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*Pseudo Anglicisms in German - Classification, Reasons
and Rightness of their Implementation
in the Newspaper Language*

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INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

Bertelsmann – Bertelsmann Wörterbuch

Cambridge – Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Duden – Duden – Deutsches Universalwörterbuch

FR ONL – Frankfurter Rundschau Online

Langenscheidt – Langenscheidt e-Großwörterbuch

KFD – The New Kosciuszko Foundation Dictionary

Oxford – Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Pons – Pons Online-Wörterbücher

PWN – Wielki Słownik PWN-OXFORD

VDS – Verein Deutsche Sprache

VDSI – VDS-Anglizismen-INDEX

Wahrig – Wahrig Rechtsschreibung

1. INTRODUCTION

The question of whether the influence of English on German is considered to be enrichment or a threat is not only a topical subject but it also constitutes a basis for a controversial and inconclusive discussion for many linguists. The ongoing heated debate gathers momentum while the German language seems to adopt more and more anglicisms into its lexicon. The phenomenon meets with strong opposition, e.g. from the association *Verein Deutsche Sprache* [German Language Association] whose motto reads: “Auf Deutsch reden. Auf Denglisch pfeifen”, which can be translated into ‘Speak German. Skip Denglisch’. The term ‘Denglisch’ refers to the newspeak combining both German and English words. One should notice that the verb ‘pfeifen (auf)’ means in German both ‘to whistle’ and ‘not to give a damn (about)’, which makes the whole phrase ironic and even scathing and summarises the whole dispute over anglicisms in German to the utmost.

Obviously, English as a second language remains unrivalled in the majority of countries all around the globe. Some citizens regard this phenomenon as destructive, others as creative; however, the author of the present thesis considers both views as highly generalised. The diversity of the impact of English upon German requires thorough research. The category of pseudo anglicisms analysed for the purpose of this thesis seems to reflect the inventiveness of the German rather than the tendency to borrow words from English since these coinages do not exist in English itself. Nonetheless, not much attention has been dedicated to the detailed analysis of the category of pseudo anglicisms so far. Therefore, approaching such a subject was even more challenging and absorbing for the author of this thesis.

The primary purpose of this thesis is to prove either the superfluousness or the necessity of pseudo anglicisms in the contemporary German press language. The language of the German newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* has served as the main medium of investigation. The author of this thesis aims at answering the question of whether pseudo anglicisms tend to replace German words or rather are created without detriment to German. Initially, the possibly most unambiguous definition and types of those controversial vocabulary items have to be distinguished. Secondly, the probable motivations behind the use of the examined pseudo anglicisms are to be

determined. The focus will be on the analysis of the chosen examples with the aim of providing a detailed perspective on the semantic features of the pseudo anglicisms.

The first chapter lays the theoretical foundation for the theory of borrowing with reference to the English influence on German. In order to find the most appropriate definition of an anglicism, and consequently a pseudo anglicism, different types of language transmission have been discussed. One of the classifications of pseudo anglicisms outlined here has been used for the layout of the analytical part of this thesis. The theoretical background focuses on gathering all previous research on pseudo anglicisms. Various attitudes towards the phenomenon of 'Denglisch' have also been presented to illustrate the current situation of the German language and get a broader perspective on the issue.

In the second chapter the author examines the relation between dictionary definitions and translations of English pseudo loans into German and their use in German newspaper language. Taking into account the novelty and variability of this area of linguistics, each pseudo anglicism has been investigated individually, and the conclusions have then been generalised. Some problems concerning the correct use of English pseudo loans in German as well as the most suitable translation of them into English have also been taken into consideration while conducting the analysis. Since there appear to be no dictionaries or other terminology resources which exclusively deal with this area of linguistics, the thorough research included in the second chapter of the present thesis may lay foundations for creating such a dictionary.

2. THEORY OF BORROWING WITH REFERENCE TO THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON GERMAN

The last few decades have made English one of the main signs of globalisation and the major influence on languages in the world. Gottlieb (2005: 166) aptly summarises the contemporary influence of English on German as follows: “[t]oday, the credo ‘certain things are best expressed in English’ is not only heard among blasé cosmopolitans; it is often uttered by government officials and businessman and even by schoolchildren.” Interestingly, the use of English as a modern ‘lingua franca’ increases while the number of English native speakers drops (Gottlieb, 2005). According to Carstensen (1981), English became the main donor language for German after the end of the Second World War. Nowadays, the majority of people in Germany are at least bilingual, which underlines the importance of English as a second language (Dewald, 2008; Doeppner, 2007; Glahn, 2002; Gottlieb, 2005). For comparison, German is the most widely spoken first language in the European Union and the official language in such countries as: Austria, Belgium, Italy (South Tyrol), Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Switzerland (cf. Internet resource #1).

As Crystal (2003: 102) rightly observes, “[t]he result of contact situations can be seen linguistically, in the growth of loan words, patterns of phonological and grammatical change, mixed forms of language (such as creoles and pidgins), and a general increase of bilingualisms of various kinds.” The massive influx of English into the German language results in the creation of a newspeak called ‘Denglisch’, ‘Engldeutsch’, ‘Germish’, ‘Neudeutsch’ or ‘Dinglich’ which not infrequently has been referred to as ‘pidgin’ or ‘creole’ language and therefore seems to be the subject of much controversy (Czech-Rogoyska, 2002: 54). One can come across ‘Denglisch’ on the radio, on television, on the Internet and in newspapers in almost all spheres of life, e.g. advertising, business, commerce, economy, fashion, film industry, food, politics, sport, technology and science; moreover, ‘anglicisms’ are present from the technical jargon through colloquial language to teenage slang (Altleitner, 2007; Dewald, 2008; Doeppner, 2007; Glahn, 2002; Kovács, 2008; Zubkow, 2002).

2.1. Types of language transmission

The examination of different forms of the transmission process from the source language into the recipient language is crucial in order to create an appropriate definition of an ‘anglicism’ – an umbrella term referring to the impact of English on German. There is a plethora of categorisations related to the concept of language contact, therefore, the present author has focused on the classifications critical to the understanding of lexical transfer between English and German.

One of the first attempts to classify loan influences has been made by Betz in 1936 (Onysko, 2007). Although it concerned the Latin influence on the German lexis, the terminology coined by Betz constitutes the basic nomenclature in the field of language contact to this day (Onysko, 2007). In the reconstruction of Betz’s classification of loan influences, Onysko provides English equivalents of the German terms coined by Betz. Two main types of loan influences with a few subtypes within each group have been distinguished, namely:

1) Direct loan influences

- Loanword/Lehnwort
 - Foreign word/Fremdwort
 - Assimilated loanword/Assimiliertes Lehnwort

2) Indirect loan influences

- Loan coinage/Lehnprägung
 - Loan meaning/Lehnbedeutung
 - Loan formation/Lehnbildung
 - Loan translation/Lehnübersetzung
 - Loan rendition/Lehnübertrgaung
 - Loan creation/Lehnschöüfung

(Onysko, 2007: 13).

Onysko emphasises that the English terms used by him correspond to the terminology applied by Duckworth in 1977. In accordance with the above division, a differentiation between direct and indirect loan influences has been made.

The categorisation by Onysko (2007) seems to match the one made by Glahn (2002: 36-39), which has also been based on Betz’s classification of loan influences and looks as follows:

1) Evident loans

- Direct loans
 - Foreign word
 - Loan word
- Indirect loans
 - Pseudo loan
 - Hybrid loan

2) Latent loans

- Loan meaning
- Loan formation
 - Loan creation
 - Loan building
 - Loan translation
 - Loan rendition.

The groups of evident and latent loans appear to coincide with the direct and indirect loan influences from the previous categorisation. Although the subtypes within each category differ, the main conception has been preserved.

Within the first group of both classifications named ‘direct loan influences’ (Onysko, 2007) or ‘evident loans’ (Glahn, 2002), one can distinguish between ‘foreign words’ - these are words borrowed in their original form, e.g. ‘E-Mail’, ‘Internet’ - and ‘assimilated loanwords’ - these are words assimilated through some morphological changes, e.g. ‘einloggen’, ‘gepiercte’. While it is obvious that these words originate from English, it is not so evident in the second group of ‘indirect loan influences’ (Onysko, 2007) or ‘latent loans’ (Glahn, 2002) whose origin cannot be easily observed based on the word form, e.g. ‘Gipfelkonferenz’ - a loan translation of English ‘summit conference’, ‘Wolkenkratzer’ - a loan rendition of ‘skyscraper’, or ‘Meinungspflege’ - a loan creation of ‘public relations’ (Onysko, 2007).

The group of ‘direct loan influences’ or ‘evident loans’ matches the definition of ‘borrowing’ created by Saussure (1966), which is the first type of language transmission. Based on Saussure’s (1966) postulate, ‘borrowing’ refers to the transfer of integral units of form and meaning from one language to another accompanied by phonological and morphological changes. Coetsem (2000, as cited in Onysko, 2007)

defines the 'borrowing process' as the transfer of language elements from a subdominant source language to a dominant recipient language performed by the speaker of the recipient language. Interestingly, Onysko distinguishes 'borrowing' which is limited to single-word units from 'codeswitching' which refers both to single-word and multi-word units and constitutes another type of language transmission. In other words, 'codeswitching' can refer to the transfer of whole phrases or sentences which retain their original structure while 'borrowings' are single words structurally integrated into the recipient language system (Onysko, 2007).

Consequently, the recognition of the second group of both classifications, namely 'indirect loan influences' (Onysko, 2007) or 'latent loans' (Glahn, 2002), as the process of 'borrowing' can be questioned. For example, 'loan meaning', a subtype of the aforementioned 'indirect' and 'latent' loan words, refers only to the transfer of the word's meaning without its form (Onysko, 2007). By contrast, Saussure (1966: 67) points in his postulate at the arbitrary relationship between the form and the meaning as follows: "[t]he bond between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary." This view has been supported by Holdcroft (1991, as cited in Onysko, 2007) who treats a linguistic unit as a 'double entity' in which a word form is inseparable from meaning. This brings us to the conclusion that meaning cannot be borrowed without form and denies the status of 'loan meaning' as being the result of the borrowing process.

Besides, Onysko (2007) adds that the same meaning is often reflected by different word forms in different languages, e.g. the German 'Baum', the French 'arbre', the Russian 'дерево', and the English 'tree' all refer to the same concept. There appears to be no sign of transmission since the object 'tree' has existed independently in all those cultures. Therefore, different forms denoting the same meaning appear not to be the result of the 'borrowing process'. Even many word forms similar to English, e.g. the French 'réaliser' and the German 'realisieren', do not seem to have been borrowed. However, their formal similarity has led to the 'semantic extension', namely the meaning of the English 'realize', which is 'to become aware of', has been conveyed onto the French 'réaliser' and the German 'realisieren'. All in all, the phenomenon of 'loan meaning' described in the previous paragraph has been renamed 'semantic interference' and constitutes the third type of language transmission. (Onysko, 2007)

Onysko (2007) undermines also the process of ‘loan formation’, another subtype of ‘indirect’ and ‘latent’ loans, as being the result of the borrowing process. By definition, ‘loan formation’ refers to the coinage of new terms in the receptor language triggered by stimuli from the source language (Onysko, 2007). Therefore, these creations cannot be discerned on the level of the word form. However, taking into account that English and German are both Germanic languages, it is difficult to acknowledge whether the word ‘Hintergrund’ precedes ‘backgroud’ or vice versa. Furthermore, all subtypes of the ‘loan formation’ process lack the tangible transfer of the word form which, according to the arbitrary integrity of form and meaning by Saussure (1966), is essential in the process of ‘borrowing’. Therefore, Onysko renames the category of ‘loan formation’ into the ‘conceptual transmission without SL¹-form’ which constitutes the fourth type of language transmission. In other words, ‘conceptual transmission without SL-form’ refers to the separation of the form and the meaning in the source language as well as the reproduction of the meaning by means of forms inherent to the recipient language.

Taking everything into account, Onysko (2007) distinguishes four types of language transmission and so does the author of this thesis. These are: ‘borrowing’, ‘codeswitching’, ‘conceptual transfer without SL-form’, and ‘semantic interference’. According to Onysko, these various forms of lexical transfer cause different impacts and reactions in the recipient language. The present author emphasises that the understanding of the transmission process is vital to create a definition of an ‘anglicism’.

2.2. Definition of an anglicism

More than the simile of a lending library, with a limited amount of copies available for temporary borrowing, the concept of Anglicisms can be compared to a cyberspace publicdomain catalogue of linguistic features that may be downloaded by anybody and used, abused or discarded ad infinitum. No deposit, no return, but a major impact on the languages which are hooked up.

(Gottlieb, 2005: 162)

Gottlieb (2005) puts the whole concept of ‘Anglicisation’ in metaphorical terms since the creation of any transparent and unambiguous definition of an ‘anglicism’ causes considerable difficulty. In general, any example of the transmission outlined

¹SL - Source language (Onysko, 2007)

in the previous subchapter can be deemed an ‘anglicism’. However, after a detailed analysis, Onysko (2007: 90) has defined an ‘anglicism’ as “any instance of an English lexical, structural, and phonological element in German that can be formally related to English.” This definition conforms to the one made by Glahn (2002: 19), who defines an ‘anglicism’ as “any lexical, phonetic, semantic, morphological and syntactic influence of English on German.”

Some linguists distinguish between British and American English while defining an ‘anglicism’. According to Zindler (1959, as cited in Glahn, 2002: 15), “an anglicism is a word from the British or American English in German or an unusual word composition, every kind of change of a German meaning or usage of a word [...] according to a British or American example” [translation mine – MN]. Carstensen (1981) and Schelper (1995, as cited in Glahn, 2002) also distinguish between ‘americanisms’ and ‘briticisms’. Yang (1990, as cited in Dewald, 2008), however, observes that this differentiation has hardly been made in dictionaries or other terminology resources, since it is of little importance to the determination of English influence on German.

Sicherl (1992, as cited in Gottlieb, 2005: 163, original emphasis) defines an ‘anglicism’ as a “word borrowed from the English language which is adapted with respect to the linguistic system of the *receptor language* and integrated into it.” Gottlieb (2005: 163) extends this definition and suggests that “any individual or systematic language feature adapted or adopted from English, or inspired or boosted by English models, used in intralingual communication in a language other than English” seems to be an ‘anglicism’. Moreover, the concept of ‘anglicisms’ appears to be “part and parcel of what is sometimes referred to as ‘cultures in which English is not the language of habitual use’” (Gottlieb, 2005: 161). Gottlieb (2005: 161) also states that this “sign of language contact” can be borrowed either directly, through interpersonal contacts, or indirectly, from literary works through translations to technical inventions.

With the aim of facilitating the comprehension of the definition of an ‘anglicism’, one should examine its typology. According to Onysko (2007: 90), the concept of an ‘anglicism’ can be divided into two groups, namely:

- 1) Core Anglicism:
 - Borrowing
 - Codeswitching

- Lexical/Syntactic Productivity (Hybrids, Pseudo Anglicisms)
- 2) Borderline Anglicism:
- Interference (Lexical/Syntactic)
 - Unobtrusive Borrowing.

It can be easily observed that this division appears to be a remodelled version of different types of language transmission by Onysko (2007) outlined in the previous subchapter. The first group named ‘Core Anglicism’ contains ‘anglicisms’ “formally marked”, recognizable by their word form; the second one, namely ‘Borderline Anglicism’, comprises ‘anglicisms’ “formally unmarked” (Onysko, 2007: 90). Since ‘borrowing’, ‘codeswitching’ and ‘interference’ have been elaborated on in the previous subchapter, and ‘pseudo anglicisms’, as a main subject of this thesis, will be described in detail in the following subchapters, the author of the present thesis briefly outlines the characteristic features of ‘hybrids’ and ‘unobtrusive borrowing’ below.

In accordance with Kovács (2008: 82), ‘hybrid anglicisms’ are words that have been borrowed from English and combined with German elements, e.g. ‘einchecken’, in English: ‘to check in’ or ‘Teamarbeit’, in English: ‘team work’. Glahn (2002: 38) distinguishes between ‘hybrids’ whose creation has been patterned on the source language, e.g. ‘Haarspray’ after English ‘hair spray’ or those which have been formed irrespective of the donor language, e.g. ‘Managerkrankheit’ after English ‘stress disease’. Not infrequently, it could be problematic to separate these two types of ‘hybrid anglicisms’. By comparison, the recognition of ‘unobtrusive borrowing’ seems to be more difficult since the word form has not been borrowed from English, or at least there are no formal signs of it. Therefore, its origin can be deciphered only on the basis of the word’s etymology (Onysko, 2007).

2.3. The concept of a pseudo anglicism

The term ‘pseudo anglicism’ refers to a lexical item in the recipient language, here: German, which is unfamiliar in the source language, here: English. Onysko (personal communication, August 8, 2010) notes that the issue of where to draw the line between pseudo anglicisms and “regular anglicisms” is a hotspot of anglicism research. ‘Pseudo anglicisms’ are formed in German with English language material, but they do not occur in that meaning in the donor language (Onysko, 2007; Dewald,

2008; Kovács, 2008). According to Busse and Görlach (2004), they are indicators of lexical productivity rather than the integration with the recipient language and, therefore, they should not be considered as borrowings. Onysko (2007: 54) rightly observes that they can be recognised as neologisms in the German language since “[i]n terms of lexical unity, a pseudo anglicism is not the result of lexical transfer (i.e. borrowing) but is the product of a language-inherent creation that is based on a novel combination and use of English lexical material in the RL.” Grzega (2001) adds that ‘pseudo anglicisms’ seemingly resemble loan words, but in respect of their form and meaning they have not been borrowed from English. ‘Pseudo anglicisms’ function under different names, among others: ‘pseudo loans’ (Kovács, 2008), ‘un-English coinages’ (Busse & Görlach, 2004), ‘selfmade English’ and ‘sham loans’ (Dewald, 2008).

In order to fully comprehend the concept of ‘pseudo anglicisms’, an insight into some examples is advisable. According to the author of the present thesis, one of the most intriguing examples of a ‘pseudo anglicism’ in German is ‘Body Bag’ which means in English: “a bag for carrying a dead body, for example in a war” (*Oxford*) and in German: ‘carrier bag’, ‘backpack’ or ‘rucksack’ (*VDSI*). The use of this word in German may result from the fact that ‘Body Bag’ is a registered trademark in Germany producing backpacks. Interestingly, one of its English equivalents, namely ‘rucksack’ actually comes from German. On this account, it can be confirmed that living languages are under constant reciprocal influence, and the phenomenon of borrowing seems to be a result of natural language processes rather than of an “[i]ncomplete competence in the donor language (or failure to accept its prescriptive norms for borrowed items)” as suggested by Busse and Görlach (2004: 29). Nonetheless, “possible pseudo anglicisms need to be confirmed with the help of dictionaries and native speakers” (Onysko, 2007: 55). Gottlieb (2005: 166) confirms that ‘pseudo anglicisms’ are not “direct imports from an Anglophone source culture; they are sometimes coined in the domestic culture.” Gottlieb (2005: 167) gives the example of other pseudo-English trademarks which became “generic terms, losing both their ‘alien’ heritage and their commercial nature”, e.g. the Japanese neologism ‘Walkman’, a trademark of Sony Corporation which has been used as an international term for a small cassette player.

Last but not least, it should be noticed that ‘pseudo loans’ have been recognised by Glahn (2002) as one of the subtypes of language transmission

presented in subchapter 1.1. By comparison, Onysko (2007) excludes ‘pseudo loans’ from his classification, as they seem to be “special types of nominal creations” (Onysko, 2007: 8). However, the present author would argue with this view since adjectives and verbs are also included among ‘pseudo anglicisms’, which has been proven in the analytical chapter of this thesis. Taking everything into account, the creation of pseudo anglicisms in German implies the extensive knowledge of English in Germany. Although they cannot be considered as pure borrowings, ‘pseudo anglicisms’ are formally marked as English signs in German and therefore, have to be subsumed under the broader term of an ‘anglicism’.

2.4. Classification of pseudo anglicisms

The categorisation of ‘pseudo anglicisms’ seems to be “far from being straightforward” (Onysko, 2007: 55). Moreover, it should be noted that “the classification of pseudo anglicisms is based on reference works of the English language and is dependent on judgements of native speakers” (Onysko, 2007: 217). The majority of linguists examining this field of linguistics, namely Carstensen (1981), Dewald (2008), Doepfner (2007), Grzega (2001), Görlach (2002), Onysko (2007) and Yang (1990, as cited in Dewald, 2008) distinguish the following three types of English pseudo loans in German:

- lexical pseudo loans – words which have been created on the basis of English word material, but do not exist in the donor language in respect of their form and meaning; these usually are compounds made of English constituents, e.g. *Dressman*, *Showmaster*, *Powergirl*, *Longseller*;
- morphological pseudo loans – words and phrases in which morphological changes have been found as a result of assimilation; these usually are abbreviated forms of complex borrowings, e.g. *Profi*, *Happyend*, *Gin Tonic*, *last not least*;
- semantic pseudo loans – words which have been borrowed from English in their original form, but adopted another meaning in German that is absent from English, e.g. *Handy*, *Beamer*, *Slip*, *Gangway*.

Onysko (2007: 53) questions the above examples of ‘morphological’ and ‘semantic’ ‘pseudo anglicisms’, which seem to indicate morphological and semantic adaptation to the recipient language rather than creation of new “lexical units irrespective of an English model” and therefore, they should be assigned to regular borrowings. However, for the purpose of the present thesis the three abovementioned types of pseudo anglicisms came under close scrutiny in the further part of this thesis and served as the basis for the analysis.

According to Grzega (2001), a differentiation has to be made between ‘pseudo anglicisms’ and ‘false friends’. The author of the present thesis would suggest the comparison of semantic ‘pseudo anglicisms’ with ‘false friends’ since they are deceptively similar in respect of their word form. By the notion of ‘false friends’ one understands words that have similar forms but different meanings, e.g. the German ‘aktuell’, in English: ‘present’ and the English ‘actual’ meaning ‘real’ belong to the category of ‘false friends’. For comparison, semantic ‘pseudo anglicisms’ refer to words that have been borrowed from English and preserved their original form in German, however, they have acquired another meaning apart from their original meaning.

The taxonomy established by Gottlieb (2005) provides a wider perspective since it concerns the types of ‘pseudo anglicisms’ in general, not only in the German language, and therefore is worth mentioning. Gottlieb (2005: 164) determines following types of pseudo anglicisms:

- Archaisms, e.g. Russian *смокинг*, in English: ‘smoking’;
- Semantic slides, e.g. Swedish ‘babysitter’ for English ‘baby bouncer’;
- Conversions, e.g. German ‘Handy’ for English ‘mobile phone’ (change of word class)
- Recombinations, e.g. Italian ‘slowfood’ as opposed to American ‘fast food’.

Interestingly, the obsolete Russian term ‘смокинг’ has been transported to Russian from English via German (Gottlieb, 2005). It means that German has played an active role as an intermediary language between English and Slavonic languages. All in all, “the transfer of English language features is often relayed via a third language” (Gottlieb, 2005: 166).

2.5. Lexical productivity of pseudo anglicisms

In view of the increasing global status of English, however, the classification of pseudo anglicisms turns into a taxonomic artificiality, which lives off a preconceived notion of Standard English as owned by Great Britain and the USA. Instead, pseudo anglicisms could be regarded as a German lexical contribution to a variety of global English. Whichever perspective one is tempted to take, pseudo anglicisms represent the productive use of English within a predominantly German-speaking [language-cultural] area.

(Onysko, 2007: 217)

Onysko (2007) tends to disqualify the suitability of any typology of ‘pseudo anglicisms’. In return, Onysko suggests that ‘pseudo anglicisms’ are created on the basis of analogy and semantic reinterpretation by means of ‘replacement’, ‘compounding’, and ‘reduction’ processes. Therefore, they should not be deemed an intrusive influence of English on German. On the contrary, German provides an inestimable input to English. Before the three processes creating ‘pseudo anglicisms’ are described, the present author would like to draw attention to a humorous example of a German contribution to English in the form of ‘pseudo anglicisms’ cited by Grzega (2001: 36). The German pilot, who intended to sound international, uttered the following statement to ensure security on board: “We’re ready for take-off. Please, switch off your handies* now.” Neither British nor American airline customers understood that they should turn off their mobile phones or cell phones. ‘Handy’ is a classic example of pseudo anglicisms. Although it appears to be English, it seems to be unrecognisable for English native speakers.

As mentioned above, vast number of ‘pseudo anglicisms’ which have been created on the basis of analogy to English are the result of ‘replacement’ processes. The word ‘Dogwalk’ is an instance of “partial replacement of the original English compound, [‘catwalk’], with an English antonym” (Onysko, 2007: 218). In this way a “stage that models walk along in a fashion show” becomes a “stage for the presentation of dogs at a dog show” (*Cambridge*). The word ‘P-Day’ has been created alike to ‘D-Day’ and refers to the invasion of Playstation® 2 in Germany, and ‘Coldline’ relates to the hotline where nobody is responding.

English influence is also tangible in many compounds of English units in German. The following ‘pseudo anglicisms’ have been created as the result of ‘compounding’ processes: ‘Wellfit-Bar’ meaning “a place where drinks are served”,

‘Tuning-Hardliner’ referring to an “ ‘uncompromising advocate’ of ‘engine tuning’ “, or ‘Power-Sleeping’ denoting “ ‘physical and mental strength’, which is regained after a brief period of sleep” (Onysko, 2007: 219).

The last kind of process which caused the creation of ‘pseudo anglicisms’ in German is, according to Onysko (2007), ‘reduction’. Traces of ‘reduction’ processes can be found in: ‘Handy’, the alleged clipping of English ‘handheld/handset (telephone)’, ‘Profi’, a clipping of the English term ‘professional’, or ‘Talk-Lady’ where the word ‘Talk’ stands for the compound ‘Talkshow’ (Onysko, 2007: 219).

2.6. Attitudes towards Denglisch

On the one hand, the prevailing realisation among linguists is that the influence of English on German is dangerously pervasive. Zimmer (1997, as cited in Barbour, 2005: 153) summarises the attitude towards Denglisch as follows: “English influence is disrupting the grammatical system of German, and transforming it into a different entity, possibly a Creole language, no longer identifiable with ‘German/Deutsch’ as this has been traditionally understood”. In other words, English has been perceived as a threat destroying and even replacing the German language. On the other hand, some linguists regard the spread of anglicisms as a natural and unavoidable tendency happening in all languages as well as a justified epitome of globalisation. Humphrey (2011), Keller (2008, as cited in Ehrmann, 2008), and Vater (2010) adopt a neutral stance as far as the concept of ‘Anglicisation’ of the German language is concerned. Interestingly, Vater (2010) called the phenomenon of ‘Denglisch’ a ‘Mischmasch’ which could be translated into ‘hotchpotch’ in English. Grzega (2001) approves of the term ‘Mischmasch’ and adds that Latin is the only language which does not undergo any changes simply because it has become an extinct language. In order to concur with either of those two disparate opinions, one should closely examine the arguments of both proponents and opponents of ‘Denglisch’ in the context of the history of ‘language criticism’.

According to Dewald (2008: 4), over the course of time there have been many different forms of ‘Sprachkritik’, in English ‘linguistic criticism’ (cf. Internet resource #2), which have pursued different goals. ‘Linguistic criticism’ has been divided by Dewald (2008: 79-94) into ‘linguistic criticism in Germany after 1945’ and ‘linguistic criticism today’ [translation mine – MN]. Firstly, a differentiation

between ‘linguistic criticism’, in German ‘Sprachkritik’, and ‘linguistics’, in German ‘Sprachwissenschaft’, has to be made. In accordance with *Duden*, ‘linguistic criticism’ refers to “critical evaluation of the linguistic means of expression or the productivity of a language” [translation mine – MN] or “concern for the purity”, in German: ‘Sprachpflege’ (cf. Internet resource #3). By comparison, ‘linguistics’ refers to “the study which describes and analyses a language or languages with regard to structure and function” (*Duden*) [translation mine – MN]. Consequently, the term ‘Sprachverfall’, in English: ‘decay of language’ (cf. Internet resource #4), has been coined by ‘linguistic criticism’ as opposed to the more neutral term ‘Sprachwandel’, in English: ‘change in language’, used in the range of ‘linguistics’.

Dewald (2008) claims that since the 1960s, ‘linguistics’ has dissociated itself from ‘linguistic criticism’. Some of the charges by linguists levelled against ‘linguistic criticism’ include irrationality, a know-it-all manner, malignancy, destructiveness, vagueness, and subjectivity. Furthermore, ‘language criticism’ has always focused on the individual language usage, ‘parole’, rather than on the language as a system, ‘langue’, and therefore it has allegedly been excluded from the academic discourse since 1960s (Saussure, 1966; Dewald, 2008). Nevertheless, nowadays ‘linguistic criticism’ acquires significance and linguists admit that criticism of cultural aspects of language seems to be one of the objectives of ‘linguistics’ along with the analysis of the language. What is more, ‘language criticism’ and its evaluation have been perceived as part of ‘applied linguistics’ (Dewald, 2008). Despite the lack of exact criteria of language evaluation and appropriate terminology, contemporary linguists approve of ‘linguistic criticism’ in the face of the English influence on the German lexicon. Dewald (2008) points out that an educational ‘linguistic criticism’ in the media can make people aware of ‘pseudo anglicisms’, among others, and consequently bring their usage into question.

From broader perspective, Barbour (2005: 154-155) identifies at least four lexical subsets present in the German lexicon, namely: ‘core’, ‘Eurolatin’, ‘French-derived’ and ‘English-derived’. The last subset is composed of so called ‘hard words’ whose phonetics, phonology and orthography cause problems for a large group of German speakers. Barbour (2005: 154) summarises the phenomenon of ‘Denglisch’ as follows:

The view, then, that German is subject to massive, even destructive influence from English is, from the linguistic point of view, not well founded. However, it is

unlikely to have developed out of thin air; there must be phenomena in the language which lead certain groups to espouse such a view.

The attitude of Barbour (2005) has been confirmed by the survey conducted by Stickel (1999, as cited in Dewald, 2008) in which 75 per cent of respondents regard 'anglicisms' in German as a threat to the German language system. According to Dąbrowski (2000), Harbig (2001), O'Halloran (2002) and Onysko (2009), one of the main arguments against English words in German is a hindered understanding of the mother tongue by German native speakers. Dewald (2008) perceives 'pseudo anglicisms' as being the result of the speaker's wish to be fashionable, which, consequently, makes 'Denglisch' incomprehensible for both English and German native speakers. Moreover, O'Halloran (2002) claims that nowadays it is difficult to understand television or radio programmes without knowledge of English. Krämer (2000) emphasises that the use of anglicisms by Germans reflects disregard for their own language and culture. Doppner (2007) adds that the flooding of German by English words leads to an extinction of German; what is more, the American imperialism is getting out of control and should therefore be countered.

On the other hand, many linguists do not consider English a threat to the German language. On the contrary, they claim that the language system adjusts itself to changes, and any interference on the part of linguists seems to be redundant (Miller, 2004; Radziszewska, 2003). Dewald (2008: 92) summarises the most frequent arguments supporting this view which are: small amount of anglicisms in German, anglicisms' non-durability, the tendency to borrow which is present only in technical jargon, and the fact that the process of borrowing is mainly confined to the vocabulary. Muhr and Bernhard (2002) point out that many English words fill the gaps in the German language, since they express meanings which are absent from the German language and it is impossible to find or create their German equivalents. In general, language contact and the process of borrowing seems to be typical phenomena which happen without the detriment to German. Yang (1990, as cited in Dewald, 2008: 40) points at the notion of "Sprachökonomie", in English: 'language economy' as an argument for using 'Denglisch' and describes it as "the attempt to achieve the maximal language effectiveness with the minimal language expenditure." Schütte (1996 as cited in Glahn, 2002) adds that English as an international language enriches and supplements German instead of replacing it. Eisenberg (2001, as cited in Barbour, 2005: 153) approves of the aforementioned arguments as follows: "the

view from linguistics seems generally not to be one of massive overall influence of English on German; the influence is largely confined to the lexicon, and is striking only in certain registers, such as those of advertising and computing.” Even more importantly, Barbour (2005) criticises many German linguistic associations for promoting political rather than linguistic values. The words used by them, such as ‘threat’ or ‘defence’ present the English speakers as if they were verbally “attacking” German and the German speakers as being “xenophobic” (Barbour, 2005: 159). The following statement clearly explains why one should not treat ‘anglicisms’ as intruders or adulterators of the German language; moreover it proves the inventiveness and linguistic independence of the German while creating ‘pseudo anglicisms’:

The fact that so many of the ‘English’ words in German differ appreciably in one way or another from their supposed sources, or may not even be present in English, gives lie to this view. A much more helpful view is to regard these so-called English words as part of the German lexicon [...] A sure sign that this is a subset of the German lexicon, and not an alien intrusion, is demonstrated by the fact that the items concerned are used by German speakers in novel constructions, such as *City Call*, not paralleled in English, and that some supposedly English items have no obvious source in English at all

(Barbour, 2005: 159, original emphasis).

Since the official language usage in Germany has not been regulated by law, private institutions and associations deal with such issues as spelling reform or the influence of English on German (Dewald, 2008). Numerous organisations were established after the Second World War and expressed concern for the purity of the German language. Some of them, for instance *Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache* and *Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung*, analysed change in language in general, others, for example *Verein Deutsche Sprache e.V.*, *Stiftung Deutsche Sprache* and *Verein zur Wahrung der deutschen Sprache*, tried to oppose the influence of English on German by different means, e.g. public campaigns. The latter associations have been fiercely criticised for being unreliable and biased (Dewald, 2008).

2.6.1. The German Language Association VDS

Verein Deutsche Sprache e.V. (VDS) was established by Walter Krämer, professor in the field of statistics at the Dortmund University of Technology in 1997 and has currently over 33.000 members all over the world (Zabel, 2005). Its official website

is <http://www.vds-ev.de/>. The *VDS*' claims are directed to: scientists, ministers of culture, consumer protection organisations, companies, offices, public legal institutions, politicians, writers, opinion leaders, journalists, culture experts and linguists (Zabel, 2005). The aim contained in the statute of the association available on its official website reads as follows:

The goal of the association is to preserve and promote the German language as an independent language of the civilized world. It resists especially the progressive Anglicisation of German and the ousting of the German language from more and more fields of the modern life. It would like to maintain German as a fully adequate language of economy and as a working language in international organisations with its due reputation

[translation mine - MN].

VDS strongly denies accusations of adhering to the nationalistic ideology and promoting puristic attitudes towards foreign words in German. Moreover, it draws attention to its cooperation with other linguistic organisations throughout the world, e.g. *Netzwerk Europäische Bewegung Deutschland* or *Europäisches Forum für Mehrsprachigkeit* (cf. Internet resource #5). Interestingly, it established the German Language Day, which falls on the second Saturday of September (Zabel, 2005). Many academically active linguists are members of the academic council of *VDS*, among others: Prof. Dr. Bolesław Andrzejewski from the Adam Mickiewicz University, Prof. Dr. Wolfram Wills from the Saarland University, and Dr. Urbanek from the University of Düsseldorf (Dewald, 2008).

'Der Anglizismen-INDEX', in English: 'Index of Anglicisms', has been compiled by *VDS* in both a book and an internet edition available on <http://www.vds-ev.de/index>. The last book edition has been published in 2011. There is also a mobile version of the index available on <http://www.vds-ev.de/aindex/mobil.php>. The interactive list is systematically updated and now contains about 7.300 entries. The main objective of the index is to put forward German equivalents to anglicisms that appear in the general German language as soon as possible. In this way the excess of anglicisms in German can be effectively avoided. Interestingly, everyone can submit their own suggestions as to the list of anglicisms through the internet site of *VDS*. (cf. Internet resource #5)

The *VDS* list of anglicisms consists of four columns. The first one contains anglicisms arranged in alphabetical order. The following abbreviations have been applied: "AE" for American English, "BE" for British English, "d.A." for German

pronunciation and “PA” for pseudo anglicisms. The second column contains numerals corresponding to the appropriate status of anglicisms, namely: 1 – “ergänzend”, in English: “supplementary”; 2 – “differenzierend”, in English: “differentiating”; 3 – “verdrängend”, in English: “displacing” [translations mine – MN]. ‘Supplementary’ anglicisms fill the gaps in German and have been neither assimilated nor adapted to the German language. ‘Differentiating’ anglicisms refer to new things which have not gotten their German equivalents yet. *VDS* puts forward possible word suggestions. ‘Displacing’ anglicisms are used in great measure instead of intelligible and fully operative German words. They only adulterate the German language and are deemed superfluous. According to statistics presented on the association’s official website, 79 per cent of around 7.300 registered anglicisms are classified as ‘displacing’, 18 per cent as ‘differentiating’ and 3 per cent as ‘supplementary’. (cf. Internet resource #5)

The third column contains German equivalents of ‘anglicisms’ proposed by *VDS*. Audacious and mocking terms have been marked in italics. The fourth column contains code letters standing for particular thematic fields. All anglicisms have been grouped into subject headings as follows:

- **Allgemeinsprache/colloquial language;**
- **Gesellschaft, Kultur, Politik/society, culture, politics;**
- **Informatik im Alltag/computer science in everyday life;**
- **Popkultur und Szene/pop culture and scene;**
- **Reklame, Werbung/advertising, commercials;**
- **Sport/sport;**
- **Technik, Wissenschaft/technology, science;**
- **Wirtschaft/economy**

[translation mine – MN] (cf. Internet resource #5).

Although *VDS* has been strongly criticised by many linguists and other associations, it serves as the one of the best available sources of anglicisms in German and a reference point not only for confused German speakers but also learners (Zabel, 2005). Therefore, the ‘Index of Anglicisms’ created by *VDS* has been examined for the analytical purpose of the present thesis.

3. THE ANALYTICAL RESEARCH ON THE USE OF PSEUDO ANGLICISMS ON THE FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU ONLINE

In order to attain the aims mentioned in the introduction of the present thesis, a comparative study of the pseudo anglicisms' availability, translation and definition in several dictionaries has been conducted. Each pseudo anglicism has been examined in the following German monolingual dictionaries: *Bertelsmann Wörterbuch* and *Wahrig Rechtschreibung* available on www.wissen.de, *Duden – Deutsches Universalwörterbuch* and *Langenscheidt e-Großwörterbuch*; English monolingual dictionaries: *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* available on <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/> and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*; English-German dictionaries: *Pons Online-Wörterbücher* available on <http://www.pons.de/>; pseudo anglicisms' resources: *VDS-Anglizismen-INDEX* available on <http://www.vds-ev.de/index> and *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* by Manfred Görlach. In order to improve the effectiveness and quality of the research and translation, the following English-Polish and German-Polish dictionaries have been used: *Wielki Słownik PWN-OXFORD*, *The New Kosciuszko Foundation Dictionary* and *Pons Online-Wörterbücher* available on <http://www.pons.de/>.

The online edition of the German newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* available on <http://www.fr-online.de> has been chosen for the analysis as a source of pseudo anglicisms. It is a German daily newspaper which has a circulation of around 140,000 (cf. Internet resource #6). Aside from conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and liberal *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, leftist-liberal *Frankfurter Rundschau* is one of the most important opinion-forming newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany (cf. Internet resource #6). Besides, *Frankfurter Rundschau* boasts free access to archived articles. With the aim of narrowing the scope of the subject of analysis and conducting thorough research, the author has decided to focus on one newspaper. Each selected terminology item appears at least ten times on the website

of the newspaper mentioned above². However, it is not quantity but quality which is taken into account in the analysis and classification of the chosen word items.

Based on the previous research, presented minutely in the first chapter of the present thesis, the category of pseudo anglicisms has been compiled into four distinct subcategories:

- lexical pseudo anglicisms,
- morphological pseudo anglicisms,
- semantic pseudo anglicisms.

Each subchapter is dedicated to the analysis of a single subcategory which has been briefly described at the beginning. Below the concise description, all terms analysed within each subcategory have been presented alphabetically in the table. Every table includes a thoroughly revised collection of English and German equivalents collated by the author of this thesis. The choice of them has been limited to ‘exact equivalents’, i.e. words that are “identical in meaning and scope to the term in the source language” as well as “capable of functioning as a preferred indexing term in the target language” (cf. Internet resource #7). Therefore, the terms which have been used only either in British English or in American English have not been considered exact equivalents. A hyphen means that there seems to be no language equivalents fulfilling the aforementioned criteria. The last column of the table contains numbers 1, 2, or 3 which correspond with the statuses of pseudo anglicisms granted by *VDSI*, meaning: “supplementary”, “differentiating” and “displacing” respectively³ [translation mine – MN]. Furthermore, a plus means that a particular word has been recognised as a pseudo anglicism by *VDSI*. Almost all selected terminology items have been classified by *VDSI* as English pseudo loans in German. If the author decides to include another word item, it is always indicated and justified. Besides, each nominal pseudo anglicism has been presented in the table with an article which indicates the gender of the noun in German.

The next step consists in the presentation of each single word. It encompasses the comparative study of the term in several dictionaries as well as the works of English, German and Polish linguists. The author then demonstrates two model sentences, or - if the need arises - three, quoted from the *Frankfurter Rundschau Online*, together with her own translation into English. The lecture on “Translation

²Dated 8 March 2011

³For more details, see p. 22

and Comparative Linguistics: Macro-structural Differences between German and English” given by Prof. Dr. Richard Humphrey on 12 April 2011 was of invaluable help while translating the sentences from English into German. They are presented in tables, then analysed and compared with the definitions discussed above. Finally, the author elaborates on the possible motives for the use of pseudo anglicisms in the particular examples of German journalistic style in order to prove either their indispensability or superfluosity. Last but not least, the difficulties in translating these word items into English and proposed solutions have been included. Additionally, all questionable terms have been checked in *Wikipedia* available on <http://www.wikipedia.org/> or conferred with English and German native speakers. However, taking into account their fallibility, the information obtained from both sources has always been critically examined.

3.1. Lexical pseudo anglicisms

According to Busse and Görlach (2004), the subcategory of lexical pseudo anglicisms encompasses compounds of English lexemes that do not exist in English as a donor language in respect of their form and meaning, for instance ‘Dressman’ consisting of two English words, namely ‘dress’ and ‘man’. In other words, a lexical pseudo anglicism is a German coinage whose complex form as a whole only resembles an English word item. In her 2008’s article, Kovács approves of this definition, and adds that the meaning of lexical pseudo anglicisms not necessarily arises from their English constituents. By contrast, Grzega (2001), Glahn (2002) and Doeppner (2007) do not use the word ‘compound’ when referring to lexical pseudo anglicisms. The three of them give the example of the word ‘Twen’ which seems to belong to this category, and is not a compound by any means. In addition, none of the selected lexical pseudo anglicisms have been found in English terminology resources analysed for the purpose of this thesis, which confirms the accuracy of the definition mentioned above.

No.	Lexical pseudo anglicisms	English equivalents	German equivalents	VDSI
1.	der Dressman	male model	-	2, +
2.	das Fitnessstudio/ das Fitness-Studio	fitness centre, fitness club, health club, gym	Fitnesscenter	1
3.	der Longseller	-	Dauerbrenner	3, +
4.	der Pullunder	sweater vest	-	3, +
5.	der Showmaster	show host	-	3, +
6.	der Talkmaster	talk show host	-	2, +
7.	der Twen	twenty-something, 20-something	-	2, +

1. Dressman

The noun ‘Dressman’ has been defined by *Duden* and *Bertelsmann* as “a person who models men’s clothes or a photographic male model” [translation mine – MN]. *Pons* and *VDSI* provide its indisputable English equivalent ‘male model’. Its German equivalents given by *VDSI*, namely ‘männliches Mannequin’ and ‘Modevorführer’

appear on the *FR ONL* not even once. The author of the present thesis suggests two other German equivalents, which, by contrast with two previous ones, can be found in all German dictionaries used in this research, namely: ‘Model’ and ‘Fotomodell’. Although they are of English origin, they do not belong to the category of pseudo anglicisms. Interestingly, it can be found in *Duden* that the word ‘Model’ combines the two meanings of the word ‘Dressman’, however, it refers especially to women, the same as the English word ‘model’. As a result, the words ‘Model’ and ‘Fotomodell’ cannot be deemed exact German equivalents of the word ‘Dressman’. According to Onysko (2007), ‘Dressman’ is a typical example of a lexical pseudo anglicism, which had already been documented by Carstensen in 1981. Its meaning combines the semantic meanings of both of its English constituents: ‘dress’ meaning ‘clothing’ and ‘man’ meaning ‘adult male human’, which results in the creation of the German word ‘Dressman’, in English: ‘male model’ (Onysko, 2007). Carstensen (1981: 179) observes that the noun was created analogously to other compound anglicisms with the head ‘-man’, such as ‘Stuntman’ and ‘Gentleman’. Besides, Grzega (2001) provides another spelling of this word, namely ‘Dreßman’, which has not been found on the *FR ONL*. Similarly, the absence of the plural form ‘Dressmen’ on the *FR ONL* confirms the information that the noun appears mainly in singular included in *Langenscheidt*. In accordance with *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*, the term is slightly obsolete.

1.1. GR	Aber auch als Dressman bei Hobby-Modeschauen oder im schottischen Kilt macht der smarte Lowländer stets eine gute Figur. (cf. Internet resource #8)
1.1. EN	But also as a model at hobby fashion shows or dressed in the Scottish kilt, the smart Lowlander always cuts a dashing figure.
1.2. GR	Für 100 Millionen Dollar würde der Brite sich die Rastalocken noch mal stutzen lassen und die teuren Dressman-Klamotten für einen Abend gegen einen Bademantel tauschen. (cf. Internet resource #9)
1.2. EN	For 100 million dollars the Briton would allow his dreadlocks to be trimmed again and the expensive designer clothes for one evening to be exchanged for a [boxing] bathrobe.
1.3. GR	Süßer hätten die Kassen wohl nicht klingeln können, wenn Lennox Lewis die Maßanzüge noch einmal gegen einen Kampfmantel getauscht hätte. In Mannheim erteilte der Dressman und Boxexperte des US- Pay-TV-Senders HBO allen Rufen nach einer Rückkehr in den Ring eine unmissverständliche Absage: “Nach sechs Jahren Abwesenheit gibt es für mich keinen Grund zurückzukehren.“ (cf. Internet resource #10)
1.3. EN	The ticket offices probably couldn’t have jingled more sweetly if Lennox Lewis had exchanged his tailor-made suits for a boxing robe once more. On

	the US premium channel HBO, the clothing and boxing expert unmistakably rebuffed all calls for his comeback to the ring: “After six years’ absence I have no reasons to return.”
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In the example 1.1.GR, the word ‘Dressman’ has presumably been used to blend in with the British context of the article since it refers to a Scottish former Formula One driver, David Coulthard. The sentence includes a concentration of anglicisms: ‘Dressman’, ‘smart’, ‘Lowländer’, however, only the first one belongs to the category of pseudo anglicisms. The adjective ‘male’ has not been used in the English translation of the sentence since the reference of the word ‘model’ to David Coulthard is obvious. Although there are no doubts that the word ‘Dressman’ stands for ‘male model’ in sentence 1.1., it is not so obvious in the next two examples. Example 1.2. is problematic because the word ‘Dressman’ appears to mean either ‘male model’, or the name of the company producing clothes. Incontrovertibly, the word ‘Dressman’ in the second example refers to the retired British boxer, Lennox Lewis, who has never been a model, or at least, there are no official statements confirming it. On the other hand, the name of the Norwegian clothes’ company ‘Dressmann’, which has a regional office in Germany, is spelled with two ‘n’. Although a typo is possible, it cannot be deemed certain. Having consulted native speakers of German about this question, the author of this thesis has received no clear answer. In other words, opinions vary between the two possible meanings of the word ‘Dressman’ mentioned above. Interestingly, sentence 1.3. has been taken from another article written by the same author and concerning the same issue. Seemingly, the word ‘Dressman’ in 1.3. refers to a ‘male model’ rather than the company. However, it could also be used in the sense of a ‘dandy’, i.e. a person dressed in costly and trendy clothes (*Cambridge, Oxford*). Curiously, Jürgen Ahäuser, the author of the articles which the last two examples have been obtained from, explains in answer to the inquiry of the author of this thesis: “[s]ince he [Lennox Lewis] always appeared well dressed, he often made the cover of *People* magazines as a ‘Dressman’.” Therefore, he is often called ‘Dressman’ despite the fact that he is not a professional male model. It appears to be confirmed by the first sentence in example 1.3., which seems to include the synonym of ‘Dressman-Klamotten’ from example 1.2., namely ‘Maßanzüge’, in English: ‘tailor-made suits’. All things considered, the term ‘Dressman-Klamotten’ has been translated into the English expression ‘designer clothes’ for they both refer to expensive and

fashionable clothes whereas in the English translation 1.3., the presence of the word ‘expert’ has been used to create a collocation, ‘clothing expert’ which confers the rather metaphorical title of a ‘clothing professional’ on Lennox Lewis.

2. Fitnessstudio/Fitness-Studio

Duden, *Bertelsmann* and *Pons* give the synonym of ‘Fitnessstudio’, namely ‘Fitnesscenter’, which cannot be counted as a pseudo anglicism for it directly comes from English. The definition of English ‘fitness centre’ can be found in *Cambridge* and reads as follows: “a place where you go to exercise, for example by lifting weights or using other equipment.” It corresponds with definitions of German ‘Fitnessstudio’ and ‘Fitnesscenter’ by *Duden* and *Bertelsmann*. The pseudo anglicism ‘Fitnessstudio’ can be found in *VDSI*, however, it is written with two ‘s’ instead of three. The spelling suggested by *VDSI* has been found in three articles on the *FR ONL* while more than one hundred articles include the spelling with three ‘s’ which has also been confirmed by all German dictionaries used in the present analysis. By comparison, Grzega (2001) seems to approve of the spelling with a hyphen. One should notice that the noun has not been marked as a pseudo anglicism by *VDSI*. Nevertheless, it has been created from English lexemes ‘fitness’ and ‘studio’. Moreover, the compound ‘Fitnessstudio’ does not appear in any English dictionaries examined for the purpose of this thesis, which seems to confirm its status as a lexical pseudo anglicism. Interestingly, only *Pons* presents the word ‘Fitnessstudio’ in the masculine with the definite article ‘der’. Besides, one of the English equivalents proposed by *Pons*, namely ‘health centre’, has been defined by *Cambridge* as “a building in which several doctors have offices and where people go to visit them” and therefore, it appears to be incorrect.

2.1. GR	Ganz ohne Disziplin gewinnt sich kein Miss-Titel. Deshalb rackert sich die Frankfurter Studentin jeden Tag im Fitness-Studio ab. (cf. Internet resource #11)
2.1. EN	It is impossible to win a title as a beauty queen without any discipline at all. Therefore, the Frankfurter student exhausts herself in the fitness centre every day.
2.2. GR	Die Rhein-Main-Therme verfügt zudem über ein eigenes Fitnessstudio , in dem Gäste an Kraft- und Cardiogeräten Kreislauf und Muckis stählen können. Allerdings ist der Fitnessclub nur für Mitglieder zugänglich. (cf. Internet resource #12)

2.2. EN	Moreover, the Rhein-Main-Therme has its own fitness centre where guests can toughen up their blood circulation as well as muscles using cardio and weight machines. However, the health club is accessible only for members.
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As the examples 2.1. and 2.2. demonstrate, the vast majority of words found on *FR ONL* have been written either with three 's' or with a hyphen. The use of the pseudo anglicism 'Fitnessstudio' instead of 'Fitnesscenter' in the first sentence can be explained by the fact that these two words appear to function as synonyms in German. For comparison, two German synonyms given by *VDSI* 'Trimmdichstätte' and 'Trimmdichstudio' are almost absent from German and therefore, the word 'Fitnessstudio' has been assigned a "supplementary" status by *VDSI*. Moreover, the list of anglicisms compiled by *VDS* contains the American word 'fitness center' which has been assigned a "displacing" status. Another German synonym presented by the example 2.2., namely 'Fitnessclub', has not been registered by *Duden*, *Bertelsmann*, *Langenscheidt*, *Pons* and *VDSI*. Interestingly, it has been used on the official website of Rein-Main-Therme (cf. Internet resource #13). It can also be assumed that the noun 'Fitnessstudio' has been used in 2.2. as a synonym to 'Fitnessclub' in order to avoid repetition.

3. Longseller

Duden and *Bertelsmann* define this word as "a *book* which is selling well over a longer period of time" (emphasis added). In addition, *Bertelsmann* gives its synonym 'Dauerseller' which seems to be a 'hybrid anglicism'⁴. *VDSI* gives two German equivalents 'Dauerbrenner' and 'Klassiker' which can easily be used instead of 'Longseller' (*Duden*, *Bertelsmann*). However, the German word 'Klassiker' refers also to classicism and therefore cannot be its exact German equivalent. The noun 'Longseller' has been found in *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* where it has been defined as "a *product* sold successfully over a long period" (emphasis added). This definition appears to be more accurate, which has been confirmed by model sentence 3.1. presented in the table below. Although the noun discussed has not been found in any German dictionaries examined for the purpose of this thesis, its classification as a pseudo anglicism in usage by Busse and Görlach (2004) seems to

⁴For more details, see p. 12

be justified and confirmed by the examples below. Interestingly, no English equivalents of the German ‘Longseller’ have been found in the terminology resources examined for the purpose of this thesis.

3.1. GR	Später gab es Peter W. Jansen dann hundertmal im Radio mit der SWR-Feature-Reihe “Jansens Kino”, die bald auch auf CD zum Longseller wurde. (cf. Internet resource #14)
3.1. EN	3.1.1. Later, Peter W. Jansen might have been heard hundred times on the radio in the SWR ⁵ feature series “Jansens Kino”, which quickly became a bestseller , also on CD. 3.1.2. Later, Peter W. Jansen might have been heard hundred times on the radio in the SWR feature series “Jansens Kino”, which was a bestseller over a long period of time .
3.2. GR	Deshalb sind meine Bücher nicht unbedingt Bestseller, sondern eher Longseller . (cf. Internet resource #15)
3.2. EN	3.2.1. Therefore, my books are not necessarily bestsellers, but rather longsellers . 3.2.2. Therefore, my books sell not necessarily in large quantities, but rather for a long period of time.

In accordance with the definitions discussed above, example 3.1.GR seems to show the incorrect use of the word ‘Longseller’. The original sentence suggests that the feature series has quickly become a ‘Longseller’. However, if a product has to sell well within a long period of time in order to be called a ‘Longseller’, it cannot become a ‘Longseller’ quickly. The German word ‘bald’, in English: ‘quickly’, suggests rather that the series has become a bestseller; therefore, the noun ‘bestseller’ has been used in the first translation of this sentence. The optional, more descriptive translation, which omits the word ‘bald’, was presented in 3.1.2. Furthermore, example 3.1. confirms the accuracy of the definition of ‘Longseller’ quoted above from *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*, for the noun refers to a CD and not a book. On the basis of the example 3.2., the difference between ‘Longseller’ and ‘Bestseller’ should be stressed. While the first term puts emphasis on the long period of the product’s successful selling (*Duden*), the second one refers to the large number of sold products and their popularity (*Cambridge*). The word *‘longseller’ has been used incorrectly yet intentionally in sentence 3.2.1. in order to illustrate the above-mentioned differentiation which has also been made by the speaker from example

⁵Südwestrundfunk (engl. Southwest Broadcasting) – a public broadcasting company for the Southwest of Germany (cf. Internet resource #72)

3.2. However, one could argue if the descriptive translation demonstrated in 3.2.2. is better than coining a new word in English like in 3.2.1.

4. Pullunder

According to *Duden*, the word has been created after the word ‘Pullover’ and consists of English components ‘pull’ and ‘under’. *Duden* and *Bertelsmann* define the noun as follows: “a sleeveless sweater which is put on a shirt or a blouse” [translation mine – MN]. The German descriptive synonym given by *VDSI*, namely ‘ärmelloser Pullover’, in English: ‘sleeveless sweater’, cannot be questioned, however, another one, ‘Unterjacke’, appears to be ambiguous and means either ‘undervest’ or ‘waistcoat’, neither of which relates semantically to the German ‘Pullunder’ (*Pons, Duden*). For comparison, *Pons* gives the English equivalent of ‘Pullunder’, namely ‘tank top’. It has to be noted that it refers to a ‘sleeveless sweater’ only in British English whereas in American English it means an ‘undershirt’, or an ‘undervest’ (*Oxford, KFD, PWN*). On the basis of the analysis above, it is difficult to find an exact German and English substitute for the noun ‘Pullunder’.

4.1. GR	Tatsächlich hat Kostümbildnerin Christine Rademacher vom Plateauschuh über den Pullunder bis zu Hotpants alles auf die Bühne gebracht, was die 70er hergeben. (cf. Internet resource #16)
4.1. EN	Actually, costume designer Christine Rademacher brought everything on stage that the seventies have to offer – from the platform shoe through the sweater vest to hot pants.
4.2. GR	Was der gelbe Pullunder für den früheren FDP-Außenminister Hans-Dietrich Genscher war und der rote Pullover für SPD-Fraktionsvize Ludwig Stiegler, das wurde der rote Schal für Franz Müntefering: ein unverwechselbares Markenzeichen. (cf. Internet resource #17)
4.2. EN	What the yellow sweater vest was for the previous Foreign Minister of FDP, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and the red pullover for the Vice President of SPD, Ludwig Stiegler, it is the red scarf for Franz Müntefering: an unmistakable trademark.

Example 4.1. implies that ‘Pullunder’ and ‘Hotpants’, which is also an English loanword (*A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*), had been distinctive features of the seventies. Importantly, the German ‘Pullunder’ should not be confused with the German ‘Weste’, in English: ‘waistcoat’; even though it is a sleeveless garment, it

fastens with buttons and is made of thinner material than ‘Pullunder’ (*Duden*). The word ‘Pullunder’ in the example 4.2., which relates to the piece of clothing of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has been commonly used in the context of this person (cf. Internet resource #18). In order to translate sentences 4.1. and 4.2. into English, the term ‘sweater vest’ has been found on the website of *Wikipedia* (cf. Internet resource #19). One cannot deny the possible accuracy of this equivalent. Although it does not appear in the analysed dictionaries, it seems to be the best English equivalent in both examples presented in the table above. ‘Pullunder’ has been, therefore, translated into ‘sweater vest’ with the aim of avoiding ambiguity, since the meaning of the aforementioned word ‘tank top’ corresponds with German ‘Pullunder’ only in British English. Additionally, the spelling of the term as separate words has over four hundred thousand results more in *Google browser* than the spelling as a single word, which induced the author of the present thesis to use the term ‘sweater vest’ written separately in her translation. Interestingly, *Wikipedia* gives another three English equivalents of German ‘Pullunder’ used in different areas of the world: ‘slipover’ in the United Kingdom, ‘sleeveless sweater’ in North America, and ‘Langdon’ in the Northeastern United States (cf. Internet resource #19). Due to their regional limitations, they have not been considered in the translation of the sentences above and searching for English equivalents. Besides, *Wikipedia* presents the word which had been used in German before ‘Pullunder’ as its synonym, but has already become obsolete, namely ‘Westover’. However, it is still included in *Wahrig* without any indication of being archaic. Although it has not been found in any remaining terminology resources examined for the purpose of this thesis and does not appear on the *FR ONL*, German ‘Westover’ seems to be a pseudo anglicism too.

5. Showmaster

The noun can be found in both *Duden* and *Bertelsmann*, however, only the second dictionary suggests a German equivalent, namely ‘Conférencier’. ‘Showmaster’ has been defined by *Duden* and *Langenscheidt* as “a person who arranges and presents the show” [translation mine – MN]. *Pons* provides the English equivalent ‘compère’, however, it is used in British English (*Cambridge, KFD, PWN, Oxford*). Both German ‘Conférencier’ and English ‘compère’ have been derived from French; moreover, the former is regarded to be obsolete. *Wikipedia* gives other English

equivalents of ‘Showmaster’: ‘host’, ‘presenter’, ‘master of ceremonies’, ‘MC’ and ‘emcee’ (cf. Internet resource #20). However, the first two do not refer exclusively to running a TV show, and the remaining terms stem from American English (cf. Internet resource #20). Interestingly, the person who coined this word for the first time, Rudi Carrell, has been called ‘Showmaster’ in German and ‘TV show host’ in English; consequently, ‘TV show host’ seems to be the best English equivalent of this pseudo anglicism (cf. Internet resource #21 and Internet resource #22). Referring back to German equivalents, it has to be noticed that ‘Schauleiter’, boldly suggested by *VDSI*, has appeared neither on the *FR ONL*, nor in any remaining terminology resources examined for the purpose of this thesis. One can also use the word ‘Moderator’ in the context of running a show, however, it has a broader meaning referring to any TV or radio programme (*Duden*). Nowadays, the word ‘Moderator’ is extensively used in business settings, such as conference, event, seminar, training session etc. Any other German equivalents cannot be found by the author of the present thesis, therefore, she dares to question the “displacing”⁶ status of this word suggested by *VDSI* und suggests the “supplementary”⁷ one. In addition, it has to be noted that Grzega (2001) incorrectly describes the words ‘Showmaster’ and ‘Quizmaster’ as both synonyms and pseudo anglicisms; firstly, the word ‘Quizmaster’ refers to running a quiz not a show (*Duden*); secondly, the word ‘quiz master’ exists in English in the same form and meaning (*PWN, KFD*) and therefore, it cannot be recognised as an English pseudo loan in German. By comparison, Dewald (2008) rightly observes that the pseudo anglicism ‘Showmaster’ has been created on the pattern of the English ‘quiz master’.

5.1. GR	Die Leute werden lachen, sie werden klatschen, sie werden ihren Showmaster frech finden, sie werden ihn lieben und sagen: Wie jung er wieder ist.(cf. Internet resource #23)
5.1. EN	The people will laugh, they will applaud, they will find their show master to be cheeky, they will love him and say: How young he is again.
5.2. GR	Alle deutschen Showmaster , die Millionen verdienen, haben als Messdiener angefangen. (cf. Internet resource #24)
5.2. EN	All German show hosts , who make millions, began as altar servers.

⁶For more details, see p. 22

⁷For more details, see p. 22

The use of the word ‘Showmaster’ in example 5.1. seems to evoke at least two different associations. On the one hand, it refers to Thomas Gottschalk as a famous German TV show host; on the other hand, it seems to emphasise his remarkable talent for entertaining people – being a *real master* at running TV shows. Another compound used in the same article with reference to Thomas Gottschalk, namely ‘Entertainer-Champion’, appears to confirm his astonishing abilities as well as the second connotation of the word ‘Showmaster’ mentioned above. In order to preserve this connotation, the word *‘show master’ has been used in the English translation. Following the example of the English ‘quiz master’, the coinage ‘show master’ appears to be both understandable for native speakers of English as well as a more suitable equivalent of the German “Showmaster” in this particular case. In sentence 5.2., the term has been translated into ‘show host’ which has been considered to be the best English equivalent based on the thorough analysis above. The author of the present thesis has not used the word ‘TV show host’, because even Thomas Gottschalk was a popular radio show host before his TV career took off. Interestingly, the plural form of German ‘Showmaster’ has been created according to one of the rules of German grammar, without adding any ending, which can be seen in sentence 5.2.

6. Talkmaster

The noun has been created on the pattern of ‘Showmaster’ and means “a person who runs a talk show” [translation mine – MN] (*Duden*). *Pons* gives two English equivalents, namely ‘talk show host’ and British ‘chat show host’. Two German equivalents provided by *VDSI*, ‘Diskussionsleiter’ and ‘Gesprächsleiter’, do not refer exclusively to talk shows, thereby denoting hosts of various kinds of discussions. As in the case of ‘Showmaster’, the word ‘Moderator’ can optionally be used instead of ‘Talkmaster’, however, only the meaning of the second one is narrowed to talk shows (*Duden*). Taking everything into account, there does not appear to be any exact German equivalents of this pseudo anglicism. Interestingly, the definition of ‘Talkmaster’ by Glahn (2002: 37) seems to coincide with the definition of ‘Showmaster’ and reads as follows: “a person who hosts a game show” [translation mine – MN]; however, it seems to have no confirmation in any other sources. Kovács (2008: 82) notices the existence of the feminine of ‘Talkmaster’, namely

‘Talk-Lady’, and defines it as a “female talk show host.” Although it seems to be a pseudo anglicism, it appears only twice on the *FR ONL*, and has not been found in any terminology resources analysed for the purpose of this thesis.

6.1. GR	Er habe sich mit Erfolg recht lange davor gedrückt, scherzte der Talk-Master . (cf. Internet resource #25)
6.1. EN	He was dodging it successfully for quite a while, the talk show host joked.
6.2. GR	Vespa ist Polit-Talkmaster beim Staatssender RAI und gleichzeitig Mitarbeiter bei Berlusconis politischer Wochenzeitung Panorama. (cf. Internet resource #26)
6.2. EN	Vespa is a political talk show host at the national public service broadcaster RAI ⁸ and a contributor at Berlusconi’s political weekly newspaper Panorama.

In examples 6.1. and 6.2., one observes two different spellings of the word ‘Talkmaster’ with the second one appearing twenty times more often on *FR ONL*⁹ than the one with a hyphen. Moreover, another term meaning ‘talk show host’ has been used in the first article, namely ‘US-Talkshow-Moderator’ (cf. Internet resource #25). Taking into account the tendency of the German to create long compounds made of nouns, the word ‘Talkshow-Moderator’ is likely to enter the official German language and appear in dictionaries. As of today¹⁰, it appears about twenty times less often on *FR ONL* than the pseudo anglicism ‘Talkmaster’. In sentence 6.2., the compound ‘Polit-Talkmaster’ has been used to describe a talk show host whose programmes concern politics. The use of the term ‘political talk show host’, which has been used in the translation into English, has been approved by native speakers of English.

7. Twen

The noun has been recognised as a lexical pseudo anglicism by Grzega (2001), Glahn (2002), Doeppner (2007) and Dewald (2008). According to *Pons*, it refers to “a person in their twenties”, and has already become outdated. *Bertelsmann* defines the word more precisely as “a man or woman aged between 20 and 29” [translation mine – MN], and points out that its formation has been modelled on the English

⁸Radiotelevisione Italiana - the Italian state owned public service broadcaster (cf. Internet resource #73)

⁹Dated 8 March 2011

¹⁰Dated 8 March 2011

word ‘teenager’, which has also been acquired by German language. The phonetic representation of the word suggested by Pons [tvɛn] differs from the possible English pronunciation of this word and has been deduced from the phonetic transcription of the English word ‘twenty’, which it has been derived from (*PWN*). Besides, the similarity of the word item ‘Twen’ to English words ‘teen’ and ‘tween’ should be noticed. The expression “Teens und Twens” (*Langenscheidt*) not only appears to be shorter, but also seems to be much more convenient than ‘Jugendliche und Zwanziger’, especially for German adolescents. Moreover, it has to be observed that “twen” was the title of the youth magazine published in the Federal Republic of Germany from 1971 to 1995 (cf. Internet resource #27). It should be stated that the English word ‘a twenty-year-old’ refers to a person who is precisely twenty (*PWN*). Therefore, the only English expression given by dictionaries which seems to describe the German ‘Twen’ is ‘a person in their twenties’ (*PWN, KFD*). On the other hand, phrases such as ‘twenty-something’ or ‘20-something’, which are widely used by native speakers of English, can be regarded as exact English equivalents of the German ‘Twen’. As far as German equivalents are concerned, *VDSI*’s and *Pons*’ suggestion is ‘Mitzwanziger’ which does not seem to be an exact German equivalent because the prefix ‘mit’ indicates ‘middle’ so it refers to a person in their mid-twenties. The author of the present thesis adds the word ‘Zwanziger’ as another equivalent which, unlike the previous one, appears in *Pons, Duden* and *Bertelsmann*. However, it should be stressed that the latter dictionary presents the word’s two meanings: “a twenty-year-old person” or “a person in their twenties”, which prevents it from being the exact German equivalent of the pseudo anglicism ‘Twen’ [translation mine –MN] (*Bertelsmann*).

7.1. GR	Für die Teenager- und Twen -Generation, die nicht müde wurde, sich mit ihren Helden zu identifizieren und die diese Filme in den Kultstatus erhob, waren sie vielleicht sogar das fehlende Stück Lebenshilfe. (cf. Internet resource #28)
7.1. EN	For the generation of people in their teens and twenties , who didn’t become tired of identifying themselves with their heroes and raised those films to cult status, they [teen dramas] might have even been the missing element of guidance.
7.2. GR	Der gerade mal 21 Jahre alte Twen hatte in zwei Tagen die ohnehin an Überhitzung leidende Glamourwelt der Formel 1 um ein paar Superlative und den einsetzenden “Basti-Fantasti-Hype“ bereichert und sprach so, als gehe ihn der ganze Bohei um seine Person nichts an. (cf. Internet resource #29)
7.2. EN	[He’s] barely 21 years old and added a few superlatives to the already superheated Formula 1 glamour world, as well as the spreading “Basti

	Fantasti” hype within two days; and he spoke as if the whole fuss about him didn't concern him at all.
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In example 7.1., the pseudo anglicism ‘Twen’ has been used together with the English borrowing ‘Teenager’ which may have influenced the creation of such a collocation. Moreover, the word ‘Twen’ might have been used in the compound ‘Teenager- und Twen-Generation’ instead of, e.g. ‘Zwanziger’, in order to effect the brevity of the whole phrase. Thanks to the existence of the English expression ‘to be in one’s teens’, the translation of the first example did not turn out to be very difficult. By contrast, example 7.2. seems not to be so explicit. The use of the English pseudo loan ‘Twen’ appears to be clumsy for the noun occurs in the proximity of the number indicating the exact age of Sebastian Vettel. Undoubtedly, the English translation: *‘the 21-year-old man in his twenties’ would be not only awkward, but also unacceptable. It only proves the ignorance of the exact meaning and connotations of the pseudo anglicism ‘Twen’ by the author of the article.

3.2. Morphological pseudo anglicisms

According to Glahn (2002) and Doepfner (2007), morphological pseudo anglicisms have undergone morphological changes while being transferred from English and assimilated into German. In other words, they are English terms whose structure has been altered as the result of a formation of English pseudo loans in German. Grzega (2001) rightly observes that this subcategory includes not only words but also phrases, and gives the example of the pseudo anglicism ‘last not least’ from the English ‘last but not least’. Interestingly, Busse and Görlach (2004) as well as Kovács (2008) narrow the above-mentioned definition and claim that morphological pseudo anglicisms include only the shortened forms of English word items which do not function in English but do in German as the recipient language, for example ‘Happy End’ from English ‘happy ending’.

On the other hand, Carstensen (1981) had presented a more detailed classification of morphological pseudo anglicisms which has been supported by Dewald (2008) and seems to be the most appropriate one. According to Carstensen (1981), there are four categories of morphological pseudo anglicisms: 1) shortenings of single words, e.g. ‘Pulli’ from English ‘Pullover’; 2) shortenings of compounds, e.g. ‘Discount’ from English ‘discount store’; 3) shortenings of lexical units, e.g.

‘Gin Tonic’ from English ‘gin and tonic’; 4) morphologically altered forms, e.g. ‘Mixpickles’ from English ‘mixed pickles’ [translation mine – MN]. As far as the pseudo anglicism ‘Discount’ is concerned, *VDSI* gives two other anglicisms referring to the English ‘discount store’, namely ‘Discounter’ and ‘Discount Laden’. Additionally, Busse and Görlach (2004) classify blends made from German and English elements into this subcategory, e.g. ‘Dämmershoppfen’, in English: ‘late-evening shopping’. By comparison, Doepfner (2007) and Kovács (2008) recognise them as hybrid anglicisms¹¹, which constitute another category of anglicisms, and so does the author of the present thesis.

No.	Morphological pseudo anglicisms	English equivalents	German equivalents	VDSI
8.	das Aerobic	aerobics	-	2
9.	(sich) auspowern	(over)strain oneself, overtax oneself, exhaust oneself, wear sb out	(sich) verausgaben, sich erschöpfen, alle Kräfte aufzehren, alle Kräfte anwenden	3
10.	der Gin Tonic	gin and tonic	-	-
11.	das Happyend/ das Happy End	happy ending	-	2
12.	der Profi	professional	-	-
13.	der Pulli	-	-	-
14.	der Smoking	smoking suit	-	3, +

8. Aerobic

According to *Duden*, *Bertelsmann* and *Langenscheidt*, the noun ‘Aerobic’ means physical exercises performed to music. Additionally, the definition by *Duden*, which exactly corresponds with the definition of the English noun ‘aerobics’ by *Cambridge*, points out at the fact that this particular kind of physical exercise improves oxygen circulation in the human body. One can conclude that the English ‘aerobics’, which the German ‘Aerobic’ has been derived from, is its exact English equivalent (*Pons*). Moreover, the English adjective ‘aerobic’ means either “needing oxygen”, or “especially designed to improve the function of the heart and lungs”, which indicates its close relationship with the German pseudo anglicism being discussed in this paragraph (*Oxford*, *Duden*, *Bertelsmann*). Consequently, one can argue that the German word ‘Aerobic’ should be classified into the subcategory of semantic pseudo

¹¹For more details, see p. 12

anglicisms since it exists in English as an adjective and acquires new meaning as well as becomes another part of speech in German. It could be approved by the author of the present thesis if the word ‘aerobics’, which the German shortened form ‘Aerobic’ actually stems from, did not exist in English. German synonymous words given by *Duden* and *Wahrig*, namely ‘Fitnesstraining’ and ‘Fitnessgymnastik’ refer to fitness training not necessarily connected with music and therefore, they do not seem to be exact German equivalents. On the other hand, German equivalent provided by *Bertelsmann* and *VDSI* ‘Tanzgymnastik’, which seems to be more precise, does not appear in any other German terminology resources analysed for the purpose of this thesis or on the *FR ONL*. Interestingly, the word ‘Aerobic’ is not capitalised by *VDSI*, neither it is classified to pseudo anglicisms. However, the above analysis confirms the classification of this word into morphological pseudo anglicisms. On the account of lack of exact German equivalents, the author of the present thesis suggests a change of its ‘differentiating’ status granted by *VDSI* into the ‘supplementary’ one.

8.1. GR	In anderen Gruppen von “Wir bewegen uns“ haben Mütter Aerobic gemacht , Kinder Capoeira, einen brasilianischer Kampftanz, gelernt, Theater gespielt oder etwas über gesunde Ernährung erfahren. (cf. Internet resource #30)
8.1. EN	In other groups of “We move” mothers did aerobics , children learnt Capoeira, a Brazilian martial dance, tried their hand at acting on stage or found out something about healthy diet.
8.2. GR	Während letztere Sportarten ihre Boomzeit hinter sich haben, steht Aerobic womöglich noch eine weitere bevor. Denn wiewohl sich die Studiofitness nach einem globalen Siegeszug etabliert hat, dümpelt die Wettkampfvariante in Deutschland noch vor sich hin. (cf. Internet resource #31)
8.2. EN	While latest sports disciplines have their boom behind them, the another heyday of aerobics is possibly still to come. Because even though the training in fitness clubs established itself after a global triumph, the competitive form of aerobics stagnates in Germany.
8.3. GR	Viele Szenen, Willy Brandts Kniefall in Warschau beispielsweise, sind im kollektiven Gedächtnis verankert. Andere weiten die Perspektive – zum Beispiel die Erinnerung, dass im Jahr 1949 in Ostberlin eine Demonstration für die Wiedervereinigung vonstatten ging oder, weniger brisant als amüsant, dass die Aerobic-Welle auch die DDR-Bevölkerung erfasste, wo der Rudelsport mit dem Begriff “ Pop-Gymnastik ” belegt wurde. (cf. Internet resource #32)
8.3. EN	Many scenes, for instance Willy Brandt’s genuflexion in Warsaw, are rooted in the collective remembrance. The others widen the perspective – for example the memory about the fact that a demonstration for the German reunification occurred in 1949 in East Berlin or, less explosive than amusing, the fact that the aerobics’ wave engulfed also the GDR’s population, where the mass

movement had been dubbed ‘Pop-Gymnastik’ .

Example 8.1. shows that the German pseudo anglicism ‘Aerobic’ collocates with the German verb ‘machen’ exactly like the English noun ‘aerobics’ collocates with the English verb ‘do’ (*Oxford*). The next examples draw the attention to other potential German equivalents of the word ‘Aerobic’. ‘Studiofitness’ from example 8.2. seems to refer to fitness training with an emphasis on its exercising in the fitness club. The author of the present thesis has rejected such coinages as ‘club fitness’ or ‘fitness clubbing’ which could be created for the purpose of good rendering since their existence and intelligibility in English are rather doubtful. They could, for example, evoke wrong connotations of a ‘club’ as a group of people or ‘clubbing’ as the activity of going to nightclubs (*Oxford*). Therefore, the author went for a descriptive, more explicit translation, such as “training in fitness clubs” in 8.2. EN. The German word ‘Studiofitness’ could simply be used in order to avoid repetition, however, it cannot be recognised as an exact German equivalent of ‘Aerobic’. Example 8.3. provides another German name for ‘aerobics’, namely ‘Pop-Gymnastik’. *Wikipedia*’s explanation that the word had been commonly used in the German Democratic Republic concurs with the one presented by example 8.3. (cf. Internet resource #33). Furthermore, *Wikipedia* underlines that the term ‘Popgymnastik’ had been popularised in Germany by the TV aerobics programme “Medizin nach Noten” (cf. Internet resource #33). Although the term ‘Popgymnastik’ has been deemed synonymous with ‘Aerobic’ by *VDSI*, it had been popular only in the GDR and now seems to have gone out of use.

9. (sich) auspowern

This verb has been defined by *Duden* as “to exploit [sth/sb to the utmost] (and cause impoverishment)” [translation mine – MN]. It can optionally be used with the reflexive pronoun ‘sich’, in English: ‘oneself’. One of the examples of usage presented by *Duden* is “ein ausgepowertes Volk” meaning “a completely exhausted nation.” It indicates another form of use of this word, namely a past participle. According to Grzega (2001), the lexeme ‘ausgepowert’ has been borrowed into German from French in the 19th century (fr. *pauvre* - poor, shabby). Therefore, the derivation of the verb ‘(sich) auspowern’ and consequently the noun ‘die

Auspowerung’ from English can be questioned. On the other hand, its stem ‘power’ seems to come from English, and the prefix *aus* and the ending *-n* are clear indicators of Germanisation of this word. Therefore, it has been classified into morphological pseudo anglicisms by the author of this thesis and not to the lexical pseudo loans as it has been done by Grzega (2001). The following English equivalents: (over)strain oneself, overtax oneself, exhaust oneself, wear sb out, and German equivalents: (sich) verausgaben, sich erschöpfen, alle Kräfte aufzehren, alle Kräfte anwenden have been found in the terminology resources analysed for the purpose of this thesis.

9.1.GE	Fitnessbegeisterte, die sich richtig auspowern wollen, setzen auf Programme, die Aerobic mit asiatischem Kampfsport verbinden. (cf. Internet resource #34)
9.1.EN	Fitness enthusiasts, who want to truly exhaust themselves , rely on programmes, which combine aerobics with Asian martial arts.
9.2.GR	Sie will den Zehn- bis 14-Jährigen mehr Leben bieten, mehr Möglichkeiten zum Sich-Auspowern . (cf. Internet resource #35)
9.2.EN	She wants to offer ten-year-olds to fourteen-year-olds more life, more possibilities of blowing off some steam .

Almost all examples of ‘(sich) auspowern’ on the *FR ONL* have been used in the context of sport, physical activity or overtraining. The author of the article that sentence 9.1. has been obtained from may have used the pseudo anglicism ‘(sich) auspowern’ to increase the attraction of the article whose aim could be the promotion of sports such as “Tae Bo und Co.”, as the headline itself suggests. Furthermore, the subject of the article is strongly related to the United States. It includes quite detailed description of the roots of Tae Bo which stems from nowhere else than US. Although *Duden* describes the meaning of ‘(sich) auspowern’ as “pejorative” [translation mine – MN], it can be easily observed that it is not necessarily so. The possibilities of ‘blowing off some steam’ will probably be advantageous for the teenagers mentioned in example 9.1. EN, at least they are assumed to be so. The same as ‘truly exhausting oneself’ from example 9.1. EN does not evoke any negative connotations.

10. Gin Tonic

According to *Duden*, ‘Gin Tonic’ refers to “gin with tonic and e.g. lemon juice” [translation mine –MN]. *Wahrig* defines it as an “alcoholic drink mixed with gin” [translation mine – MN]. *Pons* gives its English exact equivalent which also is the

word it has been derived from, namely, ‘gin and tonic’. The more detailed definition presented by *Wikipedia* reads as follows: “[a] gin and tonic is a highball cocktail made with gin and tonic water poured over ice. It is usually garnished with a slice or wedge of lime or lemon. The amount of gin varies according to taste. Suggested ratios of gin-to-tonic are 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, and 2:3” (cf. Internet resource #36). Although the German noun ‘Gin Tonic’ has not been included on the list of anglicisms by *VDS*, it has been rightly classified to morphological pseudo anglicisms by Grzega (2001), Busse and Görlach (2004), Kovács (2008) as well as Dewald (2008). The English term ‘gin and tonic’ has been recognised as a fixed phrase by *Cambridge*, *KFD*, *Oxford* and *PWN*. There are no other German terms describing the cocktail analysed in this paragraph; therefore, the assimilation of a shortened form ‘Gin Tonic’ seems to have been fully justified.

10.1. GR	Zum Beispiel in die Vereinigten (Obama-)Staaten: Kichern am Burger-Stand, Getränke, die aus Duschknöpfen sprudeln (sic!), weil US-Amerikaner, um ein Vorurteil zu bemühen, zwar einen harten Gin Tonic vertragen (machmal auch drei oder mehr der Longdrinks), aber bei einem normalen deutschen Pils vom Barhocker fallen (was wiederum in Good Old Germany zu beobachten ist). (cf. Internet resource #37)
10.1. EN	For example in the United (Obama-)States: giggling by the burger stand, beverages, which bubble from shower heads (sic!) since US-Americans, in order to utilize a preconception, may be able to handle a hard gin and tonic (sometimes also three or more long drinks), but fall from the bar stool under the influence of a normal German Pils (which can also be observed in Good Old Germany).
10.2. GR	Die Spanier feiern selbstbewusst, reflektieren wenig, trinken aber ordentlich, am liebsten Rum-Cola und Gin Tonic . (cf. Internet resource #38)
10.2. EN	The Spanish celebrate self-confidently, reflect little, but drink well, most readily Rum and Coke as well as Gin and Tonic .

Example 10.1. GR contains English terms, such as: ‘Burger’, ‘Gin Tonic’, ‘Longdrinks’ and ‘Good Old Germany’. ‘Burger’ seems to be a clipped form of the English ‘hamburger’, however, the fact that ‘burger’ has also been widely used in English does not allow to classify this word to the category of English pseudo loans in German. ‘Long drinks’ and ‘Good Old Germany’ are English compounds which are commonly used in German; the first one has been recognised as an English loan word by *VDSI*, and the second one is a fixed phrase which actually stems from America (cf. Internet resource #39). On the basis of the analysis above, only the word ‘Gin Tonic’ belongs to the category of pseudo anglicisms and, consequently, to

the subcategory of morphological pseudo anglicisms. In addition, it has been considered as a countable noun and is therefore used in German with an indefinite article ‘ein’, and, analogously, with an indefinite article ‘an’ in English as in 10.1. GR and 10.1. EN. In example 10.2. one can notice another pseudo anglicism which has been created on the pattern of ‘Gin Tonic’, namely ‘Rum-Cola’. In accordance with *Wikipedia*, the English equivalents of ‘Rum-Cola’ are ‘Rum and Coke’, ‘Cuba Libre’ or ‘Coke and Sugar’ in the United States and Canada (cf. Internet resource #40). However, the word ‘Rum-Cola’ has not been analysed in the present thesis, for sentence 10.2. GR contains the only example of it on the *FR ONL*. Interestingly, the English ‘gin and tonic’ can also function as a component of a larger phrase, namely ‘gin and tonic belt’ meaning a suburb populated by affluent people (*PWN*). No similar phrases containing the German ‘Gin Tonic’ has been found in German by the author of the present thesis.

11. Happyend/ Happy End

According to *Duden*, ‘Happyend’ is “an [unexpected] fortunate end of a conflict or love affair” [translation mine – MN]. By comparison, *Bertelsmann* underlines that it refers especially to novels and films. Both dictionaries provide another accepted spelling of this word, namely ‘Happy End’; they also point out that the pseudo anglicism stems from the English ‘happy ending’. Both German spellings appear on the *FR ONL* much more than one hundred times. The semantic meaning of the English ‘happy ending’ seems to concur with the above-mentioned definitions of the German ‘Happyend’, however with an emphasis put on the ending in the work of fiction (*PWN, KFD, Cambridge, Oxford*). One can argue if it is an exact English equivalent since, according to *Wikipedia*, the English ‘happy ending’ appears to have more meanings than the German ‘Happyend’; the English word stands for, among others “[a] mixed drink made with Kahlúa, vodka and orange liqueur” or “an orgasm given as part of a massage, especially an erotic massage” in English slang (cf. Internet resource #41). However, both definitions of the English ‘happy ending’ mentioned above have not appeared in any terminology resources examined for the purpose of this thesis. The term has been classified as a morphological pseudo anglicism by Busse and Görlach (2004), Kovács (2008) and Dewald (2008), which seems to have been confirmed by the analysis above. Interestingly, *Duden* contains a

German slang verb which seems to be created on the pattern of the pseudo anglicism ‘Happyend’, namely ‘happyenden’, in English: ‘to have a happy ending’ (*PWN*). The word ‘happy end’ included on the *VDS* list has not been capitalised, neither has it been recognised as a pseudo anglicism. By comparison, according to Carstensen (1981), ‘Happy End’ suits both the first and the fourth subcategory of morphological pseudo anglicisms by Carstensen (1981) that have been outlined in the introduction of this subsection. Based on the analysis above, there seems to be no exact equivalent of the pseudo anglicism ‘Happyend’.

11.1. GR	Dabei schien gegen Ende der Saison ein Happyend für Bajramovic durchaus vorstellbar. (cf. Internet resource #42)
11.1. EN	But towards the end of the season, a happy ending seemed to be fully imaginable for Bajramovic.
11.2. GR	Mit laufender Nase und heiserer Stimme führte der kränkelnde Bundestrainer seine «Champions» zum bronzenen Happy End – aber auf das ersehnte «Ja»-Wort zum neuen Vertrag muss die Fußball-Nation warten. (cf. Internet resource #43)
11.2. EN	With a runny nose and a hoarse voice, the ill German national coach led his «Champions» to the bronze happy ending – but the football nation has to wait for the longed-for «Yes» to the new contract.

Sentence 11.1. may contain an example of either the ‘pleonasm’ which is “the use of an unnecessary word that is *implicit in the word it describes*” (cf. Internet resource #44, original emphasis), or the ‘tautology’ which is “an unnecessary or unessential (and sometimes unintentional) repetition of meaning, using different and dissimilar words that effectively say the same thing twice (often originally from different languages)” (cf. Internet resource #44). The first part of the sentence from example 11.1. GR “gegen Ende der Saison [schien] ein Happyend”, in English: “towards the end of the season a happy ending seemed” [translation mine – MN] seems to prove that ‘Ende’ is inherent to ‘Happyend’. However, it is not an obvious example of ‘pleonasm’ or ‘tautology’ because the German word ‘Ende’ has a crucial meaning in understanding the whole sentence. Consequently, the omission of the word ‘Ende’ in the English translation has turned out not to be an ideal choice since the ‘happy ending’ seemed to be fully imaginable *not until* the *end* of the season. The author of the present thesis has decided to use the phrase ‘towards the end of the season’ in the English translation, which still may imply the repetition of meaning but is necessary at the same time. Example 11.2. seems to contain an example of metonymy; the

German ‘Happy End’ stands for ‘Medaille’, in English: ‘medal’. The above-mentioned figure of speech has been preserved in the translation into English: ‘the bronze happy ending’. Interestingly, in example 11.2. one may notice the German expression ‘laufende Nase’ which may have been created on the pattern of the English ‘runny nose’ since the only expression for catarrh, which consists of components ‘laufen’, in English: ‘to run’ and ‘Nase’, in English: ‘nose’ given by *Duden* is “jdm läuft die Nase”, in English: “sb’s nose is running” (*PWN*).

12. Profi

Bertelsmann and *Duden* define the word ‘Profi’ as a “professional sportsperson” or “somebody who does something professionally” [translation mine – MN]. Both dictionaries point out that the noun is a shortened form of the German ‘Professional’. However, it does not deny the fact that it is a pseudo anglicism since the German word ‘Professional’ stems from English. It comes from the English noun ‘a professional’, which has been derived from the English adjective ‘professional’ (*Duden*). Additionally, *Bertelsmann* states that the German noun ‘Professional’ is an old term for ‘Profi’. On this account one can conclude that the clipped form seems to displace the longer one. Interestingly, *Pons*’ as well as Grzega’s (2001) equivalent of the German ‘Profi’ is the English ‘pro’. However, it cannot be its exact equivalent, as neither term it was derived from for the English informal term ‘pro’ stands either for “a person who plays sport as a job rather than as a hobby” or for “a prostitute” (*Cambridge, KFD, PWN*). Moreover, the German ‘Profi’ appears to be a component of many German compounds, such as ‘Profiboxer’, ‘Profiboxsport’, ‘Profifußballer’, ‘Profisportler’, ‘Boxprofi’, ‘Fußballprofi’, ‘Tennisprofi’, ‘Golfprofi’ (*Duden, Langenscheidt*). All of them refer to people practising sport as a paid job rather than as a hobby. Besides, *Duden* contains the adjective ‘profhaft’ which seems to be the main characteristic of a ‘Profi’ (*Duden*). Although the noun ‘Profi’ has not been included on the *VDS*’ list, it has been rightly recognised as a morphological pseudo anglicism by Grzega (2001), Glahn (2002), Busse and Görlach (2004), Doeppner (2007), Dewald (2008) as well as Kovács (2008). No exact German equivalent of the pseudo anglicism has been found by the present author.

12.1.	Freitag der 13. war für Jan Ullrich ein rabenschwarzer Tag: Fast zeitgleich mit
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GR	seiner Schlappe im Prozess gegen Dopingjäger Werner Franke offenbarte sich der Ex-Profi als Burnout-Opfer. (cf. Internet resource #45)
12.1. EN	Friday the thirteenth was a jet-black day for Jan Ullrich: Almost contemporaneously with his defeat in the lawsuit against doping hunter Werner Franke, the ex-pro revealed himself to be a burnout victim.
12.2. GR	Vom Park-Kicker zum Profi (cf. Internet resource #46)
12.2. EN	From the footy player in the park to the pro

Although both examples refer to professional sportspeople, the word ‘Profi’ has also been widely used with reference to professionals in other fields (*FR ONL*). However, due to its relation to professional sports in the aforementioned sentences, the pseudo anglicism could be translated into the English ‘pro’. Moreover, example 12.1. contains another anglicism, namely ‘Burnout’ which collocates with the German ‘Opfer’, in English: ‘victim’. The word ‘Profi’ in the headline 12.2. is also accompanied by an anglicism, namely ‘Park-Kicker’. Although both components of this phrase seem to come from English, only the second one does. The German ‘Park’ refers to an English ‘park’ meaning “a large area of land with grass and trees surrounded by fences or walls, which is specially arranged so that people can walk in it for pleasure or children can play in it” (*Cambridge*). However, the English ‘park’ may also mean a ‘pitch’ in British English or a ‘stadium’ in American English. Consequently, these ambiguous connotations can be transferred into example 12.2. GR. Since it is a headline of an article, the author of the present thesis has decided to preserve the ambiguity. Furthermore, the German ‘Kicker’ refers to a ‘footballer’ (*Duden*) while in English it means: “a person who kicks, especially the player in a sports team who kicks the ball to try to score points, for example in rugby” or “a surprising end to a series of events” (*Oxford*). *PWN* emphasises that the English ‘kicker’ refers exclusively to rugby. Since the German ‘Kicker’ is an informal German term for a ‘football player’ and the English ‘kicker’ means a ‘rugby player’, the German ‘Kicker’ has been translated into the English informal phrase ‘footy player’. In addition, translation of the whole compound as a ‘park kicker’ might evoke wrong connotations in the native English reader’s mind for it may stand for a kicker as a “type of ramp used to help an athlete gain higher altitudes” which has been usually situated in a park (cf. Internet resource #47).

13. Pulli

The origins of the pseudo anglicism ‘Pulli’ seem to be very similar to those of the word ‘Profi’ analysed above. It has been clipped from the German noun ‘Pullover’ which has been derived from the English noun ‘pullover’ (*Duden*). In accordance with *Bertelsmann*, the shortened form ‘Pulli’ is an informal substitute for ‘Pullover’. According to *Oxford*, the English ‘pullover’ means “a knitted piece of clothing made of wool or cotton for the upper part of the body, with *long* sleeves and no buttons” (emphasis added). *Duden* states that ‘Pulli’, the same as ‘Pullover’, is usually knitted and has no buttons, which means that it has to be pulled over the head; the dictionary contains no information on the length of its sleeves. Therefore, it is difficult to confirm whether the definitions of both the German ‘Pullover’ and the English ‘pullover’ coincide. Moreover, the English word ‘pullover’ has been used mainly in Great Britain, and its American and Australian equivalents are ‘sweater’ and ‘jumper’ respectively (*Oxford, Cambridge*). However, the only English equivalent of ‘Pulli’ given by *Pons* is ‘jumper’. According to *Wikipedia*, the diminutive form ‘Pulli’, which originally referred to ‘Pullunder’¹², is now *almost* synonymously used with the German ‘Pullover’; the only difference is that ‘Pullover’ *has to* be knitted (cf. Internet resource #48). The original outdated definition of ‘Pulli’ has also been included in *Bertelsmann* and reads as follows: “a thin, sleeveless or short-sleeved pullover” [translation mine – MN]. Interestingly, the *KFD*’s English synonym of the English ‘pullover’, namely ‘slipover’, seems not to be correct because, in accordance with *Oxford*, ‘slipover’ refers especially to a sweater without sleeves. As the result, the meaning of ‘slipover’ is more similar to the German ‘Pullunder’ or to the obsolete meaning of the German ‘Pulli’. Although the word ‘Pulli’ has not been included on the *VDS*’ list, it has been rightly recognised as a pseudo anglicism by Glahn (2002), Doepfner (2007), Dewald (2008) and Kovács (2008).

13.1. GR	Neben ihr zerrt sich gerade eine der Gärtnerinnen den Pullover über den Kopf und steht in Latzhose und T-Shirt da. “Mit dem Pulli drüber seh’ ich so schwanger aus”, sagt sie. (cf. Internet resource #49)
13.1. EN	Next to her, one of the gardeners pulls the sweater over the head just then, and stands there in overalls and T-shirt. “In the pullover I look as if I was

¹²For more details, see p. 32

	pregnant”, she says.
13.2. GR	Andere hopsten in Jogging-Pullis mit Pailletten-Mickymäusen in den Parks herum oder trugen den Trainingsanzug, kombiniert mit High Heels, in der Disco. (cf. Internet resource #50)
13.2. EN	Others jumped around in jogging sweatshirts with sequined Mickey Mouse pattern in parks or wore the tracksuit, combined with high heels, in the disco.

Example 13.1. proves that nowadays the German ‘Pulli’ along with the German ‘Pullover’ are used interchangeably. The German ‘Pulli’ has been translated into the English ‘pullover’ since it seems to be its best equivalent according to the analysis above. The German ‘Pullover’ has been translated into the English ‘sweater’ in order to avoid repetition, such as *‘pulls the pullover over’. Moreover, ‘sweater’ has been recognised by *Oxford* as a general English word in comparison to the British ‘jumper’. The informal German word ‘Pulli’ has been used together with the informally conjugated form of the German verb ‘sehen’, namely ‘seh’, which makes the whole statement rather colloquial. Due to the fact that the German ‘Pulli’ has been used rather informally in comparison to the German ‘Pullover’, the second one cannot be deemed its exact German equivalent. Similarly, no informal name for the British ‘pullover’, American ‘sweater’ or Australian ‘jumper’ has been found by the present author. One may wonder what the word ‘Jogging-Pulli’ from example 13.2. actually means. The German website www.otto.de which offers, among others, fitness clothes, contains under the headword ‘Sweats’ the following items: ‘Fleecejacke’, ‘Nicki’, ‘Sweatjacke’, and ‘Sweatshirt’. All of them refer to sportswear, precisely to the upper part of the tracksuit and may be more or less appropriate synonyms for the German ‘Jogging-Pulli’. Since the English word ‘jogging sweatshirt’ most often appears on English websites with reference to the piece of clothing worn during jogging, it has been used in the English translation. One should notice that neither the German ‘Jogging-Pulli’ nor the English ‘jogging sweatshirt’ implies that it has to be a ‘pullover’.

14. Smoking

According to *Duden*, ‘Smoking’ means “a usually black evening suit with silk lapels for small social gatherings” [translation mine – MN]. This definition coincides with the one by *Bertelsmann*; moreover, they both point out that ‘Smoking’ was formerly

worn instead of tails during smoking after a meal. As has been rightly observed by *Langenscheidt*, ‘Smoking’ refers to the piece of clothing designed for men. *Duden* adds that the German ‘Smoking’ is a shortened form of the English ‘smoking suit’ or ‘smoking jacket’, and has been related to the English verb ‘to smoke’ which is cognate with the German verb ‘schmauchen’, in English: ‘to puff on’. English equivalents of the German ‘Smoking’ given by *Pons* are ‘dinner jacket’ and its abbreviated form ‘dj’ as well as ‘tuxedo’ and its clipped form ‘tux’. According to *KFD* and *PWN*, the first two have been used in British English, and the latter in American English. Apart from the fact that ‘dinner jacket’ refers only to the upper part of the German ‘Smoking’, its definition as “a comfortable coat for a man that is made from a soft material and is worn when relaxing at home, traditionally when smoking” has been deemed old-fashioned by *Cambridge*. The present definition of ‘dinner jacket’ seems to coincide with ‘tuxedo’ and reads as follows: “a black or white jacket worn with a bow tie at formal occasions in the evening” (*Oxford*). It should be compared with ‘tails’ or ‘tailcoat’ meaning “a long jacket divided at the back below the waist into two pieces that become narrower at the bottom, worn by men at very formal events” (*Oxford*). None of the English words analysed above appear to be more accurate English equivalents of the German ‘Smoking’ than ‘dinner suit’. It refers to a ‘dinner jacket’ worn with trousers or pants. *VDSI* recognises the German ‘Smoking’ as a pseudo anglicism and gives its two English equivalents, namely ‘dinner jacket’ which has already been deemed too narrow by the author of the present thesis, and ‘tuxedo’ which, according to *Oxford*, combines two meanings: ‘dinner jacket’ and ‘dinner suit’. Moreover, *VDSI* states that the English pronunciation of the German ‘Smoking’ has been preserved in German. For comparison, *Pons* provides the following phonetic transcription [‘smo:kɪŋ]. It is worth mentioning that *VDSI* gives the German equivalent of the pseudo anglicism ‘Smoking’, which, unsurprisingly, is ‘Smoking’, but with the German pronunciation.

14.1. GR	Die Braut erschien im weißen Damensmoking und mit einem Strauß weißer Rosen. (cf. Internet resource #51)
14.1. EN	The bride appeared in a white suit and with a bunch of white roses.
14.2. GR	BMW 5er GT: Sonderling im Smoking (cf. Internet resource #52)

14.2. EN	BMW 5 GT: Oddball in a smoking
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As the word ‘Smoking’ refers to women’s clothing in example 14.1., it contradicts the above-mentioned definitions. The photograph attached to the article as well as the context of the wedding suggests that it is a very elegant suit for women. Due to the fact that in this particular example it clearly refers to the bride’s clothing, it has not been translated as a ‘women’s smoking’. The word ‘women’s’ has been deemed obvious and unnecessary by the author of this thesis. The use of the word ‘Smoking’ in 14.2. seems to be metaphorical since it refers to the appearance of the new exclusive series of BMW. The car has been described in the article as “a cross of luxury limousine, ATV and estate car” [translation mine – MN] (cf. Internet resource #52). As the word ‘smoking’ evokes association with something extraordinary, it has been preserved in the translation into English.

3.3. Semantic pseudo anglicisms

Semantic pseudo anglicisms are words or phrases which have been borrowed from English in their original form, but have developed a meaning or a few meanings in German that are absent from English as a donor language (Grzega, 2001; Busse and Görlach, 2004; Kovács, 2008). Glahn (2002:37) specifies the above-mentioned definition as follows: “a semantic pseudo loan is a word from the donor language, on which a semantic meaning has been imposed in the recipient language, which differs from the semantic meaning of this word in the donor language” [translation mine – MN]. Dewald (2008) rightly observes that a semantic pseudo anglicism can not only adopt a new meaning in German, but also preserve one or more meanings of the particular word in English. The most topical and frequent example of an English semantic pseudo loan in German is the noun ‘Handy’, in English: ‘mobile phone’, quoted by Glahn (2002), Doepfner (2007), Onysko (2007) and Kovács (2008) which has been elaborated in the further part of this subchapter.

No.	Semantic pseudo anglicisms	English equivalent	German equivalent	VDSI
15.	die City	city centre (GB), city center (US), downtown (US)	Innenstadt, Stadtzentrum	3, +
16.	der Gag	-	-	2

17.	die Gangway	-	-	2
18.	das Handy	mobile (GB), cellphone (US)	Mobiltelefon	2, +
20.	der Oldtimer	-	-	1, +
	der Pony	-	-	-
21.	der Shootingstar/ der Shooting Star	rising star, up and coming star	Senkrechtstarter(in)	3, +

15. City

Duden and *Bertlesmann* define the German pseudo anglicism ‘City’ as a “business district of a big city” or “city centre” [translation mine – MN]. Moreover, they both indicate its English origin. By comparison, the English ‘city’ usually refers to “a large and important town” or “all the people who live in the city”; it is not being used in the sense of a ‘city centre’ (*Oxford*). Interestingly, the English capitalised form ‘the City’ means “Britain’s financial and business centre, in the oldest part of London” (*Oxford*) and therefore, the German ‘City’ can be even more ambiguous for native speakers of English. Consequently, the German ‘City’ has been recognised as an English pseudo loan in German by *VDSI* and classified into the subcategory of semantic pseudo anglicisms by Grzega (2001), Glahn (2002) and Dewald (2008). Both Glahn (2002) and Dewald (2008) give its British equivalent ‘city centre’ as well as its American equivalent ‘downtown’. *Pons* adds another American equivalent, namely ‘city center’. Since there is no general English equivalent, and all above-mentioned words are the exact equivalents of the pseudo anglicism in question, they have been included in the table as English equivalents. As far as German equivalents are concerned, *Bertelsmann*, *Duden*, *Langenscheidt*, *Pons* and *VDSI* provide either the word ‘Innenstadt’ or the term ‘Stadtzentrum’ both of which seem to be appropriate.

15.1. GR	Wohnen im (noch) üppigen Grün hat seinen Preis - und für die Hanauer Innenstadt eine Kehrseite. Gut verdienende Alt- und Neubürger zieht es womöglich eher ins Idyll als in schicke Neubauten in der City , so wie es der Wettbewerbliche Dialog für die Französische Allee beschreibt. (cf. Internet resource #53)
15.1. EN	Living in the (still) lush greenery has its price – and for the Hanau city centre its drawbacks. Well-to-do old and new citizens are more likely to be attracted to the idyll rather than new buildings in the town centre , describes the competitive dialogue for the French Alley.
15.2.	Wein and the City

GR	Nach dem Weihnachtsmarkt noch auf ein eisgekühltes Glas in der Wärme? In einer deutschen Innenstadt ? Schwierig - falls die Stadt nicht Freiburg heißt und voller weinführender Lokale ist. (cf. Internet resource #54)
15.2. EN	Wine and the City After the Christmas fair still for an ice-cold glass in the warmth? In a German city centre ? Difficult – if the city is not called Freiburg and is not full of wine pubs.

Example 15.1 GR illustrates that the German word ‘Innenstadt’ has been interchangeably used with the pseudo anglicism ‘City’. In this particular example they both could be used in order to avoid repetition. The present author has intended to do the same while rendering the model sentences. Since Hanau has been referred to as a town rather than a city, the term ‘town centre’ seems to be more appropriate than ‘city centre’. On the other hand, the phrase ‘Hanau city centre’ is far more frequent in *Google browser* than ‘Hanau town centre’. As a result, not only could the repetition be avoided, but also the use of both English equivalents of the pseudo anglicism ‘City’ in the translation into English has been justified. Example 15.2. GR also shows the use of the pseudo anglicism ‘City’ together with its German equivalent ‘Innenstadt’. Since the title of the article “Wine and the city” probably refers to the American film series “Sex and the city”, the author of the present thesis has decided not to translate the pseudo anglicism ‘City’ into ‘city centre’. The translation of ‘Innenstadt’ into ‘city centre’ in the first sentence of the article clarifies the ambiguity that might have arisen.

16. Gag

According to *Duden*, the noun ‘Gag’ means either “[evoked by technical tricks] comical situation, funny idea” or “something which has the element of surprise; peculiarity” [translation mine – MN]. The word in its first meaning is used in the context of theatre, film or cabaret (*Duden*). *Bertelsmann*, *Langenscheidt* and *VDSI* confirm the above-mentioned definitions. Apart from “a joke or a funny story”, the English ‘gag’ refers to “a piece of cloth that is put over or in sb’s mouth to stop them speaking” or “an order that prevents sth from being publicly reported or discussed” (*Oxford*). Furthermore, the English ‘gag’ refers to a device used by dentists to hold the patient’s mouth open (*Oxford*). One can conclude that the meaning of the English ‘gag’ is narrowed when used in German. On the basis of the analysis above, only one

of the English equivalents given by *Pons*, namely ‘gag’, seems to be the most appropriate because it combines in itself the two meanings of the German ‘Gag’ proposed by *Duden*. However, it cannot be deemed its exact English equivalent since it combines in itself far more meanings than the German ‘Gag’. The meaning of the second English equivalent given by *Pons*, ‘joke’, is also too narrow. Similarly, German equivalents given by *VDSI*, namely ‘Klamauk’, ‘Witz’ and ‘Scherz’ refer only to the one meaning of the German ‘Gag’ and mean ‘tomfoolery’, ‘joke’ and ‘joke’ respectively. As a result, there appear to be no exact German equivalents of this word. Based on the analysis above, one can conclude that the word ‘Gag’ has not developed any new meaning while having been acquired into German. However, Busse and Görlach (2004) rightly notice that it is often used in the sense of a ‘gimmick’ in German, which appears to be validated by example 16.2.

16.1. GR	Als kleinen Running Gag , hat er aufgezeichnet, wie einer seiner Mitarbeiter bei einer Nummer der gleichen Firma anruft: Immer wieder blendet er in der Sendung in dieses absurde Telefonat ein. (cf. Internet resource #55)
16.1. EN	As a small running gag , he recorded one of his colleagues calling the telephone number of the same company: He inserts this absurd telephone call in the programme over and over again.
16.2. GR	Damit hat die Daily Mail entweder genau das Gegenteil von dem erreicht, was sie wollte – oder es war ein Marketing-Gag und genau so geplant. (cf. Internet resource #56)
16.2. EN	The Daily Mail achieved in this way either the exact opposite of what it had wanted – or it was a marketing gimmick and had been planned just like this.

Both examples clearly illustrate that the pseudo anglicism ‘Gag’ often appears in compounds. In example 16.1. GR, ‘Running Gag’ refers to a joke which is “regularly repeated during a performance” (*Oxford*). According to *Wikipedia*, “[r]unning gags are found mostly in television shows, but also appear in other places, such as video games, films, books, and comic strips” (cf. Internet resource #57). The meaning of the pseudo anglicism ‘Gag’ in the first example corresponds to the definition by *Duden* mentioned above. Since it is the whole phrase ‘Running Gag’ which has been borrowed from English, it has been left in its original form in the English translation. The compound ‘Marketing-Gag’ has been used in example 16.2. GR in the sense of a ‘sales gimmick’. Therefore, the proper English equivalent of the pseudo anglicism ‘Gag’ from example 16.2. seems to be the term ‘gimmick’. The word ‘Gimmick’ is also used in German as an anglicism with the same meaning as in English whereas

the word ‘Gag’ acquires new meaning when used in German, which puts it among the German semantic pseudo anglicisms (*Duden*).

17. Gangway

The English ‘gangway’ means either “a passage between rows of seats in a theatre, an aircraft, etc.” or “a bridge placed between the side of a ship and land so people can get on and off” (*Oxford*). *Cambridge* and *PWN* confirm that in its second meaning it is a strictly nautical term. *KFD* adds its three other meanings in English, namely a “mine gallery”, “platform on a building site” and “a passage which divides the more and the less influential members of the party in the House of Commons Chamber” [translation mine – MN]. By contrast, the pseudo anglicism ‘Gangway’ refers in German to either “a bridge from ship to shore” or “a bridge from an aeroplane to the ground” (*A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*). While the first definition of the pseudo anglicism corresponds to the meaning of this word in English, the second one is completely new. In German it is both a nautical and an aviation term and these are the only meanings it has been used in, which has been confirmed by *Berstelsmann*, *Duden* and *Wahrig*. It has been recognised as a pseudo anglicism by Grzega (2001) and Busse and Görlach (2004). There is not one notion in English that stands for a bridge from both an aeroplane and a ship. German equivalents suggested by *VDSI*, namely ‘Stelling’ and ‘Zubringersteg’ seem not to function in the German language at all according to the German terminology resources analysed and the native speakers of German asked for the purpose of this thesis.

17.1. GR	Rennt Carla Bruni nach einem Schuss auf dem Flughafen von Tel Aviv die Gangway hoch, stockt den Franzosen der Atem. (cf. Internet resource #58)
17.1. EN	When Carla Bruni runs up the airstair after a shot at the Tel Aviv airport, the Frenchmen are getting out of breath.
17.2. GR	Die Maschine der Flugbereitschaft der Bundesluftwaffe - die Theodor Heuss - war auf dem Flughafen von Algier durch eine fahrende Gangway beschädigt worden, hieß es in der Delegation. (cf. Internet resource #59)
17.2. EN	The machine of the airport emergency service of the Bundesluftwaffe – the Theodor Heuss – has been damaged by a mobile staircase at the Airport in Algiers, it was said in the delegation.

The translation of the pseudo loan ‘Gangway’ has turned out to be problematic. Although the pseudo anglicism ‘Gangway’ has been used as an aviation term in both examples, it seems to refer to two slightly different things. The word ‘Gangway’ in example 17.1. concerns “a passenger staircase that is built in to an airliner (cf. Internet resource #60). The stairs can be raised or lowered while the aircraft is on the ground, allowing passengers and ground personnel to board or depart the aircraft without the need for a mobile staircase or a jetway” (cf. Internet resource #60). This definition has been approved by other articles and photographs referring to the event in question and therefore has been translated as ‘airstair’ in example 17.1. EN. In example 17.2. GR the adjective “fahrend”, in English: “mobile”, suggests that ‘Gangway’ cannot be translated into the ‘airstair’, for this kind of ‘Gangway’ has not been built into an airliner. It can be rightly observed in the definition of ‘airstair’ quoted above that a ‘mobile staircase’ is its movable counterpart and seems to be the best English equivalent of ‘Gangway’ of example 17.2. GR. The whole phrase ‘mobile staircase’ could be replaced by the word ‘ramp’ suggested by Busse and Görlach (2004) or the term ‘boarding ramp’ proposed by Grzega (2004), since they both refer to “a slope or set of steps that can be moved, used for loading a vehicle or getting on or off a plane” (*Oxford*). By comparison, ‘jetway’, which has also been included in the definition of ‘airstair’ quoted above, “extends from an airport terminal gate to an airplane” and not from the ground (cf. Internet resource #61). Interestingly, in the English news referring to this accident, the term ‘fahrende Gangway’ has often been translated into ‘mobile gangway’, which the author of the present thesis deems incorrect and ambiguous based on the analysis above (cf. Internet resource #62).

18. Handy

According to *Duden* and *Bertelsmann*, the German noun ‘Handy’ comes from the English adjective ‘handy’. It has been quoted as a semantic pseudo loan in German by Glahn (2002), Doepfner (2007), Onysko (2007) and Kovács (2008). Interestingly, it has been rated among lexical pseudo anglicisms by Grzega (2001) which cannot be justified according to the present author. In German the word ‘Handy’ refers to ‘mobile phone’ or ‘mobile’ which are its British exact equivalents. In English the term ‘handy’ has been used only as an adjective and has three meanings, namely:

“easy to use or to do”, “located near to sb/sth” or “skilful in using your hands or tools to make or repair things” (*Duden, Oxford*). The American equivalent of the German ‘Handy’ is ‘cellphone’ or ‘cellular phone’ (*Cambridge*). Glahn (2002) provides another English term ‘portable phone’ which does not seem to be widely used in English. On this account, there appears to be no general English equivalent which functions both in British and American English. Therefore, the two informal aforementioned words, namely the British ‘mobile’ and the American ‘cellphone’, which seem to be the exact equivalents of the pseudo anglicism ‘Handy’, have been included in the table at the beginning of this subchapter. *Pons* and *VDSI* give both the British and the American equivalents of the word ‘Handy’. Additionally, *VDSI* includes the word ‘Händi’ as a mocking German equivalent. It is, however, highly dubious whether it permanently enters the German language; so far, it has been registered in only one article on the *FR ONL*, unsurprisingly, in the context of a cabaret performance¹³ (cf. Internet resource #63). Even more interestingly, *VDSI* provides also a compound ‘WAP-Handy’, in English: ‘WAP phone’ as well as the English adjective ‘handy’ as anglicisms in German. The German word given by *Duden* and *Bertlesmann*, namely ‘Mobiltelefon’, seems to be its exact German equivalent. Although it resembles the English ‘mobile phone’, there is no information in German dictionaries concerning its English origin. *Pons* gives its Swiss equivalent ‘Natel’. Glahn (2002) claims that the German ‘Handy’ means ‘Funktelefon’ in German, which cannot be deemed appropriate because ‘Funktelefon’ means a ‘cordless telephone’ in English (*Pons*).

18.1. GR	Handy am Steuer beeinträchtigt Fahrvermögen ähnlich stark wie Alkohol. (cf. Internet resource #64)
18.1. EN	Mobile at the wheel diminishes driving ability as strong as alcohol
18.2. GR	Er durchfuhr die 80 km/h-Zone mit 117 km/h. Dazwischen wurde erneut ein “Handyman” in der Gemarkung Frankfurt angehalten und kurz danach ein BMW X5 mit 183 km/h in Richtung Darmstadt auf der A 5 innerhalb der 100 km/h Zone. (cf. Internet resource #65)
18.2. EN	He drove through the 50 mph zone at a speed of 73 mph. In the meantime a “mobile man” was stopped again in the district of Frankfurt and right after that a BMW X5 at a speed of 114 mph on the A 5 to Darmstadt within the 60 mph zone.

¹³Dated 8 March 2011

Although it is usually a human being that sits behind the wheel, in example 18.1. GR the word ‘Handy’ refers undoubtedly to ‘mobile phone’. One can notice that German words ‘Handy’ and ‘Mobiltelefon’ are used parallel to each other in German as they both appear more than one hundred times on the *FR ONL*¹⁴. *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (2005: 145) summarises as follows:

Although this term is strikingly adequate (a *handy* carried in your *hands* being always *handy*) it has not spread to European countries outside Germany (nor indeed ‘back’ to Britain). In Germany it is the generic term, and much more frequent than the formal equivalent *Mobiltelefon*.

The meaning of the German compound ‘Handyman’ from 18.2. GR is not so obvious. Since it appears on the *VDS*’ list, one can assume that it is an anglicism meaning “a man who is skilled at repairing and making things inside or outside the house and who does this in his own home or as a job” in German (*Cambridge, VDSI*). However, in this context it refers to a person who uses a ‘Handy’, in English: a ‘mobile’. Interestingly, this meaning of the word ‘Handyman’ is the only one presented by *Duden*. Therefore, it can be assumed that the English term ‘handyman’ also seems to be a semantic pseudo loan in German. Nevertheless, it has not been analysed in the present thesis for it appears only once on the *FR ONL*¹⁵. On the pattern of the German ‘Handyman’ the English compound ‘mobile man’ has been invented with the aim of good rendering in example 18.2. EN.

19. Oldtimer

In English the word ‘old-timer’ means “an old man, or someone who has been or worked in a place for a long time” (*Cambridge*). *Oxford* gives its synonym, namely a ‘veteran’ and adds that the word can also refer to an old man in general. *PWN* and *KFD* confirm the definitions mentioned above. Interestingly, one of the German equivalents of the English term ‘old-timer’ given by *Pons* is ‘Oldie’ which is a humorous term for an old man. However, it cannot be deemed an exact German equivalent of this word for it is also an anglicism. Apart from the two meanings of the English word ‘old-timer’, its German counterpart ‘Oldtimer’ refers to an old valuable vehicle, especially a car (*Bertelsmann, Duden, Wahrig*). It seems to be approved by *FR ONL* where the vast majority of examples of the pseudo anglicism

¹⁴Dated 8 March 2011

¹⁵Dated 8 March 2011

‘Oldtimer’ concern different kinds of vehicles, such as cars, aeroplanes or trains. Based on the analysis above, there is neither a German nor an English exact equivalent which encompasses all three meanings of the pseudo anglicism in German. The German proposed by *VDSI*, namely ‘Autoveteran’ seems not to be functioning in the German language, and neither does it appear in any of the German terminology resources analysed for the purpose of this thesis. Similarly, the English proposed by *Pons*, namely the British ‘vintage car’ and ‘vintage aeroplane’ or the American ‘veteran car’ and ‘veteran plane’ refer to only one meaning of the pseudo anglicism in German.

19.1. GR	Die Zahl der Autos in Deutschland mit dem H-Kennzeichen für Oldtimer steigt kräftig. Das berichtet der Verband der Automobilindustrie (VDA). Ab einem Mindestalter von 30 Jahren gilt ein Auto als Oldtimer . (cf. Internet resource #66)
19.1. EN	The number of cars in Germany with the H-plate for vintage cars rises considerably. It has been reported by the Verband der Automobilindustrie ¹⁶ (VDS). A car is regarded as a vintage car starting at a minimum age of 30 years.
19.2. GR	Das Unternehmen Madarail, seit einigen Jahren Betreiberin des Schienennetzes Nord auf der Insel Madagaskar, hat den Oldtimer «La Micheline» flott gemacht. (cf. Internet resource #67)
19.2. GR	The company Madarail, an operator of the North rail system on the island of Madagascar for several years, restored the vintage locomotive «La Micheline» to put it back on the tracks.

Examples 19.1. and 19.2. illustrate the use of the pseudo anglicism ‘Oldtimer’ in the sense of a vintage vehicle. The first one refers to a car and the second one to a locomotive. On the basis of example 19.1. one can notice that the term ‘Oldtimer’ for a ‘vintage car’ has been officially accepted and used in the German automobile industry, which increases the appropriateness of this pseudo anglicism in German. Example 19.1. defines the word ‘Oldtimer’ as a “car starting at a minimum age of 30 years.” It should also be stated that the pseudo anglicism ‘Oldtimer’ does not suggest what kind of vehicle it refers to. While translating the model sentences the author of this thesis had to take this into consideration and narrow the meaning of the general term ‘Oldtimer’ to either a ‘vintage car’ or a ‘vintage locomotive’. Although the word ‘Oldtimer’ is one of the most obvious and popular examples of English pseudo

¹⁶Verband der Automobilindustrie (VDS) - a German interest group of the German automobile industry (cf. Internet resource #74)

loans in German, it has been recognised as a pseudo anglicism only by Grzega (2004) and *VDSI*.

20. Pony

According to *Oxford*, the word ‘pony’ means either “a type of small horse” or “£25” in British English. *KFD* and *Pons* give its two another meanings, namely “a small glass, especially for liqueur” and “a crib as a literal translation used in studying a foreign language (often used illicitly)” in American English. Besides, *KFD* points at the fact that the word ‘pony’ can be used in the sense of a “type of horse used in the game of polo” while *Pons* shows its reference to a ‘racehorse’. Anyway, there is no reference of the word ‘pony’ in English to a ‘fringe’ or ‘bangs’ which is the second meaning of this pseudo anglicism in German apart from a ‘small horse’. *Duden* defines the pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’ as a “usually evenly-cut short smooth hair covering the forehead” and notices the similarity of the haircut to the mane of a pony. This meaning has been included also in *Bertelsmann, Langenscheidt* and *Wahrig. A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (2005: 237) rightly observes that:

Whereas this word is used for ‘fringe’ in a non-English way in German and Dutch only, the compound *ponytail* is more widespread, though normally represented by (semi-)calques, as in German *Pferdeschwanz* or Finnish *ponihäntä (sla ponnari)*. Note that the ‘fringe’ sense predates English *ponytail* which is said to date to 1952.

One can conclude that the meaning of the pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’ as a ‘fringe’ in German does not derive from the English word ‘ponytail’ also referring to the type of haircut. Apart from the anglicised word ‘Ponyfransen’, meaning ‘pony fringe’* in English, it has been impossible for the author of the present thesis to find any other German equivalent of this pseudo anglicism. While one can claim that the British term ‘fringe’ and the American word ‘bangs’ seems to be too general and does not point exactly at the type of the fringe, they seem to be the only appropriate English equivalents of this pseudo anglicism in English. However, taking into account that the English words ‘fringe’ and ‘bangs’ do not refer to a ‘small horse’ as the pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’, they cannot be deemed its exact English equivalents. The pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’ has not been included on the *VDS* list. The reason for that may be

that it does not belong to the modern pseudo German creations but seems rather to have been deeply ingrained in the German language for a long time. Having consulted native-speakers of German, it is recognised as the only German term referring to the ‘fringe’ in general. According to Grzega (2004) and the analysis above, there is no doubt that the word ‘Pony’ is a pseudo anglicism in the German language.

20.1. GR	Mit Hochsteck-Frisur und schrägem Pony wirkte die 33-jährige Spanierin darin allerdings auch ein wenig altbacken. (cf. Internet resource #68)
20.1. EN	With pinned-up haircut and sloping fringe the 33-year-old Spaniard appeared indeed to be a little old-fashioned in this respect.
20.2. GR	Dann standen wir mitten in der Halle, plötzlich ging die Tür auf und es lief ein kleines Pony rein - mit roten Schleifen und Glocken im Haar. (cf. Internet resource #69)
20.2. EN	Then we stood in the middle of the hall, suddenly the door opened and a small pony ran in – with red bows and bells in the mane.

Examples 20.1. and 20.2. illustrate both meanings of the pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’ in German, namely a ‘fringe’ and a ‘small horse’. The most appropriate term in English for the German word ‘Pony’ in example 20.1. seems to be ‘fringe’. The more so because it has been preceded by an adjective describing it and therefore the meaning of the word ‘fringe’ does not appear to be too general. As far as example 20.2. is concerned, there is no doubt that the term ‘Pony’ refers to a ‘small horse’. In this sense it is not a pseudo anglicism but rather an English loan word.¹⁷

21. Shooting-Star/ Shooting Star

In accordance with *Oxford*, the word ‘shooting star’ means “a small meteor (a piece of rock in outer space) that travels very fast and burns with a bright light as it enters the earth’s atmosphere.” This definition has been approved by *Cambridge* and *KFD*. The pseudo anglicism ‘Shooting-Star’ used in German refers to “a person with a rapidly progressing career” (*A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*). According to *Duden*, it can be written either as two separate words or with a hyphen. Both forms are equally popular on the *FR ONL*¹⁸. *Wahrig* confirms this meaning and adds that in German it can also refer to a small meteor as in English, however, it has not been

¹⁷For more details, see p. 8-9

¹⁸Dated 8 March 2011

used in this sense on the *FR ONL*, not even once¹⁹. Furthermore, the word ‘Shooting-Star’ has been included on the *VDS*’ list and recognised as a pseudo anglicism. *VDSI* gives its two English equivalents, namely ‘newcomer’ and ‘rising star’ the second of which seems to be its exact English equivalent; the meaning of the first one is too wide. It can be easily noticed that the pseudo anglicism ‘Shooting-Star’ can evoke fallacious associations with a decline in somebody’s career since it has the opposite meaning to the English term ‘rising star’. However, the English word ‘rising star’ is in fact the synonym of the pseudo anglicism ‘Shooting-Star’ in German. A German equivalent given by *Duden, Pons* and *VDSI*, namely ‘Senkrechtstarter(in)’ seems to be the most appropriate one.

21.1. GR	Der französische Shooting-Star hatte den Titelverteidiger bei der Langbahn-EM in Budapest im August über 400 Meter Freistil bezwungen. (cf. Internet resource #70)
21.1. EN	The French whizz-kid/rising star kept his title at the European Long Course Championships in Budapest in August in the 400-meter freestyle.
21.2. GR	Ein Shooting-Star im Filmgeschäft bekommt Morddrohungen, ein ehemaliger Stuntman wird sein Bodyguard. (cf. Internet resource #71)
21.2. EN	A rising star in/ A newcomer to/ An up and coming star in the film business receives murder threats, a former stuntman becomes his bodyguard.

Examples 21.1. and 21.2. prove that there is plenty of English equivalents of the pseudo anglicism ‘Shooting-Star’ whose use depends entirely on the context. ‘Shooting-Star’ in example 21.1. denotes an increasingly successful person and a child prodigy at the same time. Therefore, the term ‘whizz-kid’ has been suggested as a possible translation into English apart from its exact English equivalent ‘rising star’. In example 21.2. aside from the first two synonyms given by *VDSI*, the use of the expression “an up and coming star” in the English version also seems to be fully justified for it precisely conveys the meaning of the pseudo anglicism ‘Shooting-Star’. It should be noticed that such an evident and popular German pseudo anglicism as ‘Shooting-Star’ has not been included in any of the works analysed for the purpose of this thesis except for the list of anglicisms by *VDS*. Therefore, the present author would suggest its recognition as a semantic pseudo anglicism in the German language as essential in this area of linguistics.

¹⁹Dated 8 March 2011

4. CONCLUSION

The primary purpose of this thesis has been to prove either the superfluousness or the necessity of pseudo anglicisms in the contemporary German language. A number of conclusions can be drawn from the analytical research on the use of pseudo anglicisms in German newspaper language. The collection of these is presented below and is aimed at answering the queries raised in the introductory part of this thesis.

Initially, it should be mentioned that the borderlines between definitions of particular types of pseudo anglicisms tend to be quite fluid. For example, the lexical pseudo anglicism ‘Twen’ appears to be rather exceptional in the group it has been assigned to when taking into account the fact that the majority of linguists define lexical pseudo anglicisms as compounds; or the morphological pseudo anglicism ‘(sich) auspowern’ does not seem to be a shortening by any means as the rest of the examples in its group do; or the semantic pseudo anglicism ‘Pony’ appears in German not only in its new acquired meaning but also preserves its meaning from the English language. Therefore, the categorisation of pseudo anglicisms not infrequently causes problems. Obviously, some terms have been assigned to other types of pseudo anglicisms by the author of the present thesis than was suggested by particular linguists, e.g. ‘Aerobic’, ‘(sich) auspowern’, or even the iconic example ‘Handy’. Despite the thorough justification, their assignment to a particular category may still be questionable. Therefore, the analysis of the chosen items may open up a multiplicity of implications for further research.

Secondly, it has been observed that the determination of English and German equivalents of the analysed pseudo anglicisms as well as the recognition of particular words as pseudo anglicisms require constant revision due to the permanent evolution of the German language. Some examined items not recognised by *VDSI* as pseudo anglicisms have been distinguished by the present author, namely the lexical one: ‘Fitnessstudio’; the morphological ones: ‘Aerobic’, ‘(sich) auspowern’, ‘Gin Tonic’, ‘Happyend’, ‘Profi’, ‘Pulli’; the semantic ones: ‘Gag’, ‘Gangway’, ‘Pony’. Even more importantly, it has been difficult to find the English equivalents for some of these quasi-English creations in German, e.g. ‘Gag’, ‘Gangway’, ‘Longseller’, ‘Oldtimer’, ‘Pony’, ‘Pulli’, ‘Shootingstar’, which proves the creativity of the German

language. Interestingly, the majority of German equivalents given by *VDSI* seem not to be used in German at all, which may make the pseudo anglicisms an indispensable part of the German lexicon. It also proves the international nature of English often referred to as ‘lingua franca’.

Thirdly, there has been a wide range of the justifications for the use of pseudo anglicisms in German. The majority of English pseudo loans have been used in German out of necessity. Frequently, they lack German equivalents, which proves that there is a need for new words for new things and concepts. The following lexical pseudo anglicisms seem to be filling the lexical gaps in German: ‘Dressman’, ‘Pullunder’, ‘Showmaster’, ‘Talkmaster’, ‘Twen’; morphological pseudo anglicisms: ‘Aerobic’, ‘Gin Tonic’, ‘Happyend’, ‘Profi’, ‘Pulli’, ‘Smoking’; semantic pseudo anglicisms: ‘Gag’, ‘Gangway’, ‘Oldtimer’, ‘Pony’. Another reason for the use of pseudo anglicisms is probably their brevity. The items ‘City’ and ‘Handy’ appear to be much shorter than their German equivalents suggested in the analytical chapter of this thesis, namely ‘Stadtzentrum’ and ‘Mobiltelefon’.

Sometimes, the mere novelty can encourage the use of a pseudo anglicism rather than the German word. The analysed words such as: ‘Profi’, ‘Smoking’, ‘City’, or ‘Handy’ have been used in the titles of articles, which definitely attracts the attention of the reader. It carries with itself another argument for the use of pseudo anglicisms, namely the vividness of these phrases. The following words have been used in metaphors or ironic comments: ‘Happyend’ used as a metonym for a medal, ‘Handy’ - as a personification of a driver, or the frequent ironic use of the phrase “der gelbe Pullunder”, in English: ‘the yellow sweater vest’ with reference to the German politician Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In some other examples it appears to be simply fashionable to use pseudo anglicisms which frequently leads to many misunderstandings, especially for native English speakers.

A few pseudo anglicisms seem to convey the English atmosphere, e.g. ‘Dressman’ which refers to British sportsmen, once to Lennox Lewis and next time to David Coulthard, ‘Gag’ used in the context of a British newspaper *Daily Mail*, or the terms ‘Gin Tonic’ and ‘(sich) auspowern’ used in articles concerning the USA. Moreover, such items as ‘Fitnessstudio’, ‘Showmaster’, ‘Talkmaster’, ‘Pulli’ and ‘City’ have probably been used instead of ‘Fitnessclub’, ‘Entertainer-Champion’, ‘Talkshow-Moderator’, ‘Pullover’, ‘Innenstadt’ respectively in order to avoid repetition and achieve the variation of expression. It has also been observed that even

the mere proximity of other anglicisms can prompt the use of pseudo anglicisms such as '(sich) auspowern', 'City', 'Dressman', 'Fitnessstudio', 'Gin Tonic', 'Happyend', 'Longseller', 'Profi', 'Pulli', 'Shooting-Star', 'Twen'.

Last but not least, the incorrect use of many pseudo anglicisms in German can result in fallacious translations and their transfer into other languages, especially into English as a quasi-source of many pseudo loans. The use of 'Longseller' and 'Twen' in the analysed examples seems to prove the ignorance of the average German language user regarding the meaning of such terms, even though they are included in the majority of German monolingual dictionaries. This can obviously lead to many translation problems. A few pseudo anglicisms have been transferred into English in their original form by the present author: 'City' 'Longseller', 'Showmaster' and 'Smoking'. Due to the fact that newspaper language contains plenty of play on words, good rendering often has to be achieved at the expense of disambiguity.

Nonetheless, it must be stressed that the research has been restricted to the materials that are available on the Internet, in Poland via the interlibrary loan system, or have been independently found abroad by the author of this thesis. Since the multiplicity of pseudo anglicisms is questionable, the author of the present thesis deals with the examples proven by other linguists, frequently undermining their position as pseudo anglicisms. Besides, the research focuses on the semantic features of pseudo anglicisms and therefore only the most unusual grammatical, morphological or phonological changes as a result of assimilation have been considered.

To summarise it must be stressed that - whether we criticise the use of pseudo anglicisms or favour it - they certainly enrich the lexicon of the German language. The author of the present thesis suggests the notion of pseudo anglicisms as novel creations, which results from the fact that German is a living language, rather than treating them as alien intruders destroying the purity of German. Consequently, a plethora of apocalyptic predictions for the future of the German language cannot be linguistically proven. Although the present author has succeeded in revealing some motivations for the use of pseudo anglicisms in German, there seem to be many other stimuli which have not been disclosed by this analysis.

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IR 54: Sonderling im Smoking. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

<http://www.fr-online.de/auto/fotostrecken-auto/-/3580726/2950452/-/index.html>

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IR 66: Oldtimer: Mehr Autos mit H-Kennzeichen unterwegs. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

<http://www.fr-online.de/auto/oldtimer--mehr-autos-mit-h-kennzeichen-unterwegs/-/1472790/5058532/-/index.html>

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IR 68: Kaum modische Ausrutscher in Hollywood. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

<http://www.fr-online.de/panorama/kaum-modische-ausrutscher-in-hollywood/-/1472782/3326216/-/index.html>

IR 69: Promis erzählen: Mein schönstes Weihnachtsgeschenk. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

<http://www.fr-online.de/panorama/promis-erzaehlen--mein-schoenstes-weihnachtsgeschenk/-/1472782/5041680/-/index.html>

IR 70: Steffen zurück bei Comeback. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

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IR 71: Sarah Kuttner und Johnny Depps Bruder. *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

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7. SUMMARY IN POLISH

W pracy pod tytułem "Pseudo Anglicisms in German - Classification, Reasons and Rightness of their Implementation in the Newspaper Language" zostały omówione rodzaje pseudo-anglicyzmów, możliwe powody ich zastosowania oraz słuszność ich użycia w języku niemieckim. Celem niniejszej pracy było odpowiedzenie na pytanie, czy stosowanie pseudo-anglicyzmów w języku niemieckim jest zjawiskiem nie do uniknięcia, wynikającym z naturalnych językowych procesów asymilacyjnych, czy też jest częścią aktualnej mody językowej, która wiąże się z nieuzasadnionym oraz niepoprawnym przejmowaniem tego rodzaju zapożyczeń.

Praca zawiera dwa rozdziały, z których pierwszy omawia teorię zapożyczeń w odniesieniu do anglicyzmów w języku niemieckim. W celu zdefiniowania pojęć anglicyzmu oraz pseudo-anglicyzmu zostały przeanalizowane różne typy transferu językowego. Następnie przedstawiono podział pseudo-anglicyzmów, który posłużył za szkielet analizy przeprowadzonej w rozdziale praktycznym. Ponadto zwrócono uwagę na charakterystyczne cechy pseudo-anglicyzmów oraz podjęto próbę oceny słuszności krytyki nowomowy języka niemieckiego, potocznie zwanej "Denglisch", z uwzględnieniem stosunku *Związku Języka Niemieckiego* (VDS) do tego zjawiska.

Drugi rozdział zawiera wnikliwą analizę użycia pseudo-anglicyzmów w języku niemieckim. W tym celu autor zbadał korelacje pomiędzy słownikowymi definicjami poszczególnych pseudo-anglicyzmów a ich użyciem w konkretnych kontekstach. Przedmiotem analizy były artykuły pochodzące z niemieckiego dziennika *Frankfurter Rundschau*, które dostępne są na stronie internetowej tej gazety. Poprawność oraz powody użycia pseudo-anglicyzmów w języku niemieckim stanowią kolejne kwestie poddane analizie. Problemy wynikające z tłumaczenia pseudo-anglicyzmów na język angielski również zostały omówione w rozdziale analitycznym.

Przeprowadzona analiza pozwala stwierdzić, że pseudo-anglicyzmy, mimo surowej krytyki ze strony wielu językoznawców oraz organizacji językowych, wzbogacają leksykon języka niemieckiego. Stosowanie tych nowatorskich terminów nie jest skutkiem bezpodstawnego naśladowania kultury anglosaskiej, ale, w większości przypadków, wynika z konieczności zapełniania luk językowych oraz kreatywności użytkowników języka niemieckiego, co w dużej mierze usprawiedliwia użycie pseudo-anglicyzmów w języku niemieckim.