



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS

Hugvísindasvið

Capturing the Zeitgeist

Native German Loanwords in English

Ritgerð til B.A.-prófs

Þorsteinn Hjaltason

Október 2011

Háskóli Íslands

Hugvísindasvið

Enska

Capturing the Zeitgeist

Native German Loanwords in English

Ritgerð til B.A.-prófs

Þorsteinn Hjaltason

Kt.: 100567-5989

Leiðbeinandi: Matthew Whelpton

Október 2011

Abstract

English is an international language, which has had great influence on other languages, including German; but it is also a language that has borrowed intensively from other languages, including German.

When counting German loanwords in English, some scholars include all words that have ever been created by a German speaker. This is what Pfeffer and Cannon (1994) do in their comprehensive dictionary on German loanwords, but they count about 6,000 words.

The aim of this essay is twofold: First to find out which German loanwords are truly "German". I use Pfeffer and Cannon's work as a basis and count all loanwords which are etymologically German or are attested at least in Early High German (1350-1650). My second task in this paper, is to run these about 1,300 words I find through two large online corpora, British National Corpus (BNC) with 100 million words and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) with over 425 million words, to find out their frequency in modern English.

This essay will seek to emphasize the importance of corpus linguistics and how it can be employed to search a set of vocabulary for various studies, while about 40% of the round 1,300 native German loanwords words appear in either BNC, COCA or both corpora.

All round 1,300 words are classified after their semantic fields which are taken from Pfeffer and Cannon (1994) and analysed separately: first those that do not occur in the corpora, and then the ones which occur in the corpora. The latter set is described further, e.g. with regard to the difference between the corpora, both the preferences for some words, as well the different frequencies, but the differences between the corpora reflect unmistakably some lexical differences between UK and US English in their use of German loanwords.

Contents

List of tables.....	v
Abbreviations.....	vi
1 Introduction.....	1
2 The historical relation between German and English.....	2
3 English Vocabulary.....	4
3.1 The Term Loanword.....	4
3.2 The origin of English vocabulary.....	5
3.3 German Loanwords.....	7
4. Pfeffer/Cannon's dictionary of German Loanwords in English.....	9
4.1 Introduction:.....	9
4.2 My selection.....	12
5. The corpora.....	13
5.1 Corpus Linguistics.....	13
5.2 The British National Corpus (BNC).....	14
5.3 The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).....	14
5.4 Searching the Corpora.....	15
6. Native German Loanwords in English.....	15
6.1 Introduction.....	15
6.2 All Words.....	16
6.3 The semantic fields.....	17
6.4 The words that do not occur in either corpus.....	20
6.5 The words that were found in either corpus.....	22
6.5.1 Frequency.....	23
7 Conclusion.....	27
8. Works cited.....	29
9. Appendix.....	32

List of tables

Table 1: All 1,288 native German Loanwords found	16
Table 2: Distribution of Word Classes for all 1,288 German Loanwords.....	17
Table 3: The 20 most frequent Semantic Fields of all 1,288 words	18
Table 4: The 20 most frequent Semantic Fields of the non-occurring	21
Table 5: The Degree of acculturation of those non-occurring.....	21
Table 6: The 10 most frequent Semantic Fields of all 537 occurring words.....	22
Table 7: The Degree of acculturation of those occurring	22
Table 8: The 50 most frequent words in both BNC and COCA.....	23
Table 9: The 50 most frequent words in BNC.....	24
Table 10: The 50 most frequent words in COCA.....	25

Abbreviations

Sources and Languages

BNC	The British National Corpus
COCA	The Corpus of Contemporary American English
COED	Concise Oxford English Dictionary
Deg. of acc.	Degree of acculturation
G.	German
Gk.	Greek
GLIE	German Loanwords in English
OE	Old English
OED	Oxford English Dictionary
OHG	Old High German
OS	Old Saxon

Semantic field labels used:

Admin.	Administration	Lit.	Literature
Aeronautics		Math.	Mathematics
Agric.	Agriculture	Med.	Medicine
Anatomy		Metall.	Metallurgy
Anthrop.	Anthropology	Meteor.	Meteorology
Apparel		Mil.	Military
Archaeology		Mineral.	Mineralogy
Archit.	Architecture	Mining	
Art		Music	
Astronomy		Myth.	Mythology
Beverages		Optics	
Biol.	Biology	Ornith.	Ornithology
Bot.	Botany	Paleon.	Palaeontology
Chem.	Chemistry	Philos.	Philosophy
Chrystal.	Crystallography	Physics	
Commerce		Physiol.	Physiology
Currency		Politics	
Dance		Pottery	
Economics		Printing	
Ed.	Education	Psych.	Psychology
Entomology		Sociol.	Sociology
Food		Sports	
Forestry		Tech.	Technology
Furniture		Textiles	
Games		Theatre	
Geogr.	Geography	Theol.	Theology
Geol.	Geology	Trades	
History		Transp.	Transportation
Ichthy.	Ichthyology	Travel	
Industry		Zool.	Zoology
Ling.	Linguistics		

1 Introduction

When asked to name a few German loanwords in English, most people come only up with a few ones, perhaps *angst* or *rucksack* and many mention some stereotypes known from World War Two, such as *Gestapo*, *U-boat* or *Blitzkrieg*. Similarly, most scholars pay little attention to this part of English vocabulary. See for instance the discussion in Jackson and Zé Amvela (47). Further references for a detailed historical overview over the research on German loanwords are provided in Pfeffer and Cannon's *German Loanwords in English*¹(xix) and in Stanforth (4).

Nevertheless, in their dictionary, which is unquestionably the most comprehensive study to date on this subject, Pfeffer and Cannon collected 6,001 loanwords that have entered the English language from the 14th century onwards (GLIE 3). The authors use the term loanword in its broadest sense, i.e. both as loan (*angst*), loan translation (*beer garden* as a translation of G. *Biergarten*) or even as partial translations (*alpenglow*). Furthermore, Pfeffer and Cannon accept all words that are standardly accepted as part of German vocabulary, thus counting numerous Greco-Latin technical terms (e.g. *glycerose* from Gk. *glykerós* 'sweet'), most of them dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

This methodology violates the concept of etymology in my opinion for there is no distinction made between the native German loanwords, like *angst* and the Greco *glycerose* on the other hand. When doing research on the origin of words, one must tackle the task with precision and diligence, and a clear distinction must be made between cultural and etymological influences on a language. Therefore, I think the discussion about German loanwords should focus more on the etymology of the vocabulary in question, and whether they are native German or not.

My intention in this paper is twofold: First to find out which German loanwords are truly standard "High German"². In order to do this, I have filtered out the native German loanwords in GLIE as well as gone through some lists with German loanwords, like Knapp's *German English Words* (2005). If the word is attested in Early High German

¹ Hereafter referred to as GLIE.

² This does not mean that the dialectal forms are of no importance. Some dialects may give an important insight into "German" influence on English, and perhaps in a different context. However, in a short essay like this, the material must be restricted and for that reason, I have chosen to restrict myself to standard High German.

(the period 1350-1650), it belongs to the native German loanwords. My second task in this paper, is to run these words I find through two large online corpora, British National Corpus (BNC) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), to find out their frequency in modern English. With this information, I hope to provide a true picture of German influence on modern English.

In chapter two, I explain briefly the historical relation of German and English, which however, is not crucial for classifying German loanwords and serves merely the purpose of bringing the two languages closer to each other. In chapter three, I discuss the English vocabulary, both its composition and evolution, also with a reference to German loans. The terms of borrowing, like loanword and loan translation, are also explained here. Chapter four deals with Pfeffer and Cannon's dictionary, their criteria for including and excluding words and the semantic fields which each word is attributed to. Here, I also discuss my methods of selecting the native German loanwords. The two corpora, BNC and COCA, that I use on the lemmata that qualify as native German are introduced in chapter five. In this context, the term corpus linguistics is important, and I describe the importance this linguistic subfield can have. Finally, in chapter six, I present my results with various tables. The complete native German loanwords are provided separately in two tables in the appendix.

2 The historical relation between German and English

With the invasion of the British Isles in 449 by the Germanic³ tribes of Angles, Saxons, Frisians and Jutes, the language of the newcomers became quickly the dominant language. The language of these tribes as well as other Germanic tribes on the continent are in historical linguistics classified as West Germanic (van Gelderen 3; Krahe and Meid 27-29), which share features distinct from the other two Germanic language branches, East Germanic (extinct) and North Germanic (Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish).

At the time of the arrival of the Germanic tribes and for a while afterwards, the language spoken by the newcomers in the British Isles did not differ that much from the language spoken on the continent, and we should better call them two dialects of the same language (van Gelderen 3). The dialect spoken in the British Isles, which derived

³ Not to be confused with the adjective German. Germanic means '1. relating to or denoting the branch of the Indo-European language family (English, German, Dutch, Frisian, and the Scandinavian languages). 2. relating to or denoting the peoples speaking such languages' (Concise OED).

its name from the tribe name Angles, and goes now by the name English (Englisc in Old English) has changed a lot through the centuries, and is spoken by over a billion people all over the world (Crystal 7, van Gelderen 3).

On the continent, different dialects were spoken; on the north-west coast of Germany, the Saxon people spoke what is known as Old Saxon and which is manifested since the eight century in manuscripts (Schmidt 62). The descendant of Old Saxon is Low German which nowadays only exists in some dialects in northern Germany. In the south of modern Germany, several Upper German dialects were spoken (some of the Franconian dialects, Alemannic and Bavarian) which go together by the name of Old High German, and from which Modern High German is descended (Schmidt 62-63).

The old Germanic languages show many similarities in their grammar and vocabulary. The beginning of the Lord's Prayer in both languages is a good example to demonstrate the kinship of these two languages:

Old English: Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sī þīn nama gehālgod.⁴

Old High German: Fater unser, thū thār bist in himile, sī giheilagōt thīn namo.⁵

Both German and English have undergone some changes through time. However the latter has altered considerably more; both the grammar and the vocabulary with the numerous borrowings from French and Latin in Middle English which began with the Norman invasion in the 11th century (van Gelderen 47, 99, 281). Through colonization and emigration - especially in the 19th century -, the number of English speakers increased notably (Melchers and Shaw 6-8). In addition, many languages have borrowed extensively from English during the last century, and German has been no exception. Since the 1990s, the German language has been increasingly borrowing from English, and sometimes even substituting German words with their newly borrowed English counterpart, e.g. when people say *Keeper* instead of *Torwart* or use Germanised *shoppen* 'to shop' instead of *einkaufen*.⁶

On the other hand, English has borrowed some words from German, but how many are they and how frequently are they used in everyday English? These answers will be answered in chapter 6.

⁴ This is the standardised West Saxon dialect (9th century). Taken from Baugh and Cable 62.

⁵ This is from the East Franconian dialect (about 830). Taken from Braune and Ebbinghaus 56.

⁶ The Society of the German Language (Verein deutscher Sprache) has counted round 7,300 English loanwords in German of which they consider about 80% should be avoided (Junker).

3 English Vocabulary

3.1 The Term Loanword

Before I begin my research on German loanwords, we must define what a loanword is. When a word is taken from one language into another, it is usually called a *loanword*⁷ or a *borrowing*. Crystal observes that neither term "is really appropriate, as the receiving language does not give them back" (126). Loanword is the more respectable term, but the following threefold distinction, used by German linguists, is often applied by English speaking scholars:

1) Gastwort 'guest word': "retains its original pronunciation, spelling and meaning". Example *passé* (French) and *diva* (Italian).

2) Fremdwort 'foreign word': "has undergone partial assimilation". Example French *garage*. Different pronunciation ('garrij') and exists also as verb in English.

3) Lehnwort 'loan word' has assimilated and is not distinguished as such by many speakers. Good examples are the numerous early loans, like *bishop* (< Greek *episcopos*) and *cheese* (< Latin *caseus*) (Hughes 55).

It should be noted that the term Gastwort is barely used anymore by German linguists (see for example Bußmann 203, 396). The distinction is therefore mostly twofold: *Fremdwort* noting the not yet fully integrated word versus *Lehnwort* which should have assimilated phonologically and be known by most speakers. The fact is that many borrowings have been assimilated to the spelling and pronunciation of English, and they are no longer perceived as "foreign" by native speakers (Jackson and Zé Amvela 54). The distinction between a Fremdwort and Lehnwort (loanword) remains often unclear, and this division must be used with care (Bußmann 203). In this paper, I will only refer to the term loanword.

No less important is the distinction between a loanword and a loan translation. The latter – also known as *calque* (from French) – is simply a translation of the parts of a word (the morphemes) from one language into another in order to borrow some concept, idea etc. A good example is *superman* from German *Übermensch* (*über* 'over/super' + *mensch* 'man'⁸) (Hughes 55). During the Anglo-Saxon period, calques

⁷ The spelling differs between dictionaries and handbooks; some write it in two words (loan word) and others in one word (loanword) and I will follow that convention.

⁸ Interestingly, just the second part translates into native English (*man*), but the first part translates into Latin (*super*), which demonstrates the fusion character of English and English word formation.

were more common, and the origin of many of them remains obscure to most speakers. This goes for Old English *godspell* 'gospel' (literally 'good news') which was a direct translation from Latin *evangelium*. Sometimes, the calques did not survive and the Fremdwort, from which the calque derived, became the customary word. An example is Latin *unicornis* 'unicorn' (literally 'having a single horn') which was translated in Old English as *anhorn* which was replaced later with the Latin word (Jackson and Zé Amvela 29). But sometimes there are double forms: the loanword accepted by the speakers (*doppelgänger*) and the loan translation which shows the full integration of the word (*double-ganger*) (Stanforth 34).

Cannon suggests the term loanblend for partial adaptations or translations which include words like *alpenglow* 'a reddish glow observable near sunset or sunrise on an Alpine summit' where *Alpen-* is German and *glow* is English (GLIE 121).

3.2 The origin of English vocabulary

The terms vocabulary, lexis and lexicon are often used synonymously, and I will follow that convention in this paper. Whatever term is used, it refers "to the total stock of words in a language" (Jackson and Zé Amvela 14).

What characterises the English language compared to many other languages of the world, is its rich vocabulary. According to Minkova and Stockwell, the number of lemmata (entries) in the "unabridged" dictionaries range between 300,000 and 450,000 (462). The most comprehensive English dictionary, the online edition of the Oxford English Dictionary for example counts some 600,000 words (OED). Jackson and Zé Amvela point out that the combined lexicon of both dictionaries might be more than 750,000 (54).

The descendants of the Anglo Saxon words build the native English vocabulary. These include many common nouns (*hill, land, sheep*), adjectives (*black, dark, good*) and verbs (*become, do, eat*) (Jackson and Zé Amvela 37).

The English vocabulary has changed dramatically since the Anglo-Saxon period. Jackson and Zé Amvela observe that the nature of English vocabulary is "very cosmopolitan" (54). Even though the most common words are genuine Anglo-Saxon (descendants of old English), the English language has borrowed words from over 350 different languages (Crystal 126). The most influential languages are Latin and French⁹,

⁹ According to van Gelderen, about the half comes from French and Latin (3), which is the reason, English is sometimes labelled a Germanic-Romanic fusion language (Stanforth 36).

followed by Greek and Italian (Crystal 60). Viking rule from 787 until 1066, also left a lasting impact on the vocabulary with its Old Norse vocabulary like *landing, score, beck, fellow, take, give, both, get, skirt* and *sky* (Crystal 25, Jackson and Zé Amvela 43). Greek, as a classical language, has been the source of numerous technical terms; regardless of whether they have entered the language directly or through Latin or French: *pathos, telegram, xylophone*. Many Greek loans are old and were borrowed into Old English, e.g. *church* and *priest* (Jackson and Zé Amvela 44). Finally, one might mention Dutch/Low German¹⁰ borrowings (*cruise, deck* and *skipper*), Arabic loans borrowed mainly during the Middle English period (*cotton, syrup, alcohol* and *algebra*) and many others (Jackson and Zé Amvela 47-48).¹¹

However, when the frequency of words is considered, the situation looks completely different. Minkova and Stockwell note that the 100 most frequent words taken from the British National Corpus (BNC)¹² are almost exclusively of Germanic origin. Only three (*very, people* and *really*) of the most frequent words are not Germanic (465).

Furthermore, "up to 83 percent" of the 1,000 most frequent words "are descendants of Old English words" (Minkova and Stockwell 466). These most frequent words are so called core words (articles, conjunctions, prepositions, auxiliaries, pronouns, quantifiers, determiners) which belong to the closed class words, i.e. words which are normally non-productive in word formation (Jackson and Zé Amvela 21).¹³

English is still borrowing, even though the frequency of borrowing has reduced in recent times (Jackson and Zé Amvela 50). Cannon has presented a study of more than thousand recent loanwords from 84 languages and not surprisingly, French is the biggest donor with about 25% share. According to Cannon, 6% are from German and Greek each, being in 6th and 7th place (qtd. in Jackson and Zé Amvela 50).¹⁴

¹⁰ Not to be confused with or equated with High German. During the 6th and 7th century the so called Second Sound Shift divided the German language into High German in the south and Low German in the north. The border goes approximately after a line passing through Cologne and Berlin. The main characteristics of this sound shift are for example: *t > ss* (Old Saxon *etan* vs. OHG *essan* 'eat') and *p > f* (Old Saxon *skip* vs. OHG *skif* 'ship') (Braune and Ebbinghaus 81, 86).

¹¹ See Jackson and Zé Amvela (38-50) for a good overview over loanwords in English. See also Crystal (2003), van Gelderen (2006) and Hughes (2000).

¹² See chapter five for explanation of this corpus.

¹³ See Márquez's (700) discussion about the difficulty of defining a core vocabulary.

¹⁴ See also Best (68) for a discussion about ranking the influence of German on English. According to him, German is only in place 13 (ibid.).

3.3 German Loanwords

Normally, German is not considered to have had a great influence on English. Most scholars¹⁵ refer to it as a minor influence on the English lexicon, like Jackson and Zé Amvela who assert that High German compared to Low German "has had comparatively little impact on English" (47) and besides borrowings in fields such as geology and mineralogy (e.g. *cobalt* and *quartz*), and some food terms (e.g. *delicatessen* and *schnapps*), there are "a small miscellany of borrowings" like *angst*, *ersatz*, *Gestalt* etc. (47). Despite this common belief, German loanwords are quite common and some exist in many languages. In *Ausgewanderte Wörter*, edited by Jutta Limbach, there are many nice examples of German words which have been borrowed all over the world, like *arbeit* 'work', *blitzkrieg*, and *zeitgeist* (55, 46, 38) but most of these words are also to be found in English.

Sometimes, it is considered exotic to include a German word or phrase in an advertisement or commercial, like Audi's *Vorsprung durch Technik* 'Advancement through technology' or Volkswagen's *Fahrvergnügen* 'driving enjoyment' (Hedderich 56). And at times, German is even used for stylistic reasons where an English equivalent could be used (e.g. *spirit of the age* instead of *zeitgeist*), but the German loanword gives the text some special flair (Stanforth 132).

Stubbs asserts that many only think of "World War Two" vocabulary in connection with German loanwords, such as *Nazi*, *Führer*, *Luftwaffe*, *Anschluss* and *Blitzkrieg* (19). However, he points out that because of how much larger the influence is in academic areas¹⁶, the stereotypes should be balanced out (25). In this case, it is significant whether one considers all German loanwords in GLIE or only the native German which this paper will focus on. Because if all words are taken into account, the stereotypes are only a small fraction. See chapter six for further analyses on the native German loanwords.

In their dictionary, Pfeffer and Cannon have truly collected almost every word in English that could be labelled German. Their 6,001 loanwords, from the first one attested in the fourteenth century to the most recent one from 1990, provide an invaluable cultural monument to the superiority of German scientists in the nineteenth century. That is because the authors decide to stretch the term of loanword and use it

¹⁵ See also Stubbs 19 and Hedderich 53. Pfeffer and Cannon (xix) give a good overview of some scholars of the same opinion.

¹⁶ See chapter four.

both for loans, loan translations and numerous Greco-Latin technical terms (like *hydrothermal* from Gk. *hydro-* + *thermal*) and thereby reach this large number of loanwords. If all the loanwords in the book are considered, the five biggest semantic fields¹⁷ are (in this order): Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biology, Geology and Botany (GLIE 4). This surely raises some questions about the definition of etymology and Stubbs for instance rejects this methodology as being "rather dubious" (21). In addition he points out that the Greco-Latin words have been formed by academics and scientists regardless of "national or language groups" (21).

It is important to keep in mind that the exact path of a loanword is sometimes obscure. Is the word a direct loan from French or was the French word first borrowed into German, and from there into English? Because of this, some dictionaries use the term 'International Scientific' for the Greco-Latin scientific words (van Gelderen 222, Görlach 79).

According to Pfeffer and Cannon, the oldest German loanword in English is the now obsolete *snorkle* 'a wrinkle or crease' which dates back to 1340. Stanforth mentions some OE words like *dryhtenlic* 'of the Lord' and *timbran* 'build' which often are said to be borrowed from OHG (*truhtinlih* and *zimbron*) (38).¹⁸ This etymology, however, as Stanforth explains is really uncertain (39). According to GLIE, the number of German loanwords that entered English in the period before 1500-1800 amounts to 440. Between 1851-1900 they are 1,793 and between 1901-1950 1,629 (6).

Often, the lexical impact of one language on another is not reflected quantitatively in relation to cultural influence. When one has in mind the great cultural influence Germany had on England with Luther's reformation, the number of loanwords related to the reformation is astonishingly low or around ten, among them are *Silverling*, and loan translations like *mercy seat* < G. *Gnadenstuhl* and *sin flood* < G. *Sündflut* < G. *Sintflut* 'general flood' (Stanforth 42-43).

Although a language may borrow words from another language, that does not necessarily mean that the pronunciation of the loanword follows. In the case of German loanwords, English has not borrowed any sounds from German. The words have been adapted to the English sound system (GLIE xxii). According to Stanforth, there are minor modifications in the orthography to adopt the German loanwords; the most important loanwords are: German <ß> is written <ss> (*edelweiss*), the umlaut (pair of

¹⁷ See chapter four about semantic fields.

¹⁸ The OHG words themselves are loan translations from Latin (*dominicus* and *aedificare*).

dots above a vowel) are mostly omitted (*fuhrer* instead of *föhler*), <c> is written instead of <k> (*cobalt*) and <y> instead of <j> (*yager* beside *jäger*) (87).

English has not only borrowed words from Germany, there are also some quite common affixes¹⁹ taken from German which are used for building new words in English: *-burger* (*beefburger*, *cheeseburger*, *veggie-burger*), *-fest* (*bookfest*, *fanfest*, *songfest*), *wunder-* (*wunderland*) and *-meister* (*schockmeister*, *talkmeister*).

4. Pfeffer/Cannon's dictionary of German Loanwords in English

4.1 Introduction:

As already mentioned, Pfeffer and Cannon's dictionary of German Loanwords in English is the most comprehensive collection of German loanwords in English. For that reason, I decided to use that as a base for my research. In the main part of the dictionary there are 5,380 words and in the appendix there are 621 separately listed words which according to the authors are "archaic or rarely used" (GLIE xxxiv). About five-sixths of the appendix words come from specialized English dictionaries. It is therefore no surprise that few of them were found in either corpus (i.e. BNC or COCA).

Pfeffer and Cannon's dictionary of German loanwords is based upon an earlier work by Pfeffer: *Deutsches Sprachgut im Wortschatz der Amerikaner und Engländer* (1987) which contains over 3,000 German loanwords in American and British English. Before that publication, few scholars had dedicated a whole book on this subject. Apart from Pfeffer and Cannon's dictionary, no thorough recent²⁰ research on German loanwords has appeared, except for Stanforth's book *Deutsche Einflüsse auf den englischen Wortschatz in Geschichte und Gegenwart* (1996) which aims at giving a comprehensive overview of the German loanwords. Stanforth uses the vocabulary in GLIE as well as OED and several other dictionaries. Stanforth's criteria for loanwords to be accepted are that they are accepted by speakers and included in dictionaries (34). He leaves out obsolete words, personal and proprietary names, currencies and specialist terms, which

¹⁹ In German, these affixes are actually free morphemes in compounds, which have been reanalysed in English as suffixes.

²⁰ C. T. Carr in his *The German Influence on the English Vocabulary* (1934) was the first to systematically present a study of the total German vocabulary in English. He based his study mostly on OED with its supplement. He came to total 820 words, but he left out many specialist terms (qtd. in Stanforth 156) and he estimated the number of active German loanwords did not exceed 200 (qtd. in Stanforth 159).

gave him some 1,160 words which he reduced down to 293 active loanwords (159). However, this number is a pure assumption based on frequency in dictionaries, and not on real statistical or frequency studies. Apart from Stanforth's results, his book is a splendid work in many details. He, for example, offers a detailed overview of important and interesting loanwords for each century (37-63).

The main sources for the corpus in GLIE are OED, the Random House Dictionary and Webster's Third (GLIE xxvi). Each lemma is followed by the year of the first known occurrence and the semantic field to which the word belongs. Pfeffer and Cannon have attributed each word with a semantic field, but they are sixty nine in all. The seven most frequent semantic fields in GLIE are Mineralogy (857), Chemistry (687), Biology (343), Geology (318), Botany (211), Politics (201), Music (193) and these account for 52% of all loanwords. Most of these fields, belong to a certain science or technical field. In addition, there is one field labelled Miscellany (221 words) which includes words that are "too general or otherwise difficult to classify" (GLIE 108). We will see afterwards that many common words belong to this field.

After the semantic fields, follows the etymology and the English definition which is taken from one of the three main sources whenever possible. Subsequently, one or more of the main sources are cited. If the word appears in none of them, the other sources are cited (GLIE xxxii-xxxiv). Finally, the authors rate each word by its assumed "degree of assimilation/acculturation" (GLIE xxxiii). This system is based upon an older system that Cannon used in his previous research. By checking out in how many selected dictionaries a word appears, Cannon assigned each word in the main part with a rating from 2-4, the highest number meaning the word appears at least in all the main sources and thereby shows the highest degree of assimilation (xxxiii-iv). Cannon does not describe in detail the criteria for belonging to each rating level (i.e. in how many dictionaries a word must appear to qualify for rating 2-4). Nor does he explain thoroughly the exact difference between each rating. The words in the Appendix automatically receive the lowest rating 1 as they are not yet integrated, but may be "awaiting inclusion in the principal lexicons" (GLIE xxxiv). The dictionaries that were consulted to assess the acculturation are the three main sources plus four American and four British desk dictionaries (xxxiii-xxxiv). The distribution between these four stages are as follows: 10% belong to stage 1, 19% to stage 2, 21% to stage 4 and the majority 50% to stage 3 (GLIE 126-27). If the 621 words of the appendix are left out, the stage 3 words reach 56% with almost 3,000 words.

One of the main criteria for being included in GLIE, is that the word must be attested in (Early) New High German (xxiii). The authors achieved the high number of loanwords by extending the term loanword. To demonstrate this, Görlach has listed the nine categories of loanwords that are included in the dictionary (78):

1. simple and compound words of German form. Both the meaning and the form are transferred (*angst*).
2. hybrid compounds made in German (*autobahn*). *Auto-* is a short form of *automobile* and *bahn* is German.
3. partial adaptations or translations (*alpenglow*). *Alpen-* is German and *glow* is English.
4. loan translations (*afterburner* for G. *Nachbrenner*).
5. semantic loans (*elector* < G. *Kurfürst*). The meaning was borrowed from German.
6. English derivations made from German bases (*alpenstocker* after G. *alpenstock*).
7. Proper names and (German) derivations made from these (*fahrenheit, gauss*).
8. neo-Latin/Greek compounds and derivations first suggested by a German (*activism*).
9. partial translations from these (*abreact* for G. *abreagieren*). The prefix is retained but the English form used for the verb.

Görlach rejects categories 8 and 9, to which 70-80% of the vocabulary in GLIE belongs, because there is “nothing German in their form” (78). Most of these words are scientific, mainly in the fields of physics, chemistry and biology.

Pfeffer and Cannon exclude all words that were not transferred directly from German into English. As an example they mention the "German" *Vampir* which was borrowed into French from where it entered English (xxv). I agree with this convention, however *Vampir* should not be included at all for it is not German in the first place! *Vampir* is unambiguously Slavic, whether it is Serbian, Bulgarian or Macedonian, and besides it is first reported 1725 in German (Kluge 852).

The authors also reject loans taken from Yiddish. Even if the Yiddish word has its counterpart in German (like Yiddish *drek* < MHG *dreck*). The views about the status of Yiddish are controversial. Even though it originated as an MHG variant spoken by Jews who migrated to Eastern Europe, many scholars regard it as a separate language. During the Middle Ages, the Jews in Central Europe (Ashkenazi Jews) adopted the German

dialects spoken at that time (Middle High German). This language fused with Hebrew, Aramaic and Slavic languages (Haarmann 195). The fusion features of Yiddish (which means simply 'Jewish' in Yiddish) are obvious in the phonology, morphology, and lexis. So, in spite of its High German origin, Yiddish must be viewed as an independent language (Haarmann 194). According to Cannon, one more reason for excluding Yiddish, are Yiddish loans like *nebbish* 'a pitifully ineffectual or timid man' which is originally a Slavic borrowing (131). Some Yiddish words like *dreck* 'trash' are taken as German loanwords by some (like Knapp 27) because of German *Dreck*, which, however, has not quite the same meaning in German 'dirt, filth, mud'.

I agree with Evelyn who mentions the importance of GLIE as a historical dictionary and as a result a “valuable reference source for historical linguists and cultural historians” (449). The dictionary reflects the period, mainly the 19th century, when German had its greatest impact on English (Hedderich 54).

4.2 My selection

Pfeffer and Cannon have admitted that they cannot tell how many of the words in their dictionary still exist in spoken English (GLIE xxiii). Stubbs notes that etymological dictionaries (which applies as well to GLIE) contain information about when a word first entered the language. But "we cannot see words die" (GLIE 22).²¹ This stresses the need for some data about the frequency of German loanwords in contemporary English which I present in this essay. In addition, I think the loanwords which are truly etymologically "German" must be filtered out. To do this, I have picked out all native German loanwords found in GLIE, and run them through two large text corpora to do research on the frequencies of the words that I found. My methodology is as follows:

1. My selection consists solely of all native German loanwords in English.
2. To fulfil the criteria for being native German, the word must occur in Early High German (Frühneuhochdeutsch 1350-1650). This means that the word could originally come from Latin, like G. *fest* < Latin *fēstum* 'feast'. But the majority are of Germanic origin.
3. I omit all proper names used for chemicals, minerals etc. (example Adalin 'a sedative for sleeping').

²¹ Similar comment by Hedderich (53).

4. Feminine forms of nouns ending in -in (like *Zigeunerin* from *Zigeuner* 'gypsy') are omitted.
5. I use the British National Corpus and the Corpus of Contemporary American English to establish the frequency of every word.
6. I will show the degree of acculturation as used in GLIE and compare it to the frequency numbers from the corpora.
7. I go thoroughly through the etymology for each word and take care to exclude all obscurities and words wrongly counted as German. For example, the interjection *hurrah* which according to Pfeffer/Cannon comes possibly from German *hurra!*, the imperative of the verb *hurren*. According to Kluge (389), it first occurs in the 18th century, and the relationship between *hurra* and *hurren* is unclear.
8. In my table with the German loanwords, I include the semantic field and meaning as used in GLIE.

If we turn back to the list of categories presented by Görlach above, it becomes obvious that my selection includes only the two first categories:

1. simple and compound words of German form (*angst*)
2. hybrid compounds made in German (*autobahn*)

Loan translations are not less interesting, but they demand an independent study themselves, which would demand far more space than is available in this essay.

5. The corpora

5.1 Corpus Linguistics

One of the disadvantages of GLIE is that it doesn't tell us anything about whether the loanwords are still used (Jacobson 450, GLIE xxiii). One way to establish the frequency in modern English of the words in my material is to search large text corpora. I have used two of the largest existing corpora: The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC).

Since the 1960s electronic text corpora have become an ever more important aid in analysing certain kinds of language features, like the composition of vocabulary, frequency of certain words etc. (McEnery and Gabrielatos 33). Corpus linguistics is not

a theory in itself, but a method to do linguistics. Some even equate corpus linguistics with empirical linguistics, as it "focus[es] on quantitative information", i.e. frequency and statistics (McEnery and Gabrielatos 34-35). Consequently, many modern dictionary makers rely on corpora for choosing their lemmata (McEnery and Gabrielatos 48) because it is the only possibility "to be sure of capturing sufficient and reliable information on the meaning and usage of words" (Jackson and Zé Amvela 170). The corpora have also been used to publish various frequency lists, both on the Internet and in print: for example Leech, Rayson and Wilson (2001) have published a word frequency book based on the BNC with various tables.

The first corpora in the 1960s were quite small, like the Brown Corpus assembled at Brown University in the USA which consisted of one million words in all (Jackson and Zé Amvela 173). McEnery and Gabrielatos, however, stress the importance of compiling corpora that "contain whole texts, not samples" (43). They also point out that the corpora should be as large as possible. One reason for that is to prevent hapax legomena²² (44). The large BNC and COCA corpora with their 100 million and 400 million words respectively, provide much more reliable results than so many smaller corpora.

5.2 The British National Corpus (BNC)

BNC is a collection of 100 million words with samples "of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources" (BNC). 90% of the corpus is from written texts and the rest consists of transcriptions of informal conversations. This corpus focuses on modern British English, but the material was collected from 1991-1994, and no texts or transcriptions have been added after that (What is the BNC).

There are several websites which provide free access to the corpus. I use the website provided by Mark Davies (see below).

5.3 The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

COCA is the "largest freely-available corpus of English" (COCA), and the only corpus which deals only with American English. It was created by Mark Davies of Brigham Young University in 2008, but he also provides access to other corpora

²² Hapax legomenon 'A word or form of which only one instance is recorded in a literature or an author' (OED Online). These can be a rare word or "some weird ad-hoc invention" (Plag 54), as found in poetry for example. The latter kinds of hapaxes are, however, quite rare (ibid.).

including the BNC. The COCA contains over 425 million words and is "equally divided among spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic texts" (COCA), which means about 20% spoken text. The material dates from 1990-2011, and material is added to the corpus every year (COCA).

5.4 Searching the Corpora

Both corpora provide the possibility to search with wildcards (* and ?), and to search by part of speech or even just the exact lemma. This is very important to ensure the best possible results. I search all forms of the word, i.e. for the verb *abseil*, I search "abseil*" and find *abseil*, *abseils*, *abseiling* for example. The same goes for the nouns and adjectives. Care must be taken to filter out instances that do not belong to the meaning being searched for. For instance, when searching for the noun *jaeger* 'hunter', I must filter out all examples where it is used as a personal name. Only words which are used as loanwords in an English context are considered. If a word is used within a German quote, it is of course not counted. This is possible because in both corpora, the results are represented in context with a bold keyword like in the following example:

the faith, the doctrine of socialism, an [sic] that was to embrace an. **ersatz** religion. One (genuine) religion was enough. As we approached the river (BNC)

The corpora provide many search possibilities, like looking for words that collocate, only searching certain sections, like the spoken/written material, only academic texts, newspapers etc. In both corpora, the user can first search one corpus, and subsequently compare the search results with other corpora provided by Mark Davies. In all my searches, I have searched all sections.

6. Native German Loanwords in English

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter, I present a number of tables with the most important statistics, like distribution of the loanwords between the main part of GLIE and the Appendix words in GLIE. Furthermore, in these tables information is added about the most frequent semantic fields and what I should like to emphasize, the frequency numbers from the corpora. In connection with these numbers, I will also find out whether there is a correlation between the "degree of acculturation" rating in GLIE and the frequency

numbers from the corpora. Here, I will also compare the results from BNC to the results from COCA to demonstrate the difference between the frequency and usage of German loanwords in UK and US English.

6.2 All Words

Of all 6,010 words (the main part and the appendix) in GLIE, 1,266 are to be classified as native German, which means 21%. The proportion is lower if we just count the words in the main part: 910 of 5,389 which makes 17%. In the Appendix, it is the other way around, because 57% or 356 of 621 words are native German, although only 8% of them occur in either corpus.

In addition to the words in GLIE, twenty one words were found in various lists, like Knapp's German English Words and Wikipedia, but some of the words in these lists did not qualify because they were dialectal (Yiddish or coming from some local dialect). The distribution between corpora (and those occurring in neither corpus) in the main part of GLIE and the Appendix, as well as the few words that are not in GLIE are presented in Table 1:

Table 1: All 1,288 native German Loanwords found

	All words		Main part		Appendix		Not in GLIE	
	1,288		910		356		22	
Both in BNC and COCA	291	23%	269	30%	11	3%	11	50%
Just in BNC	60	5%	54	6%	4	1%	2	9%
Just in COCA	186	14%	164	18%	15	4%	7	32%
Occurs in NEITHER corpus	751	58%	423	46%	326	92%	2	9%
TOTAL	1,288	100%	910	100%	356	100%	22	100%
All words								
Occurs somewhere	537	42%						
Occurs in NEITHER corpus	751	58%						
TOTAL	1,288	100%						

In the appendix, the total 1,288 German loanwords are presented in two tables (Table 11 and Table 12): first those that DO NOT occur in either corpus, and then those found in either corpus. In table 11, I only include the word class, the semantic field and Cannon's Degree of acculturation. The second one is much more detailed with seven

columns (word, word class, meaning, semantic field, BNC frequencies, COCA frequencies and degree of acculturation) because the focus is on this part in this research. Note that I only include a translation with the words in the latter table because they represent an active vocabulary.

When the results from the two corpora of the occurring words are viewed separately, both corpora have almost an equal number of hapax legomena, 91 in BNC and 95 in COCA. The majority of the German loanwords in this study are nouns as can be seen in table 2, still in GLIE the proportion of nouns is even higher or 90%. There are also some adjectives, but few words of other classes including multi-word expressions or bound forms (like *über alles* 'above everything'). The distribution of the word classes is shown in table 2:

Table 2: Distribution of Word Classes for all 1,288 German Loanwords

Word Class	Number of Words	%
Noun	1,040	81%
Adjective	154	12%
Verb	36	3%
Adverb	8	0.5%
Interjection	16	1%
Phrases	33	2.5%
Prefix	1	

6.3 The semantic fields

As mentioned before, the most frequently occurring semantic fields in GLIE, are to be explained by the number of Greco-Latin technical terms which are habitual in these fields. When the GLIE vocabulary has been filtered of these terms, the situation is somewhat different. In table 3, the ten most frequent semantic fields in GLIE are compared with the twenty most frequent semantic fields of the entire vocabulary that this thesis is based on. Columns three and four are only to show comparison with the 751 non-occurring words, with the semantic fields for these words being further presented in table 4.

Table 3: The 20 most frequent Semantic Fields of all 1,288 words

Semantic Field	Number of Words	% of 1,288	Just the 751 non-occurring	% of 751	The 10 most frequent semantic Fields in GLIE	%
Music	240	19%	202	27%	Mineralogy	16%
Miscellany	141	11%	58	8%	Chemistry	13%
Geology	87	7%	66	9%	Biology	6%
Politics	87	7%	29	4%	Geology	6%
Food	72	6%	26	3%	Miscellany	4%
Medicine	50	4%	44	6%	Botany	4%
Military	47	4%	6	1%	Politics	4%
Beverages	45	3%	19	3%	Music	3.5%
Linguistics	41	3%	33	4%	Medicine	3.5%
Philosophy	40	3%	20	3%	Biochemistry	3.5%
Sports	38	3%	18	2%		
Art	31	2%	20	3%		
Sociology	30	2%	13	2%		
Botany	26	2%	17	2%		
Currency	23	2%	10	1%		
Zoology	23	2%	13	2%		
Literature	22	2%	12	2%		
Mineralogy	16	1%	11	1%		
Biology	13	1%	10	1%		
Psychology	13	1%	7	1%		
Remaining Semantic Fields	203	14%	117	16%		
TOTAL	1,288	100%	751			

If we take a short glance at the top ten fields with regard to their actual use, it is interesting to see which fields are represented. In some fields, there are words which are mostly used in specialist groups by scientists, experts etc. These words are usually among those not occurring in the corpora, and by comparing columns two and four in the table above, it is obvious that the geology, medicine and linguistics vocabulary shares the same rare usage in common language.

The majority of the Music words, are adjectives which are used as tempo and character markings in classical music (Ramos). Even though Italian is the general language for music scores (e.g. *allegro* 'fast'), German expressions became common during the Romantic era, and gave us expressions like *schnell* 'fast', *erregt* 'agitated' (Ramos). The others are mainly instrumental words, like *Altgeige* 'viola' and *Waldhorn* 'the old, valveless French horn', or other special musical terms. About three fourths of the Music words are ranked 1-2 according to the degree of acculturation, and 202 of them do not occur in the corpora.

The three most common geological words in both corpora are *cobalt* 'a hard silvery-white magnetic metal', found 855 times in BNC and 128 times in COCA, *loess* 'a

loosely compacted yellowish-grey deposit of wind-blown sediment' and *graben* 'a depressed segment of the earth's surface bounded by faults'. Exactly fifty of the geological words are rated with stage 3 or 4 of acculturation, but only twenty one of them appear in either corpus.

Only six German medicine words were attested in the corpora: *Kurhaus* 'the building at a German health resort where medicinal waters are dispensed', *Rinderpest* 'cattle plague', *Einstellung* 'a pronounced tendency to respond in a certain way to a particular stimulus', *Kurort* 'A health resort in Germany/German-speaking countries', *Trinkhalle* 'A place at a spa where medicinal water is dispensed for drinking; a pump-room' and *Mittelschmerz* 'pain that occurs between menstrual periods', and all of them appear no more than one to four times, except *Rinderpest* which is attested sixty seven times in COCA. The explanation for this high number is that all occurrences are taken from two scientific articles, one article from *Bioscience* and another from *Natural History*. Unsurprisingly, both articles deal with *Rinderpest* in Africa.

Most of the linguistic terms here are widely used by linguists, but without doubt few are familiar to the average English speaker. Four of the nine occurring linguistic terms are found in both corpora: *Ablaut* 'alternation in the vowels of related word forms (e.g. in sing, sang, sung)', *Umlaut* 'A change in the sound of a vowel produced by partial assimilation to an adjacent sound', *Urtext* 'An original text; a text's earliest version' and *Ursprache* 'A parent language, a protolanguage'. *Umlaut* occurs twenty three times in COCA, but the others are rare.

The semantic fields with the most common vocabulary found in the corpora are miscellany, politics, food and military. Beverages and philosophy on the other hand are distributed equally between the occurring and non-occurring words. Eighty three of the miscellany words are in either corpus and forty nine in both corpora. These include many common German words and phrases, like *Rucksack* 'backpack' and *guten Tag* 'Good day'. The degree of acculturation in this field ranks from one to four.

The majority of the highest ranking political words are known from World War Two, such as *Reich* (many in the context Third Reich) 'The German state (1871-1945 or 1933-1945)', *Gestapo* 'The German secret police of the Nazi regime', *Kristallnacht* 'The night of the pogrom against the Jews of Germany on Nov. 9, 1938' and *Sturmabteilung* 'A Nazi paramilitary force'.

Many foodstuffs are known from German and especially in US English; I will go into details about the difference between the adoption of German loanwords in UK and

US English in section 5 of this chapter. These include *burger*, *frankfurter*, *pretzel*, *stollen* and *bratwurst*. The most common military words are *halt* 'a temporary stop on a march or journey (n), to make a halt (v)', *blitz* and *flak*. Most of the military vocabulary is related to World War Two and among the political words are many that represent political and historical events.

The most common vocabulary in GLIE is found within fields where the majority is formed from Latin and Greek roots, i.e. the musical, geological etc. words.

6.4 The words that do not occur in either corpus

Most of the non-occurring words in either corpus are either scientific or used in some specific context, and their apparently rare use is not surprising. A few words of this list might have been expected in the corpora. Among some are these: *Götterdämmerung*, *Lett*, *Langläufer* and *Lied* because they are quite common and all but *Lett* are found in current German loanwords lists, like the one compiled by Knapp (2005).

It must be noted that even the average German speaker²³ is not familiar with many of these 751 non-occurring words. As seen in table 1, only 30 (of 356) of the Appendix words in GLIE appear in either corpus, which does not surprise as none of them are rated with a higher grade of assimilation than one. On the other hand, the vocabulary from the main part is rated between two and four.

²³ The author of this paper is quite familiar with the German language and he was seeing many of the loanwords in GLIE for the first time. Görlach maintains that an educated German "is likely to know less than 10% of the words listed" in GLIE (78).

Table 4: The 20 most frequent Semantic Fields of the non-occurring

Semantic Field	Number of Words	%
Music	202	27%
Geology	66	9%
Miscellany	58	8%
Medicine	44	6%
Linguistics	33	4%
Politics	29	4%
Food	26	3%
Art	20	3%
Philosophy	20	3%
Beverages	19	3%
Sports	18	2%
Botany	17	2%
Sociology	13	2%
Zoology	13	2%
Literature	12	2%
Mineralogy	11	1%
Biology	10	1%
Games	10	1%
Currency	10	1%
Mythology	9	1%
Remaining Semantic Fields	111	15%
TOTAL	751	100%

Table 5: The Degree of acculturation of those non-occurring

GRADING	NUMBER	%
No grading	2	
Grading 1	326	43.5%
Grading 2	73	10%
Grading 3	326	43.5%
Grading 4	24	3%
TOTAL	751	100%

As expected, there are hardly any words that belong to the most assimilated group (4). However, the same number of words for both grading 1 and 3 is quite unusual, especially when one expects these acculturation numbers to shed some light on the actual distribution of the vocabulary in contemporary English. But as mentioned in chapter four, 50% of the lemmata in GLIE belong to grading three and about 20% each to grading two and four. With that in mind, the high percentage of grading three could easily be explained, but still this number is surprisingly high.

6.5 The words that were found in either corpus

Table 6: The 10 most frequent Semantic Fields of all 537 occurring words

Semantic Field	Number of Words	% of 1,288	The 10 most frequent semantic Fields in GLIE	%
Miscellany	83	15%	Mineralogy	16%
Politics	58	11%	Chemistry	13%
Food	46	9%	Biology	6%
Military	41	8%	Geology	6%
Music	38	7%	Miscellany	4%
Beverages	26	5%	Botany	4%
Geology	21	4%	Politics	4%
Philosophy	20	4%	Music	3.5%
Sports	20	4%	Medicine	3.5%
Sociology	17	3%	Biochemistry	3.5%
Remaining Semantic Fields	86	16%		
TOTAL	537	100%		

Table 6 presents some pertinent data from table 3 in compact form. These statistics speak for themselves and pose few surprises. The most common fields are either common words, World War Two vocabulary (political and military words) or culinary/beverage words.

Table 7: The Degree of acculturation of those occurring

GRADING	NUMBER	%
No grading	19	3.5%
Grading 1	30	5.5%
Grading 2	61	11%
Grading 3	234	44%
Grading 4	193	36%
TOTAL	537	100%

Compared to the statistics in GLIE, the numbers in table 7 are somewhat to be expected; 79% fall into grading three or four. However, the inequality between grading two and four is quite different from the facts in GLIE, and more like one would have predicted. This, along with the results from the 5, shows that any assumptions about integrity of loanwords based on its number of occurrences in a handful of dictionaries is vague.

6.5.1 Frequency

Table 8: The 50 most frequent words in both BNC and COCA

	Word	Word class	Semantic field	BNC frequency	COCA frequency	Deg. of acc.
1.	dollar	n	Currency	3,640	53,655	4
2.	halt	v	Mil.	1,469	4,802	4
3.	burger	n	Food	333	5,005	4
4.	halt	n	Mil.	1,113	2,959	4
5.	kindergarten	n	Ed.	99	3,932	4
6.	hamburger	n	Food	181	2,882	4
7.	bum	n	Miscellany	510	2,515	4
8.	zinc	n	Chem.	439	1,657	4
9.	Reich	n	Politics	246	1,366	4
10.	blitz	n	Mil.	283	1,008	4
11.	angst, ängste	n	Psych.	111	960	4
12.	Herr	n	Miscellany	468	602	4
13.	cobalt	n	Geol.	855	128	4
14.	lager	n	Beverages	560	342	4
15.	plunder	v	Sociol.	262	630	4
16.	quartz	n	Mineral.	248	627	4
17.	schnapper/snapper	n	Ichthy.	75	800	4
18.	flak	n	Mil.	175	649	4
19.	waltz	v	Dance	89	616	4
20.	hinterland	n	Geogr.	199	491	4
21.	spindle	n	Anatomy	137	548	4
22.	poodle	n	Zool.	97	582	4
23.	hamster	n	Zool.	159	445	4
24.	waltz	n	Music	185	387	4
25.	kitsch	n	Art, Lit.	89	477	4
26.	rucksack	n	Miscellany	313	250	4
27.	Gestapo	n	Politics	95	430	4
28.	glitzy	a	Miscellany	71	448	4
29.	kaiser	n	Politics	143	367	4
30.	Deutsche mark/Deutschmark/D-mark	n	Currency	279	180	4
31.	frau/Frau	n	Miscellany	216	240	4
32.	bum	v	Miscellany	37	391	4
33.	delicatessen	n	Food	135	261	4
34.	spiel	n	Miscellany	39	332	4
35.	ersatz	n	Miscellany	30	340	4
36.	Zeitgeist	n	Sociol.	30	315	4
37.	Luftwaffe	n	Mil.	146	161	3
38.	U-boat	n	Mil.	110	189	4
39.	doodle/doudle	v	Music	32	251	3
40.	gestalt/Gestalt	n	Psych.	49	223	4
41.	snorkel	n	Sports	27	244	4
42.	leitmotiv/leitmotif	n	Music	64	167	4
43.	heil	interj.	Sports, Politics	31	193	3
44.	schnapps	n	Beverages	29	195	4
45.	burgher	n	Politics	67	148	4
46.	panzer	n	Mil.	25	181	4
47.	larch	n	Bot.	74	128	4
48.	feldspar/feldspath	n	Mineral.	82	100	4
49.	autobahn	n	Transp.	65	108	4
50.	Wehrmacht	n	Mil.	51	136	3

The thirty one words in bold type in table 8 appear both in table 9 and 10 and all but one are rated with degree 4 of acculturation.

Table 9: The 50 most frequent words in BNC

	Word	Word class	Semantic field	BNC frequency	COCA frequency	Deg. of acc.
1.	dollar	n	Currency	3,640	53,655	4
2.	halt	v	Mil.	1,469	4,802	4
3.	halt	n	Mil.	1,113	2,959	4
4.	cobalt	n	Geol.	855	128	4
5.	lager	n	Beverages	560	342	4
6.	bum	n	Miscellany	510	2,515	4
7.	Herr	n	Miscellany	468	602	4
8.	zinc	n	Chem.	439	1,657	4
9.	burger	n	Food	333	5,005	4
10.	rucksack	n	Miscellany	313	250	4
11.	blitz	n	Mil.	283	1,008	4
12.	Deutsche mark/Deutschmark/D-mark	n	Currency	279	180	4
13.	plunder	v	Sociol.	262	630	4
14.	torte	n	Food	255	8	4
15.	quartz	n	Mineral.	248	627	4
16.	Reich	n	Politics	246	1,366	4
17.	frau/Frau	n	Miscellany	216	240	4
18.	spanner	n	Mil.	209	52	4
19.	Bundestag	n	Politics	207	73	4
20.	hinterland	n	Geogr.	199	491	4
21.	waltz	n	Music	185	387	4
22.	hamburger	n	Food	181	2,882	4
23.	flak	n	Mil.	175	649	4
24.	hamster	n	Zool.	159	445	4
25.	Luftwaffe	n	Mil.	146	161	3
26.	kaiser	n	Politics	143	367	4
27.	spindle	n	Anatomy	137	548	4
28.	delicatessen	n	Food	135	261	4
29.	abseil	v	Sports	126	2	3
30.	angst, ängste	n	Psych.	111	960	4
31.	U-boat	n	Mil.	110	189	4
32.	kindergarten	n	Ed.	99	3,932	4
33.	poodle	n	Zool.	97	582	4
34.	Gestapo	n	Politics	95	430	4
35.	Junker	n	Politics	91	26	4
36.	waltz	v	Dance	89	616	4
37.	kitsch	n	Art, Lit.	89	477	4
38.	feldspar/feldspath	n	Mineral.	82	100	4
39.	frankfurter/frankforter	n	Food	78	11	4
40.	schnapper/snapper	n	Ichthy.	75	800	4
41.	larch	n	Bot.	74	128	4
42.	pfennig	n	Currency	74	19	4
43.	glitzy	a	Miscellany	71	448	
44.	Bundesrat	n	Politics	70	12	4
45.	burgher	n	Politics	67	148	4
46.	autobahn	n	Transp.	65	108	4
47.	leitmotiv/leitmotif	n	Music	64	167	4
48.	abseil	n	Sports	61	3	4
49.	Zechstein	n	Geol.	57	0	3
50.	Volkskammer	n	Politics	54	9	2

Table 10: The 50 most frequent words in COCA

	Word	Word class	Semantic field	BNC frequency	COCA frequency	Deg. of acc.
1.	dollar	n	Currency	3,640	53,655	4
2.	burger	n	Food	333	5,005	4
3.	halt	v	Mil.	1,469	4,802	4
4.	kindergarten	n	Ed.	99	3,932	4
5.	halt	n	Mil.	1,113	2,959	4
6.	hamburger	n	Food	181	2,882	4
7.	bum	n	Miscellany	510	2,515	4
8.	zinc	n	Chem.	439	1,657	4
9.	Reich	n	Politics	246	1,366	4
10.	blitz	n	Mil.	283	1,008	4
11.	angst, ängste	n	Psych.	111	960	4
12.	pretzel	n	Food	10	808	4
13.	fest	n	Miscellany	7	802	4
14.	schnapper/snapper	n	Ichthy.	75	800	4
15.	flak	n	Mil.	175	649	4
16.	plunder	v	Sociol.	262	630	4
17.	quartz	n	Mineral.	248	627	4
18.	waltz	v	Dance	89	616	4
19.	Herr	n	Miscellany	468	602	4
20.	poodle	n	Zool.	97	582	4
21.	spindle	n	Anatomy	137	548	4
22.	hinterland	n	Geogr.	199	491	4
23.	kitsch	n	Art, Lit.	89	477	4
24.	glitzy	a	Miscellany	71	448	
25.	hamster	n	Zool.	159	445	4
26.	Gestapo	n	Politics	95	430	4
27.	bum	v	Miscellany	37	391	4
28.	waltz	n	Music	185	387	4
29.	kaiser	n	Politics	143	367	4
30.	kindergartner	n	Ed.	0	344	4
31.	lager	n	Beverages	560	342	4
32.	ersatz	n	Miscellany	30	340	4
33.	spiel	n	Miscellany	39	332	4
34.	Zeitgeist	n	Sociol.	30	315	4
35.	bummer	n	Miscellany	17	309	4
36.	sauerkraut	n	Food	10	298	4
37.	delicatessen	n	Food	135	261	4
38.	doodle/doudle	v	Music	32	251	3
39.	rucksack	n	Miscellany	313	250	4
40.	snorkel	n	Sports	27	244	4
41.	frau/Frau	n	Miscellany	216	240	4
42.	nix	adv./v.	Miscellany	20	240	4
43.	spritz	v	Beverages	2	226	3
44.	gestalt/Gestalt	n	Psych.	49	223	4
45.	Wunderkind	n	Music	12	201	4
46.	mogul	n	Sports	5	197	4
47.	yodel/jodel	v	Music	20	196	4
48.	schnapps	n	Beverages	29	195	4
49.	heil	interj.	Sports, Politics	31	193	3
50.	U-boat	n	Mil.	110	189	4

When comparing the findings in BNC with those in COCA, one must bear in mind that the latter corpus is more than four times larger, which of course explains some of the inequality between the corpora.

Nonetheless, if we first take a look at the thirty one words in table 8 which are also in table 9 and 10, some unambiguous lexical difference between UK and US English becomes clear. In COCA, *dollar, burger, hamburger, kindergarten, angst, snapper* and *waltz* (verb) show higher frequency than in BNC. On the other hand, we find the following occurring more often in BNC: *Frau, Herr, waltz* (noun), *kaiser, lager, delicatessen* and *rucksack*.

The remaining nineteen words in table 9 and 10 respectively, further emphasize this lexical difference. In BNC, we find words related to currency and politics like *Deutsche mark/D-mark, pfennig, Bundestag, Junker, Bundesrat* and *Volkskammer*. This probably represents more interest in German matters from the close neighbours of Germans. To judge the frequency numbers, *torte* and *frankfurter* are the only foodstuffs from the list of all words which seem better known in Britain than in USA. Other interesting words which seem to be used more in UK English are *leitmotiv* and *abseil* (both the verb and noun) which occurs only 2 times in COCA as a verb and 3 times as a noun. The reason for this could be that in US English the French verb/noun *rappel* is more common (Webster 2002).

In COCA, we find for example the foodstuff *pretzel* 808 times and *sauerkraut* 298 times while both occur only 10 times in BNC. *Sauerkraut* is actually one of the strongest stereotypes generally used about Germans.²⁴ *Sauerkraut* along with *Bratwurst*, which occurs 161 times in COCA but only 3 times in BNC, are among the most widespread German food stereotypes. Further, there are the terms *zeitgeist*, *ersatz* 'substitute, imitation' and *wunderkind* 'a highly talented child, a child prodigy, esp. in music' which seem to have established themselves better in US English. Further words are *spiel* 'talk, a story; a speech intended to persuade or advertise', *snorkel*, *spritz*, *yodel* and *fest* but the last example is found 808 times in COCA versus only 7 times in BNC.

Hedderich notes that one would have expected more German loanwords in American English because of the number of German immigrants (53). Until the end of the nineteenth century there were almost 6 million immigrants who spoke German as their first language in the USA (Eichhoff 176). Apparently, the nineteenth century immigrants assimilated quickly and only used their language privately (Hedderich 53).

²⁴ Especially in US (GLIE 301). In Britain, the short form *kraut* is more common. Both are usually used disparagingly.

7 Conclusion

English and German are both West Germanic languages and share many similarities in their inherited vocabulary. However, at the same time, English is an international language, which has had great influence on other languages, including German; it is also a language that has borrowed intensively from other languages, including German. Scholars debate on how great an influence German has had on English vocabulary.

In this essay, I have shown that German plays an important role in some fields of English vocabulary. The cultural influence of German on English, especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, is considerable as Pfeffer and Cannon's dictionary bears witness to. I have presented reasonable arguments for counting only the native German loanwords in English, i.e. those which are etymologically German or are attested at least in Early High German (1350-1650). That narrows the exact size of the German loanwords vocabulary in English down to just under 1,300 words.

By searching these words in two of the biggest corpora of English language, I have demonstrated that about 40% of the 1,300 words are used in modern English, because 537 appear in either BNC, COCA or both corpora.

Further, I have presented tables of the fifty most frequent words in either corpus on the one hand and of the fifty most frequent words in both corpora on the other hand. In these tables it becomes clear that thirty one word appears both in the BNC top fifty table and the COCA top fifty table.

The differences between the corpora reflect the lexical differences between UK and US English. For instance, in COCA, *dollar*, *burger*, *hamburger*, *kindergarten*, *angst*, *snapper* and *waltz* (verb) show higher frequency than in BNC. On the other hand, we find the following occurring more often in BNC: *Frau*, *Herr*, *waltz* (noun), *kaiser*, *lager*, *delicatessen* and *rucksack*. In BNC, we find words related to currency and politics more often than in COCA like *Deutsche mark/D-mark*, *Pfennig*, *Bundestag*, *Junker*, *Bundesrat* and *Volkskammer*. This probably represents more interest in German matters from the close neighbours of Germans. Words that occur more frequently in COCA than in BNC are – to name a few – *pretzel*, *fest*, *bum*, *ersatz*, *spiel*, *zeitgeist*, *snorkel*, *gestalt*, *wunderkind* and *yodel*.

When Cannon's degree of acculturation is compared with the actual frequency, we see that they do not match with the frequencies, and therefore they cannot give an exact picture of the actual use of the words.

This essay has moreover emphasized the importance of corpus linguistics and given an insight into how they may be employed to search a set of vocabulary for various studies, given the corpus is large enough.

8. Works cited

- Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. *A History of the English Language*. 4th ed. London: Routledge, 1993. Print.
- Best, Karl-Heinz. "Deutsche Entlehnungen im Englischen." *Glottometrics* 13 (2006): 66-72. Print.
- BNC = Davies, Mark. *BYU-BNC: The British National Corpus*. 2004. Web. June 2011. <<http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc>>.
- Braune, Wilhelm, and Ernst A. Ebbinghaus (editor). *Althochdeutsches Lesebuch*. 17th ed. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1994. Print.
- Bußmann, Hadumod. *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft*. 4th rev. ed. Stuttgart: Kröner, 2008. Print.
- COCA = Davies, Mark. *The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA): 425 million words, 1990-present*. 2008. Web. June 2011. <<http://www.americancorpus.org>>.
- Concise Oxford English Dictionary*. 11th ed. Ed. Catherine Soanes and Angus Stevenson. Oxford: OUP, 2004. CD-ROM.
- Crystal, David. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of English Language*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: CUP, 2003. Print.
- Eichhoff, Jürgen. "Der deutsche Einfluss auf das amerikanische Englisch." *Deutsche Einflüsse auf den englischen Wortschatz in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Mit einem Beitrag zum amerikanischen Englisch von Jürgen Eichhoff*. Anthony W. Stanforth. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1996. 173-189. Print.
- Görlach, Manfred. Rev. of *German Loanwords in English. An Historical Dictionary*. *International Journal of Lexicography* 9:1 (1996): 77-79. Print.
- Haarmann, Harald. *Kleines Lexikon der Sprachen. Von Albanisch bis Zulu*. 2nd ed. München: C. H. Beck, 2002. Print.
- Hedderich, Norbert. "German Loanwords in English: A Teaching Perspective." *Schatzkammer der deutschen Sprache, Dichtung und Geschichte* 24:1 (1998): 53-58. Print.
- Hughes, G. *A History of English words*. Oxford: Blackwell, 2000. Print.
- Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. London: Continuum, 2007. Print.

- Jacobson, Evelyn, M. Rev. of German Loanwords in English. *An Historical Dictionary*. *Modern Language Journal* 79:3 (1995): 449-450. Print.
- Junker, Gerhard H. "AG Anglizismenindex". *Verein deutscher Sprache*. 2011. Web. 12 July. <<http://www.vds-ev.de/anglizismenindex>>.
- Kluge, Friedrich. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. Ed. Elmar Seebold. 23rd rev. ed. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1995. Print.
- Knapp, Robbin D. *German English Words: A Popular Dictionary of German Words Used in English*. RobbsBooks.com, 2005. Print.
- Krahe, Hans, Wolfgang Meid. *Germanische Sprachwissenschaft: I Einleitung und Lautlehre*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1969. Print.
- Leech, Geoffrey, Paul Rayson, and Andrew Wilson. *Word Frequencies in Written and Spoken English: Based on the British National Corpus*. London: Pearson Education-Longman, 2001. Print.
- Limbach, Jutta. *"Ausgewanderte Wörter": eine Auswahl der interessantesten Beiträge zur internationalen Ausschreibung "Ausgewanderte Wörter"*. Leipzig: Hueber, 2007. Print.
- Márquez, Miguel Fuster. "Renewal of Core English Vocabulary: A Study Based on the BNC." *English Studies* 88.6 (2007): 699-723. Print
- McEnery, Tony, and Costas Gabrielatos. "English Corpus Linguistics." *The Handbook of English Linguistics*. Ed. Bas Aarts and April McMahon. Malden: Blackwell, 2006. 33-71. Print.
- Melchers, Gunnel, and Philip Shaw. *World Englishes*. London: Hodder Education, 2003. Print.
- Minkova, Donka, and Robert Stockwell. "English Words." *The Handbook of English Linguistics*. Ed. Bas Aarts and April McMahon. Malden: Blackwell, 2006. 461-482. Print.
- OED = *OED Online*. March 2011. Oxford University Press. Web. June 2011. <<http://www.oed.com>>.
- Pfeffer, Alan. *Deutsches Sprachgut im Wortschatz der Amerikaner und Engländer*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1987. Print.
- Pfeffer, Alan, and Garland Cannon. *German Loanwords in English. An Historical Dictionary*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. Print.
- Plag, Ingo. *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2006. Print.

Ramos, Paul-John. *Tempo and Character Markings in Classical Music*. Classical Music@suite101. January 9, 2010. Web. 25 June 2011.

<<http://www.suite101.com/content/tempo-and-character-markings-in-classical-music-a187285>>.

Schmidt, Wilhelm. *Geschichte der deutschen Sprache*. 9th rev. ed. Stuttgart: Hirzel Verlag, 2004. Print.

Stanforth, Anthony W. *Deutsche Einflüsse auf den englischen Wortschatz in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Mit einem Beitrag zum amerikanischen Englisch von Jürgen Eichhoff*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1996. Print.

Stubbs, Michael. "German Loanwords and Cultural Stereotypes." *English Today* 14:1 (1998): 19-26. Print.

van Gelderen, Elly. *A History of the English Language*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2006. Print.

"What is the BNC". *British National Corpus*. University of Oxford. January 2009. Web. 5 June 2011. <<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/corpus/index.xml>>.

Webster 2002 = *Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged*. Merriam-Webster. 2002. Web. July 2011. <<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>>.

9. Appendix

Table 11: List of the 751 German Loanwords that DO NOT occur in either Corpus

Word	Word class	Semantic field	Degree of acculturation
abbau	n	Biol.	1
abdämpfen	v	Music	1
Aberglaube	n	Philos.	3
Abgesang	n	Lit.	3
Abgrenzung	n	Politics	2
ablösen	v	Music	1
abnehmend	a	Music	1
abraum	n	Mining	3
abraumsalze	n	Mining	1
Absatz	n	Ling.	1
absetzen	v	Music	1
abstossen	v	Music	1
Abteilung	n	Mining	1
abtropfung	n	Med.	1
abwechseln	v	Music	1
ach-laut	n	Ling.	3
Achtelpause	n	Music	1
Achtfuss	n	Music	1
aderngeiss	n	Geol.	1
Adlerglas	n	Art	1
Affenkapelle	n	Art	1
Affenspalte	n	Med.	1
albertustaler	n	Miscellany	2
Albumblatt	n	Music	2
allgemeingültig	a	Philos.	1
alp	n	Miscellany	3
alpenstich	n	Med.	1
alpenstocker	n	Sports	3
alraun	n	Myth.	1
als ob		Philos.	3
Altgeige	n	Music	1
am Frosch		Music	1
am Griffbrett		Music	1
am Steg		Music	1
andächtig	a	Music	1
Angang	n	Myth.	1
angster	n	Currency	3
Anhang	n	Music	1
anlaut	n	Ling.	3
anlauting	a	Ling.	3
anmutig	a	Music	1
Ansatz	n	Music	1
Anschauung	n	Philos.	3
Anschlag	n	Music	1
Ansichtslosigkeit	n	Philos.	1
anstoss, -stösse	n	Philos.	3
Arbeitstier	n	Sociol.	1
Artenkreis	n	Biol.	3
Atempause	n	Music	1
Atmungsferment	n	Med.	1
auf der G		Music	1
Aufgabe	n	Psych.	3
aufgeregt	a	Music	1
Aufhebung	n	Ling.	1
Aufklärer	n	Lit.	2
auftakt	n	Music	3
auftaktigkeit	n	Music	3
augen	pl. n	Geol.	3
augengneiss	n	Geol.	3
augenphilologie	n	Ling.	3
Augensalz	n	Geol.	1
ausbrenner	n	Beverages	1
auslaut	n	Ling.	3
aussage test	n	Psych.	3
austausch	n	Meteor.	2
Auszug	n	Music	1
backfish	n	Miscellany	3
Backsteingothik	n	Music	1
Bahnung	n	Med.	1
Bankkkrieg	n	Commerce	1
batz	n	Currency	3
bebend	a	Music	1
bebung	n	Music	3
bedächtig	a	Music	1
begeistert	a	Music	1
Begleitung	n	Music	1
Begriffsgefühl	n	Philos.	1
behaglich	n	Music	1
behende	a	Music	1
beherzt	adv.	Music	1
beklemmt	a	Music	1
belustigend	a	Music	1
bergfall	n	Geol.	3
bergmehl	n	Geol.	3
bergstock	n	Sports	3
Bernstein	n	Geol.	1
beruhigend	a	Music	1
beruhigt	a	Music	1
beschleunigt	a	Music	1
Besetzung	n	Music	1
bestand	n	Bot.	1
bestimmt	a	Music	1
Bewusstseinslage	n	Psych.	2
beziehungswahn	n	Med.	1
bierhaus	n	Beverages	3

bierkase	n	Food	3
bildstein	n	Mineral.	3
birn	n	Music	3
birne	n	Chrystal.	3
blatterstein	n	Geol.	1
Blitz-krampf	n	Med.	1
bocksbeutel	n	Beverages	3
bodenplatte	n	Med.	1
bott-hammer	n	Trades	3
brack	n	Commerce	3
Brandwirtschaft	n	Archaeology	1
breit	a	Music	1
breitschwanz	n	Zool.	3
bremsung	n	Physics	3
brennschluss	n	Aeronautics	1
brool	n	Miscellany	3
Brummeisen	n	Music	1
Brummstimmen	n	Music	1
Brustwerk	n	Music	1
bub	n	Sociol.	1
Buckelkeramik	n	Archaeology	3
buckling / bückling	n	Zool.	3
Bügelhorn	n	Music	1
Bühnenmusik	n	Music	1
bullkater	n	Myth.	1
bummel	v	Miscellany	3
Bundesstaat	n	Politics	3
Bürolandschaft	n	Furniture	3
bursch	n	Miscellany	2
burschenschaft	n	Miscellany	3
bushel	n	Trades	4
bushel(l)er	n	Trades	4
bushhammer	n	Trades	4
carouse / garaus	adv.	Beverages	4
crants	pl. n	Miscellany	3
dachs	n	Zool.	3
Dämpfung	n	Music	1
darmbrand	n	Med.	1
dauerlauf	n	Sports	3
dauermodification	n	Biol.	3
dauerschlaf	n	Med.	3
decke	n	Geol.	3
deckplatte	n	Med.	1
dehnstufe	n	Ling.	2
derb	a	Music	1
Deutsche Blumen	n	Art	2
Deutsches Reich	n	Politics	3
diener	n	Med.	4
dinkel	n	Bot.	3
Doppelflöte / doppelflote	n	Music	3
Dorngehölz	n	Bot.	1
Dorngestrauch	n	Bot.	1
dorse	n	Ichthy.	3

Dreibund	n	Politics	3
drilling	n	Textiles	3
druse	n	Geol.	3
du lieber Gott		Miscellany	1
durchkomponiert	a	Music	3
düsenwind	n	Meteor.	1
düster	a	Music	1
eifrig	a	Music	1
eigenfunction	n	Math., Physics	3
eilend	a	Music	1
einkanter	n	Geol.	3
Einklang	n	Music	1
Einsföhlung	n	Philos.	1
Einzelkunst	n	Art	1
eisenwolframite	n	Mineral.	1
eiserner Hut	n	Geol.	1
eiweissmilch	n	Med.	1
Ellenbogengesellschaft	n	Sociol.	1
empfindungsvoll	a	Music	1
endrumpf	n	Geol.	3
entscheidungsproblem	n	Math.	3
entschieden	a	Music	1
Erbswurst	n	Food	3
erlöschend	a	Music	1
ermattend	a	Music	1
ermelin	n	Zool.	3
erniedrigen	a	Music	1
ernst(haft)	a	Music	1
erntefieber	a	Med.	1
erschüttert	a	Music	1
ersterbend	a	Music	1
erweitert	a	Music	1
erzähler	n	Music	3
Erzherzog	n	Politics	2
erzürnt	a	Music	1
Eulenkrug	n	Pottery	1
Ewigkeit	n	Miscellany	3
fackeltanz, -tänze	n	Music	3
fahlband	n	Geol.	3
fahlerz	n	Mineral.	3
faltboat	n	Sports	4
Fastnachtsbär	n	Myth.	1
Federmesser	n	Archaeology	1
Fehme / fehme	n	Politics	3
feierlich	a	Music	1
feldgrau	a	Mil.	3
fenster	n	Geol.	3
fernflöte	n	Music	3
Festspiel	n	Miscellany	3
fisetin	n	Chem.	3
fleckfieber	n	Med.	1
fleckschiefer	n	Geol.	1
flehend	a	Music	1
fliessender	a	Music	1

flimmer	v	Miscellany	3
flitter	n	Metall.	3
flott	a	Music	1
flügel / flugel	n	Music	3
flüssig	a	Music	1
foozle	v	Miscellany	4
formenkreis	n	Biol.	3
Formgeschichte	n	Lit., Theol.	3
fortfahren	v	Music	1
frage	n	Games	3
Frauendienst	n	Sociol.	3
frei	a	Music	1
Fremdwort	n	Ling.	1
fress	v	Miscellany	
frisch	a	Music	1
fröhlich	a	Music	3
fruchtgneiss	n	Geol.	1
fruchtschiefer	n	Geol.	1
Füllstimmen	n	Music	1
Fürstenbund	n	Politics	2
fussefall	n	Politics	3
gangart	n	Mineral.	3
ganz gut		Miscellany	1
Ganzfeld	n	Psych.	3
garbenschiefer	n	Geol.	1
Gastwort	n	Ling.	1
Gebrauchsmusik	n	Music	2
gebunden	a	Music	1
gedackt / gedeckt	n	Music	3
gedacktwort / gedecktwort	n	Music	3
gedämpft	a	Music	1
gedehnt	a	Music	1
geist	n	Geol.	3
gefühlsvoll	a	Music	1
gegenhalten	n	Med.	1
Gegenstandstheorie	n	Psych.	3
gehalten	a	Music	1
Geheimrat	n	Politics	3
gehend	a	Music	1
geige	n	Music	2
geisteswissenschaft ler	n	Philos.	3
gekneipt	a	Music	1
geländeläufer	n	Sports	3
gelassen	a	Music	1
gemächlich	a	Music	1
gems	n	Zool.	3
gemshorn	n	Music	3
Gemütlichkeit	n	Miscellany	4
gesangsvoll	a	Music	1
geschleift	a	Music	1
gestaltism	n	Psych.	3
gesteigert	a	Music	1
gestellstein	n	Geol.	1
getragen	a	Music	1
gezogen	a	Music	1
gibel	n	Ichthy.	3

gitter	n	Optics	3
gleitend	a	Music	1
gleitgestein	n	Geol.	1
Gleitzeit	n	Industry	3
glucke / gluck	n	Miscellany	3
glutwolke	n	Meteor.	1
Götterdämmerung	n	Myth.	4
grauly	a	Miscellany	4
Grenzbegriff	n	Philos.	3
Grenzsignal	n	Ling.	1
Grossdeutschland	n	Politics	1
grossflöte	n	Music	2
grotzen	n	Apparel	3
Grübelsucht	n	Psych.	2
grunstein	n	Mineral.	3
guhr	n	Mining	3
guldengroschen	n	Currency	3
guldentaler	n	Currency	2
haarscheibe	n	Med.	1
haff	n	Geogr.	3
Hafner ware	n	Pottery	3
Hakenkreuzler	n	Politics	3
halper	v	Miscellany	2
Hanswurst	n	Theatre	3
hartsalz	n	Geol.	1
hartschiefer	n	Geol.	1
hastig	a	Music	1
Haufenbecher	n	Pottery	1
hauptsalz	n	Geol.	1
hausen	n	Zool.	3
hausmaler	n	Art	3
hausmalerei	n	Art	3
heftig	a	Music	1
heiligschein	n	Physics	3
heiligschein	n	Theol.	1
Heimwehr	n	Mil.	3
Heinzelmännchen	n	Myth.	1
heiter	a	Music	1
Heldenflöte	n	Music	1
hell	v	Miscellany	3
hell	a	Music	1
herzstoss	n	Med.	1
hexenbesen	n	Bot.	3
hexerei	n	Miscellany	3
hinterhand	n	Games	3
hinterlander	n	Miscellany	1
hirse	n	Bot.	3
hoch	Inte rj.	Miscellany	1
hochgeboren	n	Sociol.	2
hochmoor	a	Geogr.	3
Hochschnitt	n	Pottery	1
hof	n	Bot.	1
hof	n	Med.	1
hohlflöte / hohlflute	n	Music	3
hornbast	n	Bot.	1
hornfels	n	Geol.	4

hortungskörper	n	Med.	1
houndsfoot	n	Miscellany	3
Ich	n	Philos.	1
ich dien		Politics	3
ich-laut	n	Ling.	3
inlaut	n	Ling.	3
i-umlaut	n	Ling.	3
joch	n	Geogr.	3
Judenhetze	n	Politics	2
Jungfrauenbecher	n	Art	1
junggrammatisch	a	Ling.	2
Juso	n	Politics	3
Kammerspiel	n	Theatre	2
karherberge	n	Bot.	1
karrenfeld	n	Geol.	3
keller	n	Miscellany	3
Kerbschnitt	n	Miscellany	1
kernschwund	n	Med.	1
kilch	n	Ichthy.	3
kinderspiel	n	Theatre	3
kipfel	n	Food	3
klagend	a	Music	1
klang	n	Music	2
klar	a	Music	1
klebschiefer	n	Geol.	1
kleindeutsche(r)	n	Politics	3
kletterschuh	n	Sports	3
klippe	n	Geol.	3
klops	n	Food	3
klösse / kloesse	n	Food	3
knall-gas	n	Chem.	3
knawel	n	Bot.	3
kneifend	a	Music	1
knick / nick	n	Geol.	3
knödel / knoedel	n	Food	3
knopper	n	Bot.	3
knosp	n	Archit.	3
knotenglimmerschiefer	n	Geol.	1
knotenschiefer	n	Geol.	1
kochkäse	n	Food	1
kollergang	n	Industry	3
koppelflöte	n	Music	3
Kornmutter	n	Myth.	1
kräftig	a	Music	1
krausen	n	Beverages	3
Krautstrunk	n	Pottery	1
kriegie	n	Mil.	3
kuehlschrift	n	Beverages	1
kugelblitz	n	Meteor.	3
Kulturgut	n	Miscellany	3
Kulturhund	n	Miscellany	3
Kulturkreis	n	Anthrop.	3
Kulturstaat	n	Politics	2
kümmel	n	Beverages	4
Kunstforscher	n	Art	2
Kunsthistoriker	n	Art	3
Künstlerroman	n	Lit.	3

kunstlied	n	Music	3
Kunstprosa	n	Lit.	3
Kur	n	Med.	3
kursaal	n	Med.	3
kursaal	n	Med.	
lachsschinken	n	Food	3
lager	v	Beverages	3
lager	n	Politics	1
landvogt	n	Politics	3
langer Samstag	n	Commerce	1
langläufer	n	Sports	4
langsam	a	Music	1
lautverschiebung	n	Ling.	3
lebending	a	Music	1
Lebensform	n	Sociol.	2
lebenslust	n	Miscellany	2
lebensspur	n	Geol.	3
Lebenswelt	n	Philos.	3
lebhaft	a	Music	3
lehm	n	Geol.	3
Lehnwort	n	Ling.	1
leidenschaftlich	a	Music	1
leise	a	Music	1
Lett	n	Ling.	4
Lettish	a	Ling.	3
lieber Gott	inte rj.	Miscellany	3
lied	n	Music	4
Liederkranz	n	Food	3
lückenschädel	n	Med.	1
luftig	a	Music	1
lustig	a	Music	1
mächtig	a	Music	1
mandelstein	n	Geol.	1
mangankiesel	n	Geol.	1
markiert	a	Music	1
markig	a	Music	1
marschgemäß	a	Music	1
mase	n	Med.	2
masers	n	Med.	2
mässig	a	Music	1
Mauer	n	Archaeology	1
Mauerkrankheit	n	Sociol.	2
mehlnährschaden	n	Med.	1
meistergesang	n	Lit.	2
meisterlied	n	Lit.	2
Metzgersprung	n	Dance	1
Milchglas	n	Art	1
miltz	n	Food	3
miltzbrand	n	Med.	3
minnelied	n	Lit.	3
minnesong	n	Lit.	3
Mischsprache	n	Ling.	2
mit Affekt		Music	1
mit Andacht		Music	1
mit Aufschwung		Music	1
mit Eile		Music	1

mit Empfindung		Music	1
mitleidig	a	Music	1
mittelhand	n	Games	3
mops	n	Zool.	3
murkstein	n	Geol.	1
nachdrücklich	a	Music	1
nachlassend	a	Music	1
nachschlag	n	Music	3
Nachschlag	n	Music	1
nachthorn	n	Music	3
nagelfluh	n	Geol.	3
nagelkalk	n	Geol.	1
nährlösung	n	Bot.	1
napfkuchen	n	Food	3
natürlich	a	Music	1
nebenkörper	n	Med.	1
neugroschen		Currency	3
Nicht-Ich		Philos.	1
Nickkrampf	n	Med.	1
niederblätter	n	Bot.	1
Niederschlag	n	Music	1
notgeld	n	Currency	2
nutsch	n	Chem.	3
oberhefe	n	Bot.	1
oberrealschule	n	Ed.	2
oberwind	n	Meteor.	1
olm	n	Zool.	3
ortstein	n	Geol.	3
papierkrieg	n	Admin.	1
passgang	n	Sports	3
passglas	n	Art	3
passt-mir-nicht		Games	2
perlsucht	n	Med.	1
pfefferkuchen	n	Food	3
plunderbund	n	Mil.	3
pommer	n	Music	3
posaune	n	Music	3
prächtig	a	Music	1
Putzfrau	n	Miscellany	3
quader	n	Geol.	2
Qualitätswein	n	Beverages	3
quartzwacke	n	Geol.	1
Quellenforschung	n	Lit.	2
quellkuppe	n	Geol.	1
quellung	n	Biol.	3
querl	v	Sports	3
quetsch	n	Food	3
quetsch	n	Tech.	3
quetsch(e)	n	Beverages	3
quetschflächen	n	Geol.	1
randkluft	n	Geol.	3
rappen	n	Currency	4
rasch	a	Music	1
Rassenkreis	n	Anthrop.	2
Rassenschande	n	Sociol.	1
rauh	a	Music	1
rauschpfeife	n	Music	3
reichspfennig	n	Currency	3

Reichsrat	n	Politics	3
reichsstadt	n	Politics	2
reichst(h)aler	n	Currency	3
Reihengräber	n	Archaeology	3
Reihengräberfeld	n	Archaeology	1
reim-kennar	n	Lit.	3
Reststrahlen	n	Physics	2
richtig	a	Music	1
riegel	n	Geol.	3
Riesenfelge	n	Sports	1
Riesenpokal	n	Art	1
rillenstein	n	Geol.	1
ringbinden	n	Biol.	1
ringelnatter	n	Zool.	4
ringschwiele	n	Med.	1
Rohrblatt	n	Music	1
rohrflöte	n	Music	3
Rohrwerk	n	Music	1
Rollschweller	n	Music	1
roodle	n	Games	3
roterde	n	Geol.	1
rötheln	n	Med.	2
Rotwelsch	n	Ling.	2
rubinglimmer	n	Mineral.	3
Rückbildung	n	Ling.	1
rückumlaut	n	Ling.	3
ruhig	a	Music	1
rumpf	n	Anatomy	3
Rut(h)e	n	Music	1
rutch	v	Miscellany	3
Sachverhalt	n	Philos.	2
salband	n	Geol.	3
Samtteigdrucke	n	Art	1
sandburg	n	Miscellany	3
sandnatter	n	Zool.	3
sanft	a	Music	1
Saujude	n	Sociol.	1
Schäfflertanz	n	Dance	1
schafskopf	n	Games	3
schalkhaft	a	Music	1
Schallanalyse	n	Ling.	3
schalmei	n	Music	3
schalstein	n	Geol.	3
scharf	a	Music	3
scharf betont	a	Music	1
scharnitzer	n	Meteor.	1
schaurig	a	Music	1
Scheitholz	n	Music	2
schelm	n	Miscellany	3
schelmisch	a	Music	1
schelmish	a	Miscellany	3
schieferspar	n	Mineral.	3
schill	n	Ichthy.	3
schiller	a	Mineral.	3
Schimpfwort	n	Miscellany	2
Schinkenwurst	n	Food	3

schlafkrankheit	n	Med.	1
schlafrock	n	Apparel	2
schlafsucht	n	Med.	1
schläger	n	Miscellany	2
schlagsahne	n	Food	3
schlammfieber	n	Med.	1
schlauch	n	Beverages	1
schleppend	a	Music	1
schlich	n	Geol.	3
schlicht	a	Math.	3
schmachtend	a	Music	1
schmeiss	n	Games	3
schmelz / schmelze	n	Industry	3
schmelzend	a	Music	1
Schmelzglas	n	Industry	3
schmetternd	a	Music	1
schmierkase / schmierkäse	n	Food	3
schneider	n	Games	3
schnell / schneller	a	Music	1
Schnelle	n	Art	1
Schnitzelbank	n	Music	1
schnurkeramik	n	Archaeology	3
schollendome	n	Geol.	1
schoppen	n	Beverages	1
Schreierpfeife	n	Music	3
Schriftsprache	n	Ling.	3
schrother	n	Tech.	3
schuetzenfest	n	Sports	3
schuhplatteln	v	Dance	3
Schuhplattltanz	n	Dance	2
Schupo	n	Politics	3
Schutzbund	n	Politics	3
Schützbündler	n	Politics	2
schwärm	n	Miscellany	3
schwärm	v	Miscellany	3
schwärmer	n	Miscellany	2
schwärmerei	n	Miscellany	3
schwärmerisch	a	Miscellany	2
schwarzlot	n	Pottery	3
schwegel	n	Music	3
schweizerkäse	n	Food	2
schwelle	n	Med.	1
schwermütig	a	Music	1
Schwungstemme	n	Sports	1
schwungvoll	a	Music	1
Seilbahn	n	Sports	3
semmel	n	Food	3
Senn	n	Agric.	3
Setzbecher	n	Art	1
setzling	n	Ichthy.	3
shicer	n	Mining	3
shiffer	n	Geol.	3
Siebenschritt	n	Dance	1
Siebensprung	n	Dance	1
singend	a	Music	1
Sitz im Leben	n	Theol.	3

slenker	v	Miscellany	3
smearcase / smierkase	n	Food	3
smiring	n	Ornith.	3
sonder	a	Sports	3
Sondergotik	n	Art	1
sorge	n	Miscellany	3
sots	n	Food	3
spaad	n	Mineral.	3
spalt	n	Geol.	2
spath	n	Mineral.	3
Speisesaal	n	Food	3
speiskobalt	n	Mineral.	3
speiss	n	Metall.	4
speltz	n	Bot.	3
spiegeleisen	n	Metall.	3
spillflöte	n	Music	3
spin	n	Biol.	3
spinnbarkeit	n	Biol.	3
spitz	n	Zool.	4
spitzer	n	Mil.	3
spitzflöte / spitzflute	n	Music	3
splitter	n	Miscellany	3
splitter	v	Miscellany	3
spöttisch	a	Music	1
Sprachgefühl	n	Ling.	3
Sprachvergnügen	n	Ling.	1
springwort	n	Bot.	3
spritzig	a	Beverages	3
sprosser	n	Ornith.	3
sprudel	n	Beverages	1
sprudelstein	n	Geol.	1
staatenbund	n	Politics	3
Stammbaum	n	Ling.	2
standhaft	a	Music	1
stark / stärker	a	Music	1
statelich	adv.	Miscellany	3
Steigeisen	n	Sports	1
stein	n	Beverages	4
steinbock(t) / steinboc	n	Zool.	3
steinmark	n	Geol.	1
steinwein	n	Beverages	3
stemple / stempel	n	Mining	3
sterbend	a	Music	1
stich	n	Games	3
stippen	n	Food	2
stock	n	Mining	3
stockend	a	Music	1
stollen	n	Music	3
stoss	a	Geol.	4
stosston	n	Ling.	2
stosszahlansatz	n	Math	1
straff	a	Music	1
streuselkuchen	n	Food	3
stromuhr	n	Med.	3
stummel	n	Miscellany	3

stürmisch	a	Music	1
Stutzkehre	n	Sports	1
sulze	n	Food	2
swatchel	n	Miscellany	3
Tafelwein	n	Beverages	3
tarnhelm	n	Myth.	3
taster	n	Zool.	3
Taufer	n	Theol.	3
Tongeschlecht	n	Music	1
tonstein	n	Geol.	3
Torschlusspanik	n	Sociol.	2
Totenkopfverband	n	Mil.	2
Trendforschung	n	Sociol.	1
treppe	n	Med.	3
tutenkalk	n	Geol.	1
tutenmergel	n	Geol.	1
Überfremdung	n	Politics	2
überhaupt	adv.	Miscellany	2
übermenschlich	a	Philos.	2
übermenschlichkeit	n	Philos.	2
Umgangssprache	n	Ling.	2
umgekehrte Schreibung	n	Ling.	1
Umklapp	n	Physics	3
umland	n	Geogr.	3
unberufen	inte rj.	Miscellany	3
Urfirnis	n	Pottery	3
urgrund	n	Philos.	3
Urheimat	n	Ling.	3
Urschleim	n	Biol.	2
usw		Miscellany	3
Vehmgericht	n	Politics	4
verhallend	a	Music	1
verlierend	a	Music	1
verlöschend	a	Music	1
verschwindend	a	Music	1
Verstandsmensch	n	Miscellany	3
verstärken	v	Music	1
vogt	n	Theol.	2
völkisch	a	Politics	2
volksdeutsch	a	Politics	3
volksfest	n	Miscellany	1
Volkslied	n	Lit.	4
Volkspolizist	n	Politics	3
vorlaufer	n	Sports	3
vorspiel	n	Music	3
wacke	n	Geol.	4
Waldflute	n	Music	3
waldglas	n	Industry	3
waldgrave	n	Admin.	3
waldmeister	n	Bot.	3

waldplattenstein	n	Geol.	1
(mit) Wärme		Music	1
wasserhelle	n	Med.	1
wasserman	n	Myth.	3
wedel(n)	v	Sports	3
Wehmut	n	Miscellany	3
wehmütig	a	Music	1
weich	a	Music	1
Weinstube	n	Beverages	3
weisstein	n	Geol.	1
Wellentheorie	n	Ling.	3
Wertfreiheit	n	Sociol.	2
Wesensschau	n	Philos.	1
Wesenswissen	n	Philos.	1
wienerwurst	n	Food	3
Wiesenboden	n	Geol.	3
windkessel	n	Med.	1
wirble	n	Miscellany	3
wirble	v	Miscellany	3
wirrwarr	n	Miscellany	2
Wirt	n	Travel	2
Wissenschaftslehre	n	Philos.	2
witwall	n	Ornith.	3
witzelsucht	n	Med.	1
Wohnbereich	n	Sociol.	2
wuchtig	a	Music	1
würdig	a	Music	1
zart	a	Music	1
zieger	n	Food	3
zinke	n	Music	3
zitternd	a	Music	1
zizel	n	Ornith.	3
zögernd	a	Music	1
zuckerguss	n	Med.	1
zugtrompete	n	Music	2
Zunftbecher	n	Art	1
zurückgehend	a	Music	1
zurückhaltend	a	Music	1
zustandsumme	n	Math	1
zwanziger	n	Currency	3
zweikanter	n	Geol.	1
zwetschenwasser	n	Beverages	3
Zwiebelmuster	n	Art	1
zwischengebirge	n	Geol.	1
Zwischenglas	n	Art	1
Zwischengoldglas	n	Art	1
zwischenscheibe	n	Biol.	1
zwischenspiel	n	Music	3
zwischenzug	n	Games	3

In the following table, translations are provided for words where it seems needed. They are, where otherwise not noted, taken from GLIE and they are kept as brief as possible.

Table 12: List of the 537 German Loanwords found in either Corpus

	Word	Word class	Meaning	Semantic field	BNC freq.	COCA freq.	Degree of acculturation
1.	abendmusik	n	Usu. an evening performance of religious or sacred music.	Music	0	2	3
2.	Abiturient	n	A pupil who is graduating from a gymnasium or high school.	Ed.	0	1	3
3.	ablaut	n	Alternation in the vowels of related word forms, especially in Germanic strong verbs (e.g. in sing, sang, sung).	Ling.	2	4	4
4.	abseil	n	Descend a near-vertical surface using a doubled rope running through a friction device or coiled round the body and fixed at a higher point.	Sports	61	3	4
5.	abseil	v	To lower oneself or someone down a cliff.	Sports	126	2	3
6.	Abwehr	n	The G. office for espionage etc in WW2.	Mil.	26	7	3
7.	Achtung	interj.	Attention, caution.	Miscellany	4	17	2
8.	Affenpinscher	n	A small breed of dog.	Zool.	1	6	4
9.	alpenhorn	n	A straight horn with a cupped mouthpiece.	Music	0	7	4
10.	alpenstock	n	A long iron-tipped stick used by hillwalkers (COED).	Sports	4	3	4
11.	alpenstocked	a	Equipped with an alpenstock.	Sports	1	0	
12.	an sich		In itself.	Philos.	1	5	3
13.	Anglist	n	A student of English language and lit.	Ling.	0	2	4
14.	Anglistics / Anglistic / Anglistik	n	The study of English language and lit.	Ling.	0	9	3
15.	angst, ängste	n	Anxiety, anguish.	Psych.	111	960	4
16.	anlage	n	The initial development of cells in an embryo.	Biol.	1	0	4
17.	Anlage	n	Rudiment, inception.	Bot.	1	0	1
18.	Ansatz	n	A mathematical assumption.	Math	2	7	
19.	Anschluss	n	Annexation or union.	Politics	13	41	4
20.	apfelstrudel / apple strudel	n		Food	3	34	3
21.	auf Wiedersehen	interj.	Good-bye.	Miscellany	0	29	4

22.	Aufhebung	n	sublation (in Hegel's Philosphy).	Phil.	2	8	1
23.	Aufklärung	n	Enlightenment.	Lit.	1	1	3
24.	aufwuchs	n	Organism attached to an underwater substrate.	Biol.	1	0	1
25.	aula	n	Assembly hall.	Archit.	2	1	3
26.	aurochs / auroch / aurox / urochs	n	European bison.	Zool.	7	74	4
27.	Ausgleich	n	The 1867 agreement betw. Austria and Hungary.	Politics	2	1	3
28.	Ausländer	n	Foreigner.	Politics	0	1	3
29.	Auslese	n		Beverages	8	15	3
30.	autobahn	n		Transp.	65	108	4
31.	Backstein	n	A German cheese.	Food	0	1	3
32.	Bandkeramik	n	A European Neolithic pottery with banded decorations.	Archaeology	1	0	3
33.	bast	n	The inner fibrous bark of the lime tree.	Bot.	0	16	1
34.	bergschrund	n	A crevasse at the head of a glacier (COED).	Geol.	0	15	3
35.	Berufsverbot	n	The West G. policy of prohibiting civil-service employment to persons suspected of radical polit. tendencies.	Politics	1	0	3
36.	Biergarten	n	Beer garden.	Beverages	1	11	
37.	bierkeller	n	Beer cellar.	Beverages	5	0	3
38.	bierstube	n	A German tavern (OED).	Beverages	0	11	3
39.	Bildung	n	Education.	Miscellany	0	37	
40.	bildungsroman	n	A developmental novel.	Lit.	5	2	3
41.	bitte	interj.	Please; beg your pardon; you're welcome.	Miscellany	7	9	3
42.	blende	n	Sphalerite.	Mineral.	3	0	4
43.	blitz	n		Mil.	283	1008	4
44.	blitzkrieg	n		Mil.	26	159	4
45.	blockflöte	pl. n	A recorder; a flute organ stop.	Music	0	2	3
46.	blutwurst	n	Blood sausage.	Food	0	3	3
47.	bosh	n	The lower sloping part of a blast furnace.	Metall.	1	0	3
48.	brack	v	To select or sort goods or produce.	Commerce	1	1	3
49.	bratwurst	n		Food	3	161	4
50.	bremstrahlung	n	The electromagnetic radiation produced by the abrupt retardation of a moving charged particle.	Physics	9	51	4
51.	Brötchen	n	(Baked) roll.	Food	0	4	3
52.	bum	v	To idle about.	Miscellany	37	391	4
53.	bum	n		Miscellany	510	2515	4
54.	bummel	n	To take a leisurely stroll.	Miscellany	1	0	3
55.	bummer	n	Loafer or tramp.	Miscellany	1	0	4

56.	bummer	n	A bad experience.	Miscellany	17	309	4
57.	bund	n	A league, confederacy, or association (OED).	Politics	36	15	4
58.	Bundesrat	n	A federal council.	Politics	70	12	4
59.	Bundestag	n	An assembly of representatives of a league, confederacy, etc.; spec. (since 1949) the lower house of parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Politics	207	73	4
60.	Bundeswehr	n	The German armed forces.	Mil.	23	132	3
61.	Bundist	n	A member of a pro-Nazi bund, founded in 1936.	Politics	0	5	3
62.	burger	n		Food	333	5005	4
63.	burgher	n	A prosperous citizen or member of the middle class.	Politics	67	148	4
64.	burgrave	n	The governor of a town or castle.	Politics	2	0	4
65.	buss	n	A kiss; kissing.	Miscellany	0	4	4
66.	cobalt	n	A hard silvery-white magnetic metal.	Geol.	855	128	4
67.	dachshund	n	One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs.	Zool.	26	175	4
68.	danke		Thanks.	Miscellany	4	18	2
69.	danke schön		Thanks very much!	Miscellany	0	29	3
70.	Dasein	n	Existence.	Philos.	0	14	2
71.	Deckelpokal	n	Covered cup of metal or glass.	Pottery	1	0	1
72.	deckle / deckel	n	A frame around the outside edges of a papermaking machine.	Industry	5	28	4
73.	delicatessen	n	Ready-to-eat-products; A store that sells such products.	Food	135	261	4
74.	denkmal	n	A monument, memorial.	Miscellany	0	5	3
75.	Deutsche mark / Deutschmark / D-mark	n		Currency	279	180	4
76.	ding(e) an sich		Thing-in-itself.	Philos.	1	4	3
77.	dingus	n	A thing one cannot or does not wish to name specifically (COED); penis.	Miscellany	2	14	4
78.	dirndl	n	A style of woman's dress imitating Alpine peasant costume with bodice and full skirt.	Apparel	3	38	4
79.	distelfink	n	Goldfinch.	Zool.	0	1	3
80.	dollar	n		Currency	3.640	53.655	4

81.	doodle / doudle	v	To play on the bagpipe	Music	32	251	3
82.	doppelgänger / doppelganger	n	An apparition or double of a living person (COED).	Miscellany	18	152	4
83.	Drang (nach Osten)	n	The imperialistic foreign policy of G. to expand into eastern Europe.	Politics	5	3	3
84.	dreikanter	n	An angular, faceted pebble the surface of which has been cut by wind-blown sand.	Geol.	1	0	3
85.	dummkopf	n	A stupid person or blockhead.	Miscellany	1	14	3
86.	durchmusterung	n	Certain extensive catalogues of stars specifying their magnitude and approximate position.	Astronomy	0	3	2
87.	echt	a	Authentic, genuine.	Miscellany	3	10	3
88.	edelweiss	n	An Alpine plant.	Bot.	6	23	4
89.	einfühlung	n	Empathy.	Psych.	0	4	3
90.	einkorn	n	An inferior species of wheat (OED).	Bot.	0	1	4
91.	Einsatz	n	Entrance of an orchestral part.	Music	1	8	1
92.	Einsatzgruppe	n	Special SS units (COCA).	Politics	0	12	
93.	Einstellung	n	A pronounced tendency to respond in a certain way to a particular stimulus.	Med.	1	1	1
94.	ergriffen	a	(Deeply) moved.	Music	0	1	1
95.	Erlebnis	n	A conscious, 'lived- through' experience (OED).	Philos.	0	4	1
96.	ersatz	n	Substitute or imitation.	Miscellany	30	340	4
97.	Ewigweibliche	n	(The) eternal feminine.	Lit.	0	1	2
98.	Fach / fach	n	Branch of knowledge, field of interest.	Miscellany	0	1	3
99.	Fahrvergnügen	n	Pleasure in driving a car.	Transp.	0	6	1
100.	Fallstreifen	n	Wisps of water / ice particles falling out of a cloud but evaporating before reaching the earth's surface as precipitation.	Meteor.	0	1	1
101.	Fasching	n	Carnival.	Theol.	0	6	3
102.	fastland	n	Mainland.	Geol.	0	1	3
103.	fastnacht / fasnacht	n	A cake of yeast- leavened dough traditionally eaten on Shrove Tuesday.	Theol.	0	1	3
104.	feldgrau	n	Field grey, the regulation colour of German infantryman's uniform.	Mil.	1	0	3
105.	feldspar / feldspath	n		Mineral.	82	100	4

106.	felsenmeer	n	An expanse of angular rock fragments usu. above mountain timberline.	Geol.	1	1	3
107.	fest	n	A festive (or formal) gathering.	Miscellany	7	802	4
108.	Festschrift	n	A collection of writings published in honour of a scholar (COED).	Miscellany	6	46	4
109.	Festung Europa	n	Hitler's fortification of Europe.	Miscellany	0	3	3
110.	Filz	n	Shoddiness.	Politics	0	1	2
111.	fingerspitzengefühl	n	Sure instinct, flair (Knapp).	Miscellany	1	1	
112.	flak	n	Antiaircraft artillery.	Mil.	175	649	4
113.	Flammenwerfer	n	Flamethrower.	Mil.	1	0	4
114.	flimmer	n	Mastigoneme.	Biol.	0	1	3
115.	flügelhorn	n	A brass bugle similar to the saxhorn.	Music	6	12	4
116.	foehn / föhn	n	A warm dry south wind that flows down the valleys in the Alps.	Meteor.	0	2	4
117.	Fraktur	n	A German-style black-letter text type.	Printing	0	152	4
118.	frankfurter / frankforter	n	A seasoned smoked sausage made of beef and pork (COED).	Food	78	11	4
119.	frass	n	Larva excrements or refuse produced by boring insects.	Entomology	4	16	3
120.	frau / Frau	n	A title equivalent to Mrs.	Miscellany	216	240	4
121.	fräulein / Fräulein	n	A young, unmarried girl or woman.	Miscellany	23	60	4
122.	fugleman /f(l)ugelman	n	A soldier especially expert and well drilled, formerly placed in front of a regiment or company as an example or model to the others in their exercises.	Mil.	1	0	4
123.	Führer / führer	n	Guide; Adolf Hitler.	Politics	2	28	4
124.	Führerbunker	n	Hitler's bunker.	Politics	0	3	1
125.	Galgenhumor / galgenhumor	n	Gallows humour.	Miscellany	0	1	3
126.	Gastarbeiter	n	Guest worker.	Industry	0	11	3
127.	gasthaus	n	A German inn or tavern.	Travel	19	13	3
128.	gasthof	n	A German hotel.	Travel	39	4	3
129.	gau	n	One of 20 party districts into which the National Socialists divided Germany and Austria.	Politics	2	0	3
130.	gauleiter	n	A Nazi district leader.	Politics	12	11	4
131.	Gedankenexperiment	n	Thought experiment.	Philos.	0	6	3
132.	gegenschein / Gegenschein	n	Counter glow.	Astronomy	0	11	4

133.	Geist / geist	n	Ghost; intelligence.	Miscellany	6	1	2
134.	Geisteswissenschaft	n	The arts and/or humanities, in contrast to the sciences.	Philos.	3	22	2
135.	geistlich	adv. / a	Soulful.	Music	8	0	3
136.	gelände	v	To execute a gelände jump.	Sports	0	1	1
137.	geländesprung	n	Gelände jump.	Sports	0	1	4
138.	Gelehrter(r)	n	A scholar.	Ed.	0	2	2
139.	gelt	n	Payment; profit or money.	Currency	5	17	4
140.	gemeinde	n	A unit of German local government; municipality.	Politics	1	39	2
141.	gemeinschaft / Gemeinschaft	n	A social relationship between individuals based on affection, kinship, or membership of a community, as within a family or group of friends.	Sociol.	7	32	3
142.	gemsbok	n	A large, strikingly marked oryx.	Zool.	2	44	4
143.	gemütlich / gemuetlich	a	Cheerful, agreeably pleasant.	Miscellany	0	1	3
144.	Gesamtkunstwerk	n	An art work produced by an ideal synthesis of art forms such as music and drama.	Music	3	22	3
145.	Gesellschaft / gesellschaft	n	A social relationship between individuals based on duty to society or to an organization.	Sociol.	17	20	4
146.	gestalt / Gestalt	n	An integrated structure or configuration of biological, physical, or psychological phenomena.	Psych.	49	223	4
147.	gestaltist	n	A gestalt phsychologist.	Psych.	0	3	3
148.	Gestapo	n	The German secret police of the Nazi regime.	Politics	95	430	4
149.	gesundheit / Gesundheit	interj.	An exclamation used to wish good health to a person, esp. to someone who sneezes.	Miscellany	0	39	4
150.	Gleichschaltung	n	The standardization in authoritarian states of political, economic, and cultural institutions.	Politics	4	4	3
151.	glitzy	a	Tasteless showiness, flashiness, gaudiness (Knapp)	Miscellany	71	448	
152.	glockenspiel	n	A carillon.	Music	22	44	4
153.	gluhwein / glühwein	n	Mulled wine.	Beverages	5	7	3
154.	(Danziger) Goldwasser	n	A liqueur originally made at Danzig.	Beverages	0	1	3
155.	Gott im Himmel		Good heavens.	Miscellany	0	7	1

156.	Gott mit uns		God be with us.	Theol.	0	8	3
157.	graben	n	a depressed segment of the earth's surface bounded by faults.	Geol.	22	22	4
158.	graupel	n	Granular snow pellet.	Meteor.	0	10	4
159.	greisen	n	A crystalline rock of quartz and mica.	Geol.	2	0	4
160.	groschen	n	One of various German or Austrian coins over the centuries.	Currency	0	1	4
161.	grossdeutsch	a	Pan-Germanic.	Politics	0	1	3
162.	Grubenhäuser	n	Pit huts over rectangular excavations.	Archaeology	1	1	1
163.	Grundriss	n	A comprehensive, systematic outline.	Ed.	3	0	3
164.	gugelhupf / gugelhof	n	A semisweet cake.	Food	1	4	3
165.	gute Nacht	interj.	Good night.	Miscellany	0	1	2
166.	guten Abend	interj.	Good evening.	Miscellany	2	4	2
167.	guten Morgen	interj.	Good morning.	Miscellany	2	11	2
168.	guten Tag	interj.	Good day.	Miscellany	3	8	2
169.	Hakenkreuz / hakenkreuz	n	A swastika.	Politics	1	2	4
170.	Hallenkirche	n	Hall church.	Art	1	0	1
171.	halt	n	A temporary stop on a march or journey.	Mil.	1113	2959	4
172.	halt	v	To make a halt.	Mil.	1469	4802	4
173.	hamburger	n		Food	181	2882	4
174.	Hammerklavier	n	"hammer-keyboard", an archaic term for piano or the name of a specific kind of piano.	Miscellany	3	3	
175.	hamster	n		Zool.	159	445	4
176.	hasenpfeffer	n	A highly seasoned rabbit stew.	Food	0	2	4
177.	hausfrau	n	Housewife.	Miscellany	5	30	4
178.	heft	n	A number of sheets of paper fastened together to help form a book.	Printing	2	2	3
179.	heil	interj.	A greeting.	Sports, Politics	31	193	3
180.	Heilsgeschichte	n	Sacred history.	Theol.	0	1	2
181.	heilsgeschichtlich	a	Of Heilsgeschichte.	Theol.	0	1	3
182.	Heimweh	n	Homesickness.	Miscellany	0	1	3
183.	heldentenor	n	A tenor voice of great brilliancy and volume.	Music	3	2	4
184.	Herr	n	Mister, a German gentleman.	Miscellany	468	602	4
185.	Herrenvolk	n	Master race.	Sociol.	3	12	4
186.	heurige / heuriger	n	New wine from the latest Viennese harvest.	Beverages	3	0	3
187.	hinterland	n	The back country.	Geogr.	199	491	4
188.	hofbrau	n	The name of a beer brewed in the State hofbräuhaus in Munich.	Beverages	1	6	1
189.	hohlraum	n	Black body.	Physics	0	1	1

190.	hornblende	n	Amphibole.	Mineral.	10	6	4
191.	horst	n	A block of the earth's surface which has been raised relative to the surrounding land and is bounded by faults on some or all sides.	Geol.	2	1	4
192.	hummel	n	A drone.	Zool.	1	2	2
193.	Innigkeit	n	Sincerity and warmth.	Music	0	2	3
194.	jaeger / jager / yager / jäger	n	Hunter.	Mil.	29	17	4
195.	Judenrat	n	A council representing a Jewish community in a locality controlled by the Germans during the war of 1939–45.	Politics	0	6	3
196.	judenrein	n	Of a society or organization: without Jewish members, out of which Jews have been expelled.	Politics	1	6	3
197.	Jugendstil	n	The German equivalent of art nouveau.	Art, Archit.	3	15	3
198.	Junggrammatiker	n	A name given to members of a late 19th-century school of historical linguists who held that phonetic changes (sound laws) operated without exceptions.	Ling.	1	0	3
199.	Junker	n	A young German noble; as a term of reproach, a narrow-minded, overbearing (younger) member of the aristocracy of Prussia, etc.	Politics	91	26	4
200.	kafer	n	Chafar, a beetle.	Zool.	0	1	2
201.	kaffeeklatsch	n	Gossip over coffee.	Miscellany	0	12	4
202.	kaiser	n	The ruler of Germany, 1871-1918.	Politics	143	367	4
203.	kaiserin	n	The wife of the German Kaiser.	Politics	1	6	4
204.	Kapellmeister / capellmeister	n	Bandmaster.	Music	29	7	4
205.	karren	n	The furrows, fissures, or grikes of a limestone surface.	Geol.	7	0	3
206.	katzenjammer	n	A hangover, or a symptom of one.	Miscellany	0	16	4
207.	kegler	n	A participant in a bowling game.	Sports	0	1	4
208.	kegling	n	Bowling.	Sports	0	1	3

209.	kern	n	Nucleus.	Metor.	0	1	3
210.	keuper	n	The name given in Germany, and thence by English geologists, to the upper member of the Triassic system (OED).	Geol.	6	0	3
211.	kibble	n	A hoisting bucket used in mining.	Mining	28	3	3
212.	kieselguhr / kieselgur	n	Diatomaceous earth.	Geol.	0	3	4
213.	kindergarten	n		Ed.	99	3932	4
214.	kindergartner	n		Ed.	0	344	4
215.	kirsch(wasser)	n	A dry, colourless brandy made from black cherries.	Beverages	28	18	4
216.	kish / keesh	n	An impure graphite that separates on slow cooling of molten cast iron.	Metall.	1	2	3
217.	kitsch	n		Art, Lit.	89	477	4
218.	klangfarbe	n	Music quality of a note.	Music	1	0	2
219.	klatsch / klatch	n	A coffee party.	Beverages	3	53	4
220.	kleindeutsch	n	Referring to or favouring a United Germany, excluding Austria.	Politics	1	2	2
221.	kloster	n	A convent or monastery in Germany.	Theol.	24	15	3
222.	knackwurst / knockwurst	n	A type of German sausage.	Food	3	23	4
223.	Kneipe / Knipe / Kneip	n	A convivial meeting of German university students (and the like) at a tavern or restaurant.	Miscellany	0	8	3
224.	kobold	n	A goblin.	Myth.	15	5	4
225.	kraft (paper)	n	A tough brown wrapping paper or board.	Industry	2	50	4
226.	krapfen	n	A Bismarck, fritter.	Food	0	1	3
227.	krausen	v	To add newly fermenting wort to beer to effect natural carbonation.	Beverages	0	1	3
228.	kraut	n	short. of Sauerkraut	Food	0	13	4
229.	Kraut	n	derogatory about Germans.	Mil.	17	110	4
230.	kreis	n	A unit of G. local government.	Politics	1	2	3
231.	kreutzer / kreuzer	n	A small coin formerly current in parts of Germany and in Austria.	Currency	0	2	4
232.	Krieg	n	War.	Mil.	0	2	2
233.	kriegsspiel	n	War game, a form of chess.	Mil.	0	1	3
234.	Kristallnacht	n	The night of the pogrom against the Jews of Germany on Nov. 9, 1938.	Politics	16	71	1

235.	krug	n	A beer mug.	Beverages	3	8	3
236.	krummholz	n	Stunted forest.	Forestry	0	15	4
237.	krummhorn / krumhorn	n	An obsolete reed wind instrument.	Music	0	1	4
238.	kuchen	n	Coffee cake.	Food	0	20	4
239.	kugelho(p)f	n	Gugelhupf.	Food	1	3	3
240.	Kulturgeschichte	n	History of civilization.	History	0	1	2
241.	Kulturkampf	n	Conflict between the government and religious authorities.	History	13	45	4
242.	kulturträger	n	A supporter or defender of civilization.	Miscellany	0	1	3
243.	Kunstforschung	n	The study of fine art.	Art	1	0	2
244.	Kunstgeschichte	n	Art history.	Art	2	0	3
245.	Kunstkammer	n	A princely or private 16 th or 17 th century assemblage of art objects and curiosities.	Art	3	10	1
246.	Kunstwelt	n	World of art.	Art	0	1	
247.	Kunstwollen	n	Artistic intention.	Art	1	9	1
248.	Kupferschiefer	n	A bituminous, copper-rich shale of the Permian series.	Geol.	8	0	3
249.	Kurhaus	n	The building at a German health resort where medicinal waters are dispensed.	Med.	4	0	3
250.	Kurort	n	A health resort in Germany / German-speaking countries.	Med.	1	0	3
251.	lager	n	Lager beer.	Beverages	560	342	4
252.	lammergeier / lämmergeyer	n	A large bird of prey.	Ornith.	0	1	4
253.	land (länder / laender / lands)	n	A semiautonomous, local unit of government in Germany or Austria.	Politics	0	3	3
254.	landgrave	n	A G. count possessing certain territorial jurisdiction.	Politics	5	25	4
255.	ländler	n	An Austrian folk dance in triple time, a precursor of the waltz (COED).	Dance	1	1	3
256.	landsknecht	n	One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 16th and 17th centuries.	Mil., Games	1	4	3
257.	landsturm	n	Levy in time of war; the forces so called out.	Mil.	1	2	3
258.	Landtag	n	In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state.	Politics	13	2	3
259.	landwehr	n	In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces.	Mil.	2	33	3

260.	langlauf	n	Cross-country skiing.	Sports	12	0	4
261.	larch	n	A well-known coniferous tree; Abies Larix or Larix europæa.	Bot.	74	128	4
262.	lauter	a	Clarified, as in beer.	Beverages	1	1	3
263.	lebensraum	n	Space in which a country can live and grow.	Politics	14	33	4
264.	leberwurst	n	Liver sausage.	Food	1	0	3
265.	lebkuchen	n	A type of Christmas cookie.	Food	0	8	3
266.	lederhosen	n	Knee-length leather trousers worn esp. in Bavaria and other Alpine areas.	Apparel	10	77	4
267.	Lehrjahre	n	Term of apprenticeship.	Tech.	0	1	2
268.	Leitfaden	n	Guidelines.	Miscellany	0	1	
269.	leitmotiv / leitmotif	n	A recurring theme in a musical or literary composition.	Music	64	167	4
270.	Liebchen	n	Someone who is very dear.	Miscellany	11	8	3
271.	Liebestod	n	An aria or a duet proclaiming lover's suicide.	Music	8	14	3
272.	Liebfraumilch	n	A white wine orig. made at Worms.	Beverages	3	3	4
273.	lieblich	a	Sweet in tone.	Music	0	14	3
274.	Liebling	n	Liebchen.	Miscellany	1	5	2
275.	linden	n	Linden tree.	Bot.	11	42	4
276.	loess	n	a loosely compacted yellowish-grey deposit of wind-blown sediment.	Geol.	29	86	4
277.	Luftwaffe	n	The air force of the Third Reich.	Mil.	146	161	3
278.	lumpenproletariat / lumpen	n	The lowest and most abased members of the proletariat.	Politics	33	62	3
279.	machtpolitik	n	A doctrine of power politics.	Politics	0	4	3
280.	malerisch	a	Painterly.	Art	1	0	3
281.	mangel-wurzel	n	A coarse variety of garden beet, used for cattle food.	Bot.	4	5	4
282.	märchen	n	A fairy tale.	Lit.	0	2	3
283.	markgraf	n	Margrave.	Politics	0	4	3
284.	mässig	adv.	Moderato.	Music	0	1	3
285.	meerschaum	n	A soft white clay-like material consisting of hydrated magnesium silicate.	Mineral.	4	25	4
286.	mein Gott	interj.	My God.	Miscellany	1	8	3

287.	mein Herr		My (dear) Sir.	Miscellany	0	9	3
288.	Meistersinger	n	German lyric poets and musicians in the 14th to 16th centuries organized in guilds and having an elaborate technique.	Lit.	21	172	4
289.	mettwurst	n	A smoked Germantype sausage of lean beef and salt pork.	Food	2	0	3
290.	minenwerfer	n	A G. trench mortar.	Mil.	1	0	3
291.	Mitbestimmung	n	Codetermination.	Economics	4	0	3
292.	Mitsein	n	The concept of a person's being in its relationship with others.	Philos.	3	0	3
293.	Mittagessen	n	Lunch.	Food	0	1	3
294.	Mitteuropa	n	Central Europe.	Geogr.	12	5	3
295.	Mittelschmerz	n	Pain that occurs between menstrual periods.	Med.	0	2	3
296.	mittelstand	n	Middle class(es).	Sociol.	3	11	
297.	mogul	n	A large bump on a ski slope.	Sports	5	197	4
298.	morgenstern	n	A medieval club with a spiked head.	Mil.	3	1	2
299.	mucker	n	A fanatic or hypocrite.	Miscellany	15	9	4
300.	Muschelkalk	n	A limestone of the G. red sandstone formation.	Geol.	2	0	3
301.	Mutterrecht	n	Mother right.	Anthrop.	1	3	1
302.	mutti	n	Mom(my).	Miscellany	9	81	3
303.	nachlass	n	An author's unpublished writings left after the author's death.	Lit.	1	2	3
304.	nacht und nebel		Now often a situation characterized by mystery and obscurity.	Miscellany	0	1	3
305.	nachtmusik	n	Serenade.	Music	10	24	3
306.	nebelwerfer	n	A six-barrelled rocket mortar used by the G. In WW2.	Mil.	2	1	2
307.	Neue Sachlichkeit		A new realism developed in G. In the 1920s as a reaction against impressionism in arts.	Art, Lit.	7	12	3
308.	Nibelung / Niblung		Any of Siegfried's followers.	Myth.	1	2	4
309.	nicht wahr		Isn't that true?	Miscellany	0	9	3
310.	nix (< nichts)	adv. / v.	Nobody; nothing.	Miscellany	20	240	4
311.	Oktoberfest	n		Beverages	1	101	4
312.	Ostmark	n	The East G. Monetary unit of 1964-1990.	Currency	8	4	4

313.	panzer	n	Of or concerning a G. Armoured unit or vehicle.	Mil.	25	181	4
314.	patzer	n	A casual, inept chess player.	Games	0	8	4
315.	Pfannkuchen	n	Pancake.	Food	0	4	3
316.	pfeffernuss	n	Peppernut.	Food	0	7	2
317.	pfennig	n	Various G. Coins.	Currency	74	19	4
318.	pickelhaube	n	A spiked helmet worn by G. Soldiers in the late 19 th century and WW1.	Mil.	1	0	3
319.	plunder	v	To take plunder or pillage.	Sociol.	262	630	4
320.	polster	n	A cushion plant.	Bot.	0	1	3
321.	poltergeist	n		Myth.	39	74	4
322.	poodle	n		Zool.	97	582	4
323.	pretzel	n		Food	10	808	4
324.	pumpnickel	n	A sourdough, fermented bread using various proportions of rye and wheat flours.	Food	8	102	4
325.	putsch	n	A violent attempt to overthrow a government; a coup.	Politics	34	139	4
326.	putz	n	A representation of the nativity scene.	Theol.	0	5	3
327.	Quark	n	A type of fresh cheese.	Food	3	2	
328.	quartz	n		Mineral.	248	627	4
329.	quatsch	interj.	Nonsense, rubbish.	Miscellany	1	0	3
330.	raff	n	Lumber.	Bot.	0	1	3
331.	raschel	n	(of) a kind of knitting machine.	Textiles	2	0	4
332.	rassenschande(r)	n	The Nazi concept of violation of the purity of the Aryan "race" by marriage to someone of a different race.	Politics	0	1	3
333.	Rathaus	n	A G. town hall.	Politics	17	14	3
334.	rathskeller / ratskeller	n	A restaurant in a G. town hall.	Beverages	0	22	3
335.	raus!	interj.	Out!	Miscellany	0	4	1
336.	Rechtsstaat	n	A country where the rule of law prevails.	Politics	1	6	3
337.	Reich	n	The German state (1871-1945 or 1933-1945).	Politics	246	1366	4
338.	Reichsbank	n	The central bank of the G. Reich from 1875 to 1945.	Commerce	5	6	3
339.	Reichsbanner	n	A G. republican paramilitary organization from 1924 to 1933.	Mil.	0	1	3
340.	Reichsführer	n	The title of the chief of the Schutzstaffel.	Politics	0	3	2

341.	reichsmark	n	The G. mark from 1925 to 1948.	Currency	10	4	4
342.	Reichstag	n	The lower house of the G. parliament from 1871 to 1945.	Politics	47	119	3
343.	reichswehr	n	The G. armed forces from 1919 to 1935.	Mil.	1	9	3
344.	reiter	n	A G. cavalryman, esp. of the 16 th and 17 th centuries.	Mil.	0	2	3
345.	Rentenmark	n	A unit of currency introduced in G. in Nov. 1923 and tied to the nation's industrial and agricultural resources.	Currency	0	1	3
346.	rille / rill	n	One of several long, narrow trenches or valleys on the moon.	Geol.	0	19	3
347.	rinderpest	n	Cattle plague.	Med.	2	67	4
348.	ritter	n	A knight or member of a lower order of G. or Austrian nobility.	Politics	2	1	3
349.	rollmops	n	A rolled fillet of herring, flavoured with sliced onions, spices, etc., and pickled in brine.	Food	3	2	4
350.	rucksack	n	Backpack.	Miscellany	313	250	4
351.	Sachlichkeit	n	Objectivism or realism in the fine arts.	Art	7	15	3
352.	saengerbund / sängerbund	n	Singing bund.	Music	0	2	3
353.	saengerfest / sängerfest	n	A choral festival of a saengerbund.	Music	0	1	3
354.	salonfähig	a	Fit for polite society.	Sociol.	0	2	3
355.	sauerbraten	n	An orig. G. dish of marinated, roasted beef.	Food	2	22	4
356.	sauerkraut	n		Food	10	298	4
357.	S-Bahn	n	A high-speed railway line in cities.	Transp.	20	10	3
358.	schadenfreude	n	Malicious enjoyment obtained from the mishaps of others.	Psych.	13	82	4
359.	Schatz	n	A term of endearment for a woman.	Miscellany	2	1	2
360.	schilling	n	The basic monetary unit of Austria.	Currency	21	13	4
361.	schinken	n	Ham.	Food	0	1	3
362.	schlag	n	Short of Schlagobers.	Food	0	9	3
363.	schlagobers	n	Whipped cream.	Food	0	3	2
364.	schlamperei	n	Muddleheadedness.	Miscellany	0	2	3

365.	schlieren	n	Small masses or streaks differing in mineral composition within the main body of an igneous rock.	Geol.	4	8	4
366.	schlieren	n	Parcels of air having densities sufficiently different from their surroundings.	Physics	4	8	1
367.	schloss	n	A G. castle.	Sociol.	52	37	3
368.	schmerz	n	Regret, grief, sorrow, pain.	Psych.	0	2	3
369.	schnapper / snapper	n	A marine fish noted for snapping its toothed jaws.	Ichthy.	75	800	4
370.	schnapps	n		Beverages	29	195	4
371.	schnauzer	n		Zool.	4	85	4
372.	schnecken	n	A cinnamon bun.	Food	0	2	3
373.	schnell	adv. / a	Quickly.	Music	7	2	3
374.	schnitz / snits	n	Sliced dried fruits.	Food	0	2	3
375.	schnitzel	n	A seasoned, garnished veal cutlet.	Food	1	103	4
376.	schnorkel	n	A tube or paired tubes housing air hoses that can be extended above the water surface to operate submerged submarines.	Mil.	2	0	3
377.	schottische	n	A Scottish dance.	Dance	1	7	4
378.	schrank	n	A two-door clothes cabinet.	Furniture	2	20	3
379.	schrecklich	a	Frightful (Knapp).	Miscellany	1	5	
380.	Schrecklichkeit	n	Frightfulness.	Mil.	0	1	3
381.	schrund	n	A crevasse.	Geol.	1	1	3
382.	schuhplattler	n	A Bavarian and Austrian courtship dance.	Dance	1	2	3
383.	schuss	n	A straight, downhill run.	Sports	1	13	4
384.	schuss	v	To schuss.	Sports	1	44	4
385.	Schutzstaffel	n	An elite unit of fanatical Nazis wearing black uniforms (= SS).	Mil.	2	4	3
386.	schwarzbrot	n	Black bread.	Food	0	1	3
387.	schwein(e)hund	n	Swine, bastard.	Miscellany	1	2	3
388.	Schweinerei	n	Obnoxious behaviour.	Miscellany	0	1	3
389.	Schwyzertütsch / Schweizerdeutsch	n	The Swiss name of their dialect or variant.	Ling.	0	1	3
390.	Sehnsucht	n	Yearning or wistful longing.	Miscellany	3	4	3
391.	seidel	n	A large beer mug.	Beverages	0	4	4
392.	shice	n	Base money; something worthless.	Currency	0	1	3
393.	Sicherheitsdienst	n	The security group of Nazi SS.	Politics	3	4	2
394.	Sieg Heil	interj.	The victory salute by the G. during the Nazi regime.	Politics	13	45	4

395.	silverling	n	A shekel, a small silver coin.	Currency	0	1	3
396.	Singspiel	n	A semi-dramatic performance in which song and dialogue alternate, popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18 th century.	Music	15	7	4
397.	sinter	n	Cinder.	Geol.	8	7	4
398.	sittlichkeit	n	Morality.	Philos.	0	1	1
399.	Sitzfleisch	n	The ability to endure or persist in some activity.	Miscellany	0	2	3
400.	sitzkrieg	n	A phony war.	Mil.	0	4	4
401.	sitzmark	n	A depression left in the snow by a skier's falling backward.	Sports	0	2	4
402.	snorkel	n		Sports	27	244	4
403.	Sonderbund	n	A league formed by the R.C. cantons of Switzerland in 1843 and defeated in a civil war in 1847.	Politics	0	1	3
404.	Sonderkommando	n	In Nazi Germany, a detachment of prisoners in a concentration camp responsible for the disposal of the dead.	Politics	0	9	3
405.	spaetzle / spätzle	n	A type of G. noodle made of a batter of eggs, milk, and flour.	Food	0	45	3
406.	spanner	n		Mil.	209	52	4
407.	Spätlese	n	A white wine made (esp. in Germany) from grapes gathered later than the general harvest.	Beverages	1	20	3
408.	speck	n	Fat meat, as in bacon.	Food	0	10	3
409.	spiel	v	To play music.	Music	3	10	4
410.	spiel	n	Talk, a story; a speech intended to persuade or advertise	Miscellany	39	332	4
411.	spieler	n	Player or gambler.	Miscellany	8	2	4
412.	Spielraum	n	The range of possibilities (orig. in probability theory) within which the probability of an outcome or likelihood of a hypothesis is to be assessed.	Philos.	0	4	2
413.	spindle	n		Anatomy	137	548	4
414.	Sprechgesang	n	A dramatic vocal style intermediate between speech and singing.	Music	2	1	3
415.	Sprechstimme	n	A term used to describe the voice of a performer singing according to the principles of Sprechgesang.	Music	2	3	3

416.	springerle	n	A pale, hard biscuit of a type originating in Germany.	Food	0	8	3
417.	spritz	v		Beverages	2	226	3
418.	spritzer	n		Beverages	14	90	3
419.	spur	n	Trace, track.	Physics	0	1	1
420.	Stadthaus	n	A German town-hall.	Politics	0	1	3
421.	Stahlhelm	n	The Steel Helmet organization.	Mil.	1	1	3
422.	Stammtisch	n	A table reserved for regular patrons of a restaurant, tavern, etc.	Food	0	1	3
423.	Standartenführer	n	Under the Third Reich, a commanding officer of a unit of the Schutzstaffel or Sturmabteilung.	Mil.	0	5	3
424.	steinkern	n	A fossil that is a stony mass or filling inside a hollow object like a bivalve shell.	Paleon.	2	0	3
425.	stift	n	The domain of a German princebishop.	Theol.	1	0	3
426.	stillstand	n	The stationary state of a land area.	Geol.	4	1	1
427.	Stimmung	n	Spirit, mood, atmosphere.	Miscellany	0	3	3
428.	stollen	n	A sweet yeast fruit loaf.	Food	8	14	4
429.	strafe / straff	v	To punish; to do damage to; to attack fiercely.	Mil.	13	46	4
430.	streusel	n	A crumb-like topping for cakes and pastries made from fat, flour, cinnamon, and sugar.	Food	0	129	4
431.	stroh	a	Used to designate stringed instruments having an aluminium plate and horn attachment in place of a wooden body.	Music	1	0	3
432.	Stube	n	Room, parlour.	Beverages	16	16	3
433.	Sturm und Drang	n		Lit.	5	46	4
434.	Sturmabteilung	n	A Nazi paramilitary force.	Politics	16	2	3
435.	Sturmabteilungsführer	n	An officer in the Schutzstaffel.	Mil.	8	2	3
436.	swarmer	n	Fireworks.	Miscellany	0	3	3
437.	swindler	n		Miscellany	23	180	4
438.	Tafelbier	n	Table bier (COCA).	Beverages	0	1	

439.	Tafelmusik	n	Music so printed that parts can be read from the same page by two or more persons seated on opposite sides of a table.	Music	1	0	3
440.	Taube	n	A G. monoplane with recurved, pigeon-shaped wings, used in WW1.	Mil.	6	3	2
441.	thalweg	n	A line following the lowest part of a valley, river, or lake.	Geol.	1	2	3
442.	torte	n	A usu. richly frosted cake or pastry.	Food	255	8	4
443.	Totenkopf	n	A member of one of the divisions of the SS in Nazi Germany.	Mil.	0	3	2
444.	Totentanz	n	Dance of deaths.	Lit.	3	0	3
445.	Trinkhalle	n	A place at a spa where medicinal water is dispensed for drinking; a pump-room.	Med.	0	3	3
446.	trinklied	n	A drinking song.	Music	0	1	2
447.	Trockenbeerenauslese	n	A superior, sweet G. white wine, made from selected overripe single grapes.	Beverages	0	6	3
448.	trommel	n	A rotating cylindrical sieve or buddle used for washing and sizing ores.	Mining	0	77	4
449.	trub	n	In the brewing process, a haze formed and removed during the boiling or cooling of wort.	Beverages	2	0	3
450.	trull	n	A girl or lass; prostitute.	Miscellany	0	2	4
451.	turnhalle	n	Gymnasium.	Sports	7	4	3
452.	turnverein	n	In the United States, a gymnastic society, orig. for German immigrants.	Sports	0	8	3
453.	U-Bahn	n	Subway.	Miscellany	2	8	3
454.	über- / uber-	prefix	Over, super, very (Knapp).	Miscellany	4	126	
455.	über alles		Above all else.	Miscellany	2	21	2
456.	Übermensch	n	An ideal superior man (Nietzsche).	Philos.	0	27	3
457.	U-boat	n	Submarine.	Mil.	110	189	4
458.	umlaut	n	A change in the sound of a vowel produced by partial assimilation to an adjacent sound.	Ling.	1	23	4
459.	Umwelt	n	Environment.	Philos.	17	7	2
460.	und so weiter		And so forth, et cetera.	Miscellany	1	2	2
461.	Unding	n	A vague abstraction or concept lacking any properties.	Physics	0	1	2

462.	unheimlich	a	Uncanny, weird.	Miscellany	0	17	2
463.	untergang	n	An irreversible decline, esp. leading to the destruction of culture or civilization.	Sociol.	1	4	2
464.	Untermensch	n	A racially inferior person, a sub-human person.	Sociol.	5	5	2
465.	Ursprache	n	A parent language, a protolanguage.	Ling.	1	1	3
466.	Urtext	n	An original text; a text's earliest version.	Ling.	1	6	4
467.	Vaterland	n	A German's fatherland.	Politics	1	22	3
468.	verboten	a	Strictly forbidden; not allowed.	Miscellany	7	108	4
469.	Verein	n	A usu. political or social union or organization.	Sociol.	2	18	2
470.	Verfremdung	n	Alienation.	Sociol.	0	2	2
471.	Verfremdungseffekt	n	Alienation effect.	Lit.	1	3	2
472.	Vernunft	n	Reason, as opposed to understanding.	Philos.	1	7	3
473.	Versöhnung	n	A reconciliation of opposites.	Miscellany	0	1	2
474.	verstand	n	Understanding, as distinguished from Vernunft.	Philos.	1	0	3
475.	Verstehen	n	The use of empathy to understand human action and behaviour, as a method of interpreting historical and sociological phenomena.	Philos., Sociol.	9	57	2
476.	verstehende	a	Using Verstehen.	Sociol.	3	0	2
477.	Volk	n	The G. people, esp. according to the ideology of Nazi Socialism.	Politics	10	44	2
478.	Völkerwanderung	n	The migration of whole nations.	Politics	0	1	3
479.	Volksarmee	n	The armed forces of East Germany.	Mil.	0	6	1
480.	Volksdeutscher, -deutsche	n	Concerning an ethnic German.	Politics	1	3	3
481.	Volksgeist	n	The spirit or genius characterizing the thought or feeling of a people or nation.	Sociol.	1	8	2
482.	Volkskammer	n	The parliament of the G. Democratic Republic (before 1990).	Politics	54	9	2
483.	volksmarch	n	A non-competitive 6 mile walk which is open to the public (Knapp).	Sports	0	20	

484.	Volksoper	n	The light opera house in Vienna.	Music	8	2	2
485.	Volkspolizei	n	A police force of the G. Democratic Republic.	Politics	3	0	3
486.	volkssport	n	Non-competitive 'people's' sports.	Sports	0	5	
487.	Volkssturm	n	A territorial army conscripted by the Nazis late in WW2.	Mil.	1	0	2
488.	Vorlage	n	The original book or manuscript from which one or more copies are made.	Printing	0	1	4
489.	Vorstellung	n	An idea, image, mental picture.	Philos.	1	2	3
490.	waldhorn	n	The old, valveless French horn.	Music	0	1	3
491.	waldrapp	n	The hermit ibis, Geronticus eremita, found in parts of North Africa and the Middle East.	Ornith.	1	0	3
492.	waldsterben	n	The dying of forest ecosystem through pollution.	Forestry	12	1	
493.	waltz	v		Dance	89	616	4
494.	waltz	n		Music	185	387	4
495.	Wanderjahr	n	Wanderyear.	Miscellany	0	4	3
496.	wanderlust	n	A longing to wander or travel.	Travel	18	177	4
497.	wanderlustful	a	Having a strong desire to travel.	Miscellany	18	177	1
498.	Wandervogel	n	A hiker or rambler.	Miscellany	0	3	2
499.	wedeln	n	A skiing technique using swivelling movements of the hips to make high-speed turns.	Sports	0	2	4
500.	Wehrmacht	n	The German armed forces from 1921-1945.	Mil.	51	136	3
501.	Weisswurst	n	A whitish variety of bratwurst made chiefly of veal.	Food	0	6	3
502.	Weltanschauung	n	World view.	Philos.	25	82	4
503.	Weltansicht	n	World view.	Philos.	0	1	2
504.	Weltbild	n	A view of life.	Sociol.	0	1	2
505.	Weltliteratur	n	A universal literature.	Lit.	0	2	2
506.	Weltpolitik	n	International politics.	Politics	0	5	3
507.	Weltschmerz	n	An apathetic or pessimistic feeling about life or the state of the world.	Philos.	4	11	4
508.	Wend	n	A member of the Slavonic race now inhabiting Lusatia in the east of Saxony, but formerly extending over Northern Germany; a Sorb (OED).	Ethnology	3	0	4

509.	Wendish	a	Of or pertaining to the Wends.	Ethnology	1	3	4
510.	wertfrei	a	Morally neutral.	Philos.	0	1	3
511.	Wesen	n	The distinctive nature or essence of something.	Sociol.	0	1	2
512.	Westmark	n	The currency unit of West (formerly western) Germany.	Currency	0	3	3
513.	Wie geht's		How are you.	Miscellany	1	4	3
514.	Wiener schnitzel	n	A breaded veal cutlet, garnished with lemon, capers, etc. in the Viennese style.	Food	4	5	3
515.	Wirtschaft	n	Domestic economy, household.	Economics	0	1	2
516.	Wirtschaftswunder	n	West Germany's economic miracle.	Economics	0	5	2
517.	Wirtshaus	n	A hostelry or inn.	Travel	1	0	3
518.	Wissenschaft	n	Knowledge and its pursuit; learning; scholarship.	Ed.	12	11	2
519.	wunderbar	a	Marvelous		4	18	3
520.	Wunderkammer	n	Curio cabinet.		0	7	1
521.	Wunderkind	n	A highly talented child, a child prodigy, esp. in music	Music	12	201	4
522.	wurst	n	Sausage.	Food	2	42	4
523.	yodel / jodel	v		Music	20	196	4
524.	yodeler / jodeler	n		Music	2	22	4
525.	Zechstein	n	A limestone stratum of the Permian system as developed in parts of Germany.	Geol.	57	0	3
526.	zeitgeber	n	A rhythmically occurring event, esp. in the environment, which acts as a cue in the regulation of certain biological rhythms in an organism.	Physiol.	2	2	3
527.	Zeitgeist	n	The defining spirit or mood of a particular period of history	Sociol.	30	315	4
528.	Zigeuner	n	A male gypsy.	Sociol.	2	0	3
529.	zinc	n		Chem.	439	1657	4
530.	zither	n		Music	19	76	4
531.	zitterbewegung	n	An oscillating motion of an electron in some interpretations of the Dirac electron theory.	Physics	0	2	1
532.	Zollverein	n	A customs union	Economics	16	3	3
533.	Zugunruhe	n	Migratory restlessness	Ornith.	0	1	3

534.	zugzwang	n	Chess: a situation in which the obligation to make a move is a serious disadvantage (COED).	Games	0	3	3
535.	Zukunftsmusik	n	Music of the future (BNC).	Music	3	0	
536.	zum Beispiel		For example.		0	2	3
537.	zwieback	n	A biscuit or usu. sweet rusk that is first baked and then toasted until crisp.	Food	0	8	4