

Anglicisms In The German Language In Spite Of Linguistic Purism

English in Europe charts the English invasion of Europe since 1945. Sixteen distinguished European scholars report on the English words and phrases that have become integral parts of their languages. Each describes the effect of English on the host language, and shows how the process of incorporation often modifies pronunciation and spelling and frequently transforms meaning and use. The languages surveyed are Icelandic, Dutch, French, Spanish, Norwegian, German, Italian, Romanian, Polish, Croatian, Finnish, Albanian, Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Greek. The book is designed as a companion to A Dictionary of European Anglicisms but may be read as an independent work. This is the first systematic survey of a phenomenon that is fascinating, alarming, and apparently unstoppable.

This companion volume to the Dictionary of European Anglicisms and English in Europe (also edited by Professor Görlach) provides a critical bibliography of works concerned with the import of English words and phrases into sixteen European languages. The book covers an international range of foreign-word dictionaries, etymological dictionaries, and general dictionaries; books and articles devoted to the influence of English on the language in question; works restricted to individual levels of influence (e.g. phonology, morphology, etc.); works dealing with the English influence in specific fields, in individual styles, regions, or social classes; corpus-oriented studies; and major works documenting earlier influences of English.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2010 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, Ruhr-University of Bochum, language: English, abstract: This paper tries to describe the contact situation between the two languages English and German as it was in the past, and how it has developed until the present day. On the basis of a research on how anglicisms are integrated into the German morpho-syntactic system, it will be possible to make predictions about the future development of the contact scenario and its implications for German.

This comprehensive encyclopedia details the close ties between the German-speaking world and the Americas, examining the extensive Germanic cultural and political legacy in the nations of the New World and the equally substantial influence of the Americas on the Germanic nations. * Individual articles cover all facets of German-American relations, complete with extensive end-of-entry references * Extensive and wide-ranging illustrations feature pictures of figures from Babe Ruth to Alexander von Humboldt

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, University of Bremen, language: English, abstract: This paper is concerned with the subject of anglicisms. Anglicisms are lexical items, which are transferred into our everyday language use. They are surrounded by a constant debate about their necessity. While linguists mostly appreciate their advantages, linguistic purists regard them as a threat and try to remove or limit them. Through analyzing a survey, this study presents the attitudes towards anglicisms in German. Thereby, the influence the participants' age has on their attitudes is especially focused on. After setting the scene by giving an overview about already existing research on the spread of English, anglicisms in German and linguistic purism, the survey analysis shows that older generations' attitudes towards anglicisms tend to be more negative. As the paper focused on the social characteristic 'Age', future studies could discuss the influence class affiliation or education has on the attitudes towards anglicisms.

English Words Abroad summarizes the methods developed for the innovative multilingual Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach 2001, OUP) which combines data on English loanwords in sixteen European languages (four each for Germanic, Slavic, Romance and others). This summary allows us to quantify for the first time the extent of the lexical impact of loanwords on individual languages and cultures. The author discusses the elicitation of data from informants with a high linguistic awareness; criteria for inclusion; problems of integration on graphemic, phonological, morphological and semantic/stylistic levels; and speakers' reactions (purism, language, legislation). He then explores the possibilities of applying these methods to dictionaries of gallicisms and germanisms. The book includes a survey of the most recent dictionaries of anglicisms in European languages.

Covers 16 European languages (Icelandic, Norwegian, Dutch, German, Russian, Polish, Croatian, Bulgarian, French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, Finnish, Hungarian, Albanian, and Greek) and concentrates on loan words since World War II although earlier loan words are included; cut-off date is 1995.

Echoes of English, also known as Anglicisms, are now heard all over the world. They encompass a wide range of linguistic phenomena, all of which are discussed in this book. Against a backdrop of corpus-based studies of Anglicisms in Danish, the present English influence in Scandinavia is compared with that regarding Afrikaans in South Africa.

Modern German Grammar: A Practical Guide, Third Edition is an innovative reference guide to German, combining traditional and function-based grammar in a single volume. The Grammar is divided into two parts. Part A covers grammatical categories such as word order, nouns, verbs and adjectives. Part B is organised according to language functions and notions such as: making introductions asking for something to be done delivering a speech possibility satisfaction. The book addresses learners' practical needs and presents grammar in both a traditional and a communicative setting. New to this edition, and building on feedback from the previous edition: The rules of the latest (and so far final) spelling reform have been implemented throughout. Examples of usage have been updated and consideration given to Swiss and Austrian variants. The chapter on register has been expanded and now includes youth language and frequently used Anglicisms in German. The Index now has even more key words; it has also been redesigned to differentiate between German words, grammar terms, and functions, thus making it more user-friendly. The Grammar assumes no previous grammatical training and is intended for all those who have a basic knowledge of German, from intermediate learners in schools and adult education to undergraduates taking German as a major or minor part of their studies. The Grammar is accompanied by a third edition of Modern German Grammar Workbook

(ISBN 978-0-415-56725-1) which features exercises and activities directly linked to the Grammar. Ruth Whittle is Lecturer, John Klapper is Professor of Foreign Language Pedagogy, Katharina Glöckel is the Austrian Lektorin and Bill Dodd is Professor of Modern German Studies – all at the University of Birmingham. Christine Eckhard-Black is Tutor and Advisor in German at the Oxford University Language Centre.

This volume focuses on how English, through false Anglicisms, influences several European languages, including Italian, Spanish, French, German, Danish and Norwegian. Studies on false Gallicisms are also included, thus showing how English may be affected by false borrowings.

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2012 im Fachbereich Anglistik - Linguistik, Note: 1,7, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald (Anglistik), Veranstaltung: Lexicology, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: [...] Language contact, however, is a normal phenomenon and "as a historical fact has been acknowledged since antiquity, but not, however, as a phenomenon worthy of study [...] But only in the last decades of the nineteenth century did questions of language contact become an area of scientific interest (Oksaar 1996; If.)" (Svetlana, 20). Most of the older studies focus on the synchronic aspects whereas newer studies also take a diachronic view into consideration (cf. Burmasova, 10). Furthermore, morphological and orthographic aspects play a role in addition of the frequency of use (cf. Burmasova, 11). Nowadays, there are a lot of critical voices which reject the use of anglicisms because they fear a loss of German language heritage. There are even some initiatives providing equivalents for every English word. The Verein deutscher Sprache (Association of the German Language), for instance, emphasizes the importance of German equivalents. Thus, the question is whether it is possible to find equivalents for every anglicism and if those equivalents are suitable. Moreover, the question arises if anglicisms are on the rise to an extent where they may threaten the German language. In this term paper, I want to take a closer look on the use of anglicisms in the press in order to find an answer to these questions. In the course of this, I want to refer to studies by NICOLE PLUMER, ALEXANDRA ZURN and CHRISTIANE GOTZELER. I also want to provide some samples from Stern and Bild and present my own results. Before that, a definition of the term anglicism will be given. Moreover, I want to take historical developments into consideration, including German reactions to certain changes. After that, a classification of anglicisms will be provided in order to become aware of the different types. Furthermore, I want to present some linguistic changes connected to anglicisms. Lastly, I want to provide some considerations concerning the language of the press and present my own little study in this field before I come to my conclusion.

This volume explores the lexical influence of English on European languages, a topical theme with linguistic and cultural implications. It provides an extensive introductory background to a cross-national view of English-induced lexical borrowing, posing crucial analytical questions such as what counts as an Anglicism. It also offers a typology of borrowings with examples from the languages represented: Armenian, Danish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Serbian, Spanish, and Swedish. The articles in this volume address general and language-specific issues related to the analysis and collection of Anglicisms, extending the scope to the largely unexplored area of phraseology and bringing new insights into corpus-based and corpus-driven methodologies. This volume fits into a well-established and constantly developing research field and will appeal to scholars interested in the spread of English as an international language, contact and contrastive linguistics, lexicology and lexicography, and computer corpus lexicography.

This revised and expanded analysis of the German language takes account of recent sociopolitical changes. Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Trier, language: English, abstract: For quite some time, advertising is a gateway for anglicisms into the German language. The VDS (Verein Deutscher Sprache/ Association of German Language) also shares this opinion. They say that the main transmitters for anglicisms in Germany are the mass media and the advertising and entertaining industry. Although anglicisms belong to the most explored aspects of advertising language, there haven't been many empirical studies yet. Their proportion in a temporal comparative and in connection with various product groups is rarely studied in the German-speaking area. Especially the researches of Dagmar Schütte and the database slogans.de offer a basis to investigate these questions. In this paper, it will be mainly referred to slogans since they appear in every kind of media and because they are the main representatives of the trends in the advertising language. First the evaluation of Schütte (1996), which reaches until 1991, should be checked. Then it should be examined whether the increase of English slogans continues onwards in the 1990s and the 2000s. Furthermore the sectoral distribution of English slogans will be analyzed. In order to provide a prospect to the future, this work will also contain a chapter about the new language trend in German advertising. Schütte defines an anglicism as a linguistic sign, consisting wholly or partly of English morphemes, regardless of whether it is connected to a common meaning in the English language usage or not. In the following, this definition is adopted, what means that the term anglicism is generally an English coined word or expression.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Innsbruck, language: English, abstract: In order to analyse the frequency of anglicism usage in the German language, this paper analyses articles from the German newspaper Die Zeit. Media and the press, for instance, mimic the use and competence of English words in the German language among German native speakers. Therefore, analysing newspaper articles is an efficient and effective way to demonstrate the spread of anglicisms. At the beginning of this thesis there is a general explanation of anglicisms. This not only includes a definition but also further information on the different forms of anglicisms, such as direct or indirect loan influences as well as hybrid anglicisms. Moreover, it illustrates the transmission processes with its parameters and the grammar of anglicism within the German language system. Consequently, this lexical productivity is summarized, and the types of integration of anglicisms into the German lexicon are further evaluated. This is then followed by a chapter that highlights diachronic aspects of integrating English

borrowings into the German language and the motives of using these. Subsequently, it provides information on the impact it has on German and the reasons why some German linguists believe their language to be endangered. The analysis in this paper encompasses a broad sample of 60 articles in total from six different news categories that were published between October 2019 and February 2020 on the online platform of the German newspaper Die Zeit. Since Second World War, the use of anglicisms in the German language has drastically increased, and thus, English words are borrowed more frequently. Nowadays, in the year 2020, one can confidently argue that nearly every German native speaker uses anglicisms in their everyday life.

Intermediate Diploma Thesis from the year 2002 in the subject German Studies - Linguistics, grade: A, University of Heidelberg (German Dpt.), language: English, abstract: Ich mache backup, du hast gedownloadet, wir sind outgesourct worden: Anglicisms, even after they have been assimilated into the German grammar and syntax, often appear out of place and seem a nuisance to many Germans, just because they break up word flow through their seemingly awkward position within the sentence, and because they often cause problems understanding them. More than two thirds of all Germans consider the advancement of foreign words annoying or even alarming, and it comes as no surprise that this number just about corresponds to the number of people who regard unchecked immigration as a threat. German foreign word-phobia may not be an expression of notorious racism or xenophobia, but there are remarkable parallels and correlations between those two resentments, both concerning the time concurrency in which they peaked, and concerning reasoning and wording. In his seinem Traktat über Fremdwörter, Lutz Mackensen noted that The loanword is a pariah to many. One eyes the other, whose color is different, one gets suspicious. His skin is not like one's own, so he must be in an area he does not belong to. He is a troublemaker, he is a delinquent. Who accuses him protects himself. Since the German language prevailed as a language of the vernacular as well as of science, the loanword has always been perceived as a foreign object in the body of the language: a treacherous virus infecting the pure blood of the language, a weed that threatens to poison or strangle the useful plants in a garden otherwise carefully kept. Those Metaphors are organic and therefore quite telling. More worrying, however, are the political analogies in our discussions about loanwords, for example when innocent words are close to terms from not-so-innocent times, such as in descriptions of loanwords as dirty bastards and barbarian hordes that threaten the nation. ... This essay will first outline the general functions of a loanword, then give an account of the history of German language purism between the Baroque in the 17th century and the end of the Second World War. The outlook will take a closer look at the ongoing debate about "Sprachpanscherei."

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, University of Frankfurt (Main) (Institut für England- und Amerikastudien), language: English, abstract: Hatte ich vorsichtshalber den Times-Artikel über die 'German linguistic submissivness', unsere bekannte sprachliche Unterwürfigkeit, überflogen, muß ich die Travel-Service-Hostess hinter dem Counter ziemlich perplex angestarrt haben, als sie loslegte: „Jetten sie single or double, IT, Comfort oder Business Class? Carrier? In London Bed & Breakfast oder Full Service, Fly-And-Drive-Arrangement, Rent-a-car oder nur Transfer vom Airport zur City-Lodge? (Pollmeier 1994, in Spitzmüller 2005: 117). Most linguist are consistent with the fact that German linguistic purism came to an end with the abolition of the 'Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein (ADSV)' in 1940 (Pfalzgraf 2006: 9). Since the late 1990s, however, the debate about foreign words in German has become more intense. A number of politicians from all parties have recently criticized the overuse of Anglicisms. Furthermore, there have been demands for a law to protect the German language - as France did in 1975. Nationally supported associations as well as private organizations and internet homepages combat the so-called 'flood' of Anglicisms in German. In 1899, Hermann Dunger wrote an article on Wider die Engländerei in der deutschen Sprache, but the opposition to the English influence has existed since the 17th century.

Is the world en route to becoming a linguistic colony of the United States? Or is this dramatic view an exaggeration, and there is no danger to linguistic diversity at all? The German language is at the center of an intensive debate on this issue. Its position in the world is under increasing pressure due to the growing importance of (American) English as the language of globalization. The articles in this volume deal with the national and international position of German in relation to English, language policies, the future of German as a language of science, German in the USA, and the intellectual and aesthetic dimensions of encountering a foreign language. They present critical assessments addressing the dangers for the future of languages other than English, as well as positions which perceive the growing importance of English as a challenge and resource rather than as a threat.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,5, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, course: English as a World Language, language: English, abstract: Since the 1960s the increase of anglicisms in the German language can be recognised and since the 1990s it strengthened even more. The reasons for that are obvious: It is the economical, technological, military and cultural domination of the United States and Anglo-Saxon speech communities all together. This domination is very remarkable in the fields of media, technology and the film industry. That is why anglicisms are found especially in those fields which bring or brought technological innovations into everyday life: the information technology (computer), the service area (autoleasing), the leisure industry (Trendsportarten) and the culture of the youth (Popmusik) whose taste of music and way-of-life is coined predominant by English-speaking areas. Until now there is a large number of papers and books written about the English influence on the German language, for example Broder Carstensen, Werner Betz, Manfred Gorlach, Rene Appel and Pieter Muysken, to name just a view. In my paper I don't want to write about anglicisms of the fields mentioned above. The task of this written assignment was to analyse in what respect anglicisms appear in Greifswald's bakeries: For this I will, first of all, define the term anglicism from a linguistic perspective, and I will give an overview of the processes of adopting words with all their distinctive and characteristic features in their formation. For this I will go into terms like loanword and foreign word. This theoretical framework will help me to analyse afterwards the practical examples which I collected from four bakeries in the inner-city of Greifswald (namely: Backfactory, De Maklenborger, Marckwardt and Stadtbackerei Junge)."

Breakfast lavishly, pre-book all your holidays years in advance, dress sensibly and obey the red man! «How to be German»

presents all the little absurdities that make living in Germany such a pleasure. It's required reading for all Ausländer and for Germans who sometimes have the feeling they don't understand their own country. We learn why the Germans speak so freely about sex, why they are so obsessed with «Spiegel Online» and why they all dream of being naked in a lake of Apfelsaftschorle. At the end, the only thing left to say to Adam Fletcher's love letter to Germany is «Alles klar!» This e-book is also available in German: «Wie man Deutscher wird in 50 einfachen Schritten. Eine Anleitung von Apfelsaftschorle bis Tschüss». The printed edition has been published as a bilingual turn-around book.

Every four years on Election Day, German citizens make their way to the ballot boxes to vote for the political party and candidate they would favour entering the government. What these voters are not aware of, is that whether their choice has resulted from political conviction or not, the set of political attitudes that found their favour is the result of a complex communication strategy the individual party's carried out long beforehand. Simply put: through political language, parties exercise power. This study looks at the mechanisms behind the communication strategy the Greens (BÜNDNIS90/DIE GRÜNEN) carried out. It focusses hereby on the language shown in their election manifesto of 2009, specifically analysing the many Anglicisms used. With this, the study gives a theoretical and empirical approach to the question what role the English Language plays in the political Language of German politics, particularly German Green politics.

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, Technical University of Braunschweig (Englisches Seminar), course: Language in Advertismment, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Language is not stable, it is a communication system used by human beings. As people and the environment they live in change and develop, it is natural for language to change and to get influenced, as well. The amount of English words in the German language increased highly since 1945 and especially since advertising plays an important role in our society. After the second World War the connection between Germany and the Western world got stronger and more intensive than it had been before. Especially the areas media, literature, music and theatre, but also politics, sports and economy have very high influences on the growing use of English words in German language. The German Academy of Language in Berlin says that no more than five per cent lexical amount of anglicisms are existing in the German language. That, indeed, is not much, but this does not propose anything about how often these words are used in the every-day language. There are no concrete guidelines or laws about the usage of Anglicisms, and advertising agencies tend to plead that they only orientate on those English words which are already used by Germans. This has to be doubted thinking that the words mail express logistics finance, Stimulating Facial Freshener, or Concentrated Line Smoother are not always understood directly nor by many Germans. But the understanding of Anglicisms will not be the subject of this paper. In my research paper I want to point out which influence the English language has on the language of advertising and how anglicisms are seen in our society. I refer to the audio-visual media (TV-advertisement) and try to conclude about the importance and influence of Anglicisms in general. In this paper the term Anglicism stands for English and American borrowings, as well. To supply evidence for my thesis I give and analyse a few examples of advertising spots from the German channel ARD, and I also present my results of a questionnaire about "Anglicisms in the German language" which was filled in by 60 Germans. At the beginning I want to go into the terms "anglicism", "language of advertising" and I point out the most important reasons for the usage of Anglicisms, to give the reader a clear view in which way these terms have to be looked at and dealt with in this paper.

The debate about the use of Anglicisms in German during the past decade has focused primarily on general language use, whereas languages for specific purposes (with the exception of advertising) have not come under similar scrutiny. The study presented in this book focuses exclusively on the English lexical influence on German business language over time and across different text types. Randomly selected articles (cover stories, editorials, and letters to the editor) of one of Germany's major business magazines, *Wirtschaftswoche*, serve as the corpus of this study. The author describes and analyzes the use of Anglicisms in this business weekly over a period of 30 years and answers questions such as the following: 4 Is there empirical evidence for an increasing use of Anglicisms in German business language appearing in print media? 5 Are there significant differences in the use of Anglicisms in the selected genres, and do professional journalists and readers differ in their use of these loanwords? 6 Do opinion-centered articles differ from fact-centered articles in the use of English loanwords? 7 Which Anglicisms are used most often? This book should be of interest not only to scholars in the fields of linguistics and language teaching, but also to the general reader interested in Anglo- American influences on German language (and culture), and English loanwords in particular.

In and out of English: For Better, For Worse? is concerned with the impact of English as the lingua franca of today's world, in particular its relationship with the languages of Europe. Within this framework a number of themes are explored, including linguistic imperialism, change as the result of language contact, the concept of the English native speaker, and the increasing need in an enlarged Europe for translation into as well as out of English.

Offers a detailed account of the influence of English in German based on a large scale corpus analysis of the newsmagazine "Der Spiegel". This book presents a study that is structured into three parts, each of which deals with fundamental questions and as of yet unsolved and disputed issues in the domain of anglicism research and language contact.

A collection of studies on the role of English in German-speaking countries, covering a broad range of topics.

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 1,0, University of Würzburg, language: English, abstract: The following paper is a research on the quantitative use of Anglicisms in two German magazines. The analysis will feature a selection of two issues of the German *Cosmopolitan* and *Spiegel* from December 2015. I chose these magazines because this type of material has not been considered in studies yet. There are many researches about the usage of Anglicisms in *Spiegel* over the years, or the integration of Anglicisms in advertisements found in magazines. As there is a gap of statistics including the comparison of the number of Anglicisms in a news magazine and a lifestyle magazine, I chose it to become the topic of this seminar paper. Further, this paper will analyze the usage of Anglicisms and their percentage distribution with regard to the different word classes. First, I will give a comprehensive overview over Thomason (2001) and Winford's (2003, 2010) theories of language contact and borrowing. Following that, I will give some definitions concerning linguistic jargon and give samples of how Anglicisms are integrated into the German morphological and inflectional pattern. The main part of this paper will be the evaluation of the data I collected and the comparison of the quantitative impact of Anglicisms in *Cosmopolitan* and *Spiegel*. I conclude with a closer examination of the compounds found in the two magazines.

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 1,0, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald (Institut für Fremdsprachliche Philologien), course: Contact Linguistics, language: English, abstract: Most of all linguists who find themselves engaged in Contact Linguistics agree upon the fact that the influence of the English language on German is constantly increasing

and has especially risen during the last decades of the 20th century. (cf. Viereck 1980: 11; Gotzeler 2008: 58-59) Due to the close collaboration in the political and economical sector, the contact between the two language regions has become more intense and has thus led to a higher frequency of borrowings from English. As a direct consequence of this process, a public discussion on the drawbacks of the use of anglicisms in German has started and found his peek in the foundation of the Verein Deutsche Sprache formerly called the Verein zur Rettung der deutschen Sprache in 1997. (cf. Gotzeler 2008: 61) The increasing presence of loanwords, as commonly believed, as well as the ongoing public discussion on their use is reason enough to analyze the use of anglicisms in the German language by using the example of the German newsmagazine FOCUS. In this context it shall be examined, whether the frequency of anglicisms in 2009 is higher than the frequency in 1993. Furthermore, as the corpus consists of texts from two different categories, namely Deutschland and Modernes Leben, numerical differences concerning those sections is also subject of the study. As a result, proof for the following theses is expected: 1.The frequency of anglicisms used in 2009 is higher than in 1993. 2.The number of borrowings in the section Modernes Leben will be greater than in the section Deutschland.

Anglicisms in GermanBorrowing, Lexical Productivity, and Written CodeswitchingWalter de Gruyter

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, University of Regensburg (Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: Hauptseminar Language Contact, language: English, abstract: The subject of English influencing the German language has become more and more obvious in the last decades, particularly in the last few years. The Deutsche Bahn (DB) is a very graphic example for this language fashion. You buy your “Tickets” there at the “Counter” next to the “Service Point” and after you have taken the “City Night Liner”, you can rent a bike from the “Call a Bike” program after having made a short rest in the “DB Lounge”. But there occurred a lot of misunderstandings because of the new short term parking lots in front of railroad stations called “Kiss&Ride” in January 2010. So the chairman of the DB Rüdiger Grube finally decided to reduce the amount of anglicisms at the DB in February 2010. “Counters” turned again into “Schalter”, “Tickets” into “Fahrkarten”, “Call a Bike” is now called “Mietradservice der Deutschen Bahn” again, only established and well known terms like “Bahncard” and “Intercity” stayed the same. Thus, English has obviously a huge bearing on the German language, especially in the field of facilities and advertising and, above all, on youth language. You would definitely find a lot of anglicisms in youth literature, youth magazines or youth series on TV. You only have to glance at the cover of the BRAVO: headings like “Coole Ansage an seine Hater”, “Neues Game: Star-Memory”, “Romantische Dates” or “Kuscheln im Tourbus” are not a rarity. But how does this phenomenon look for example in German highbrow newsmagazines with the average German newsmagazine readership? To find this out, I have chosen two very popular German newsmagazines, the FOCUS and Der Spiegel since the two of them represent pretty much the German highbrow newsmagazines. I was interested in the question whether these two magazines also represent the mainstream fashion of using many anglicisms in their articles or not. As there have already been a couple of studies on this topic, especially concerning anglicisms in Der Spiegel, there is also enough comparative data to refer to. The latest work, Alexander Onysko’s “Anglicisms in German”, about anglicisms in Der Spiegel was published in 2007, so it’s really interesting to compare the results of this study with the data of this book to see possible changes or similarities.

A new comparative reference guide for English speaking learners of Alsatian German. This comparative multilingual dictionary is based on the main similarities between the two languages and will show how English speakers can take advantage of the resources of English and thus learn basic Alsatian through English. Owing to striking similarities between Alsatian and English, English speakers can put their knowledge of everyday English to good use when learning basic Alsatian.

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, University of Bremen, language: English, abstract: This paper is concerned with the subject of anglicisms. Anglicisms are lexical items, which are transferred into our everyday language use. They are surrounded by a constant debate about their necessity. While linguists mostly appreciate their advantages, linguistic purists regard them as a threat and try to remove or limit them. Through analyzing a survey, this study presents the attitudes towards anglicisms in German. Thereby, the influence the participants' age has on their attitudes is especially focused on. After setting the scene by giving an overview about already existing research on the spread of English, anglicisms in German and linguistic purism, the survey analysis shows that older generations' attitudes towards anglicisms tend to be more negative. As the paper focused on the social characteristic 'Age', future studies could discuss the influence class affiliation or education has on the attitudes towards anglicisms.

This clear and accessible text provides a complete introduction to basic linguistic terms and descriptions of language structures. The German Language Today describes in detail the main linguistic features of the language and the wide variety of speech forms and vocabulary existing within the German-speaking community. It also introduces sociolinguistic and linguistic topics as they relate to the German language, and illustrates them widely with examples. The German Language Today describes the sounds, inflectional processes, syntactic structures, competing forms and different layers of words in the language. Topics covered include: The distribution of German and its dialects The linguistic consequences of German reunification The application of modern linguistic concepts to German, incorporating the findings of the latest German linguistic research. The book has been written with the specific needs of students in mind. It will be invaluable to students of modern German linguistics or modern German society and will be a useful reference resource for postgraduates and teachers of German.

The present volume deals with the influence of the English lexis on other European languages in various fields of discourse, social attitudes towards this phenomenon and its reflections in recent lexicographical work. It contains some of the papers read at the conference Anglicisms in Europe 2006, which took place at the University of Regensburg, Germany. It links linguistic aspects with psychological, social, political and cultural issues, tracing relationships and differences between the respective research interests and findings. Its aim is to put the influx of anglicisms into languages other than English into a wide perspective encompassing the European heterogeneity of cultures, traditions and developments. The volume is divided into four parts, which reflect the particular foci of interest in the recent research on anglicisms in the languages of Europe: I. 'Cognitive and Semantic Approaches to Anglicisms', comprising articles that deal with the cognitive, communicative and semantic motivation for contact-induced innovation; II. 'Attitudes Towards the Influx of Anglicisms', with contributions about various national attitudes towards anglicisms and their reflection in the respective languages; III. 'The Use of Anglicisms in Specialized Discourse', with articles focussing on particular practices and domains such as business, sports, the sciences, and on language varieties used in communication within particular subcultures; and IV. 'Anglicisms in Dictionaries', comprising articles that deal with the existing dictionaries of anglicisms in European languages and provide a future-oriented perspective by making suggestions and recommendations regarding future lexicographic works.

Essay from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,3, University of

Frankfurt (Main) (Institut für England- und Amerikastudien), course: Magisterprüfung, 5 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: This essay was written as an elaboration for my final oral exam in winter term 2008/2009. It is supposed to give information about the importance of the English language as a global language and the process of direct loaning as a result, the process of indirect loaning, pseudo and hybrid anglicisms, and aspects of direct and indirect loan coinage. It will also investigate on the prestige status of English and the loaning of sayings, phrases and idioms, and the role of the trend of internationalisation of languages like German or French. It will conclude with an attempt to approach the question whether English will make other languages obsolete in the future.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 2,0, Humboldt-University of Berlin (Institut für Anglistik/Amerikanistik), course: The Politics of English as a Global Language, 25 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: "English influence on German" deals with the question why we tend to use anglicisms and which problems might occur when using them. There will also be a focus on the classification of the borrowing and on the negative reactions to anglicisms.

[Copyright: 95645fb8baa1194eef88834e430075bd](#)