
 Englisch/English

2 Sprachliche Informationen/Language Information

Bitte geben Sie im Folgenden an, welche Informationen Sie benötigen./Please state which information you require.

Grammatikalische Angaben/Grammatical information

- Geschlecht/Gender
 Nominativ Plural/Nominative plural
 Genitiv Singular/Genitive singular

Angaben zur Betonung/Pronunciation information

Wünschen Sie Angaben zur Betonung des Anglizismus?/Do you require information concerning the Anglicism's pronunciation?

- Ja/Yes Nein/No

Angaben zur Bedeutung des Anglizismus/Information on the Anglicism's meaning

Welche Informationen zur Bedeutung des Anglizismus benötigen Sie?/Which information on the Anglicism's meaning do you require?

- Definition/Definition
 Synonyme/Synonyms
 Kurzformen/Short forms
 Langformen/Long forms

Wenn Sie Angaben zu mit dem Anglizismus in Verbindung stehenden Kurz- bzw. Langformen wünschen, soll das gleiche Informationsformat wie zum ursprünglichen Anglizismus bereitgestellt werden?/If you request to receive information on possible short or long forms related to the Anglicisms, do you wish that the same data format is provided as for the Anglicism originally in question?

- Ja/Yes Nein/No

3 Sonstiges/Miscellaneous

Möchten Sie wissen, wann der entsprechende Anglizismus in die deutsche Sprache gekommen ist?/Do you want to know when the respective Anglicism entered the German language?

- Ja/Yes Nein/No

Sind Sie interessiert daran, welches englische Wort dem Anglizismus zugrunde liegt?/Do you want to learn about the Anglicism's English cognate?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wünschen Sie Informationen zur Verteilung und Geschichte des Anglizismus?/Do you want to receive information on the Anglicism's distribution and history?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Sollen deutschsprachige Textbeispiele dargestellt werden?/Do you want German text samples to be pictured?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wünschen Sie kurze Informationen zum entsprechenden Anglizismus in anderen Sprachen?/Do you require information on the Anglicism in other languages?

Ja/Yes Nein/No

Wenn ja, welche?/If so, which ones?

Germanische Sprachen/Germanic languages

Isländisch/Icelandic

Niederländisch/Dutch

Norwegisch/Norwegian

Slawische Sprachen/Slavic languages

Bulgarisch/Bulgarian

Kroatisch/Croatian

Polnisch/Polish

Russisch/Russian

Romanische Sprachen/Romance languages

Französisch/French

Italienisch/Italian

Rumänisch/Romanian

Spanisch/Spanish

Andere/Others

Albanisch/Albanian

Finnisch/Finnish

Griechisch/Greek

Ungarisch/Hungarian

Abschicken/Submit

Selbstständigkeitserklärung

Ich versichere, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig und nur unter Zuhilfenahme der angegebenen Hilfsmittel verfasst habe. Alle wörtlich übernommenen Aussagen sind als Zitate eindeutig gekennzeichnet. Die Herkunft der indirekt übernommenen Formulierungen sowie Gedankengänge sind angegeben.

Katrin Höppner